"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today and tomorrow; moderate, variable winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,926. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT SAYS OUR EXAMPLE MUST BE THAT OF PEACE; GERMANY REGRETS OUR LOSS, BUT BLAMES ENGLAND; LUSITANIA VERDICT CHARGES THE KAISER WITH MURDER

BERNSTORFF SEES BRYAN

German Envoy Voices His Regret at Loss of American Lives.

WILSON MAY ACT TODAY

Ready to Reveal to the Cabinet the Course He Has Decided to Take with Germany.

CONGRESS CALL IS UNLIKELY

Hint from White House That Probability of a Special Session Is Remote.

WAR SENTIMENT OPPOSED

Telegrams Continue to Pour In, but Vast Majority, It Is Said, Advise Against Resort to Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Through its Ambassador in Washington, the German Government today officially expressed to the United States "deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives," but this action has not relieved the tension here, nor has it appeared to modify the impression, which is gradually becoming a conviction, that the issue presented in the Lusitania horror must be met by this Government in a positive way.

But no word is forthcoming from the White House, which has assumed the exclusive handling of the problem, as to what course will be pursued to show the indignation felt over the destruction of the Lusitania, and with it the sacrifice of the lives of American men, women, and children. There is reason to believe, nowever, that the demands that this Government is expected to make will give Germany the opportunity of adjusting the matter on a basis that will avert war.

The seclusion of President Wilson, which was begun on Friday afternoon when he received news of the loss of the Lusitania, was continued today up to the time he left for Philadelphia to deliver an address tonight to newly enfranchised foreign-born citizens. In the more than three days since he learned of the sinking of the great Cunarder the President has seen no member of his Cabinet except his son-in-law, the Secretary of the Treasury, who dined at the White House last night, and it is said that there was no conversation between the President and Mr. McAdoo on the relations of Germany and the United States.

Sees No Visitors.

Today the President shut himself in his study and would see no one, not even Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who called at the executive offices. Senator Stone had a long talk with Secretary Tumulty, the only official who has been in touch with the President since the sinking of the Lusitania, and afterward reiterated the significant opinion that Congress would not be called in extra session.

It has become a matter of comment here that the President has cut himself off from all intercourse with his Secretary of State at this trying period, when the international relations of the country are in such a perilous condition. No word of advice has been sought from Secretary Bryan. It is the general impression here that he is as ignorant as the rest of the American people as to what opinion the President has formed of the killing of Americans in the destruction of the Lusitania, and as to what explicit measures the President regards as necessary to meet the grave question that confronts the Government. Naturally this situation has brought various suggestions offered in explanation of the President's failure to consult Mr. Bryan.

President in Supreme Control.

Of these suggestions that which has gained the most currency is that the President wishes to demonstrate to the country that he is in supreme and sole charge of the conduct of the foreign relations of the Government, and that he is not being influenced in any way by what Mr. Bryan may have to propose. Those who argue along this line contend that Mr. Bryan is unpopular throughout the country on account of a belief that he has no real foreign policy, and that the people have no confidence that he would do the thing most needed to uphold the national dignity in a situation such as now confronts the Administration. And the argument is capped with the prediction that if the country should become involved in war Mr. Bryan would have to quit the Cabinet. Nothing has come from the White House to give credence to a suggestion of this character. What President Wilson thinks in this connection is a profound secret, and, judged from all that can be learned, a secret that is shared by nobody.

Sentiment Against War.

Nothing beyond the fact that the President has not seen Mr. Bryan since the Lusitania disaster is known to indicate that Mr. Wilson believes it a wise course to get his bearings in this situation without Mr. Bryan's assistance.

Cautious remarks of some officials make it appear that they are certain that the President will not call an extra session of Congress. Although it seems inconsistent with the statement that the President has not communicated with anybody on the subject of the Lusitania, there is some reason for the belief that a hint has come from the White House that Mr. Wilson does not regard it as wise to bring Congress to Washington to discuss the situation. This circumstance is significant when taken in connection with the fact that the senders of a great majority of the flood of telegrams that has descended on the White House since the liner was sunk deprecate the idea that the response to Germany should be a declaration of war or radical action that would make war certain.

THE TIMES correspondent was told that 99 per cent. of these messages were against war.

Great Flood of Telegrams.

The telegrams relating to the Lusitania disaster have been pouring into the White House telegraph room since Saturday morning. Some of them are from Senators and Representatives and Governors of States, but the vast majority are from private citizens, many of whose names are not familiar to the White House. Most of the Senators and Representatives, it was said today, expressed their complete confidence that the President would act in this crisis in a way to meet the approval of the country, and this sentiment is coupled in a majority of instances with an expression of the belief that the situation does not require a resort to hostilities.

Some of the telegrams condemned the utterances of Colonel Roosevelt concerning the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Many of those who thought it necessary to communicate their views to the President urged him to take a firm stand, but did not indicate what that stand should be. These telegrams come from every section of the country. An interesting feature of them is that practically all go beyond the ten-word limit of the minimum rate for telegrams.

One of the messages received by the President was a long telegram from Victor E. Mitchell, K. C., of Montreal, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES today. Mr. Mitchell appealed to the President to hand passports to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and declared that the publication of the German Embassy's advertisement, warning Americans not to take passage on ships of Germany's enemies, was an insult to the United States. No comment on Mr. Mitchell's views could be obtained at the White House today. In fact, throughout official circles there was a disposition to refrain from discussion of the possible course of the Government.

Through the Treasury Department, Dudley Field Malone, the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York, has submitted to the State Department an official report concerning the allegation that the Lusitania was armed. Mr. Malone declares that the Lusitania was inspected before she sailed, and that she did not carry any battery. It is said that this report was asked for by Secretary Bryan, and it is supposed that he will send it to the White House.

Bernstorff Sees Bryan.

Count von Bernstorff visited Secretary Bryan today, and after he had gone Mr. Bryan issued this prepared statement:

"The German Ambassador called at the State Department and expressed his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

The Ambassador was greeted cordially and smilingly by Secretary Bryan, with whom he was closeted for about fifteen minutes.

The Lusitania case was discussed. When Mr. Bryan was asked late this afternoon whether the expression of regret came from the German Government or was merely the personal expression of the German Ambassador. He said he understood that it was personal with Count von Bernstorff. It had been explained earlier in the day by Count von Bernstorff, however, that in making the expression of regret he had acted under instructions from the Government at Berlin.

"I understood that it was merely his

Continued on Page 2.

DYSPEPTICS NEED Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves and corrects sour stomach, sick headache and nausea—an excellent appetizer.—Advt.

Germany Sends Regret, and 'Sympathy', But Says the Blame Rests With England

BERLIN, (via London), May 10.—The following dispatch has been sent by the German Foreign Office to the German Embassy at Washington:

> Please communicate the following to the State Department: The German Government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British Government, which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures.
>
> In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible.
>
> They cannot, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British Parliament by the Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades.
>
> Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband.
>
> If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat ran no risk and thus light-heartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo was liable to destruction, the German Government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side.
>
> FOREIGN OFFICE.

Kaiser and His Officers Guilty of Murder, Says Inquest Report On Loss of The Lusitania

KINSALE, Ireland, May 10.—The verdict, rendered here today by the coroner's jury, which investigated five deaths resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania, is as follows:

> We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles south southeast of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine.
>
> We find that the appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations.
>
> We also charge the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and the Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.
>
> We desire to express sincere condolences and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner.

CAPTAIN TURNER TESTIFIES

Obeyed His Orders as to Lusitania's Course—Asked No Escort.

GOT ADMIRALTY'S WARNINGS

But Declines to Tell Their Nature—Going at 18 Knots to Reach Liverpool Near High Water.

SAW ONLY ONE TORPEDO

And Thinks Explosion Probably Wrecked Bulkheads, Explaining the Swift Sinking.

NO NOTICE GIVEN BY THE FOE

Jury's Verdict Holds All Law Violated—Condoles with America on Loss of Lives.

KINSALE, Ireland, May 10.—The inquest which began here Saturday over five victims of the Lusitania was concluded today, and the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

> We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles south-southwest of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine.
>
> We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations.
>
> We also charge the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.
>
> We desire to express sincere condolences and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company, and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner.

A vital feature of the hearing was the testimony of Captain W. T. Turner of the lost steamship. Coroner Horga questioned him:

"You were aware threats had been made that the ship would be torpedoed?"

"We were," the Captain replied.

"Was she armed?"

"No, Sir."

"What precautions did you take?"

"We had all the boats swung when we came within the danger zone, between the passing of Fastnet and the time of the accident."

Can't Reveal Instructions.

The Coroner asked him whether he had received a message concerning the sinking of a ship off Kinsale by a submarine. Captain Turner replied that he had not.

"Did you receive any special instructions as to the voyage?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Are you at liberty to tell us what they were?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you carry them out?"

"Yes, to the best of my ability."

"Tell us in your own words what happened after passing Fastnet."

"The weather was clear," Captain Turner answered. "We were going at a speed of eighteen knots. I was on the port side and heard Second Officer Hefford call out:

"'Here's a torpedo.'

Second Explosion Perhaps Internal.

"I ran to the other side and saw clearly the wake of a torpedo. Smoke and steam came up between the last two funnels. There was a slight shock. Immediately after the first explosion there was another report, but that may possibly have been internal.

"I at once gave the order to lower the boats down to the rails, and I directed that women and children should get into them. I also had all the bulkheads closed.

"Between the time of passing Fastnet, about 11 o'clock, and of the torpedoing I saw no sign whatever of any submarines. There was some haze along the Irish coast, and when we were near Fastnet I slowed down to fifteen knots. I was in wireless communication with shore all the way across."

Told Submarines Were About.

Captain Turner was asked whether he had received any messages in regard to the presence of submarines off the Irish coast. He replied in the affirmative. Questioned regarding the nature of the message, he replied:

"I respectfully refer you to the Admiralty for an answer."

"I also gave orders to stop the ship," Captain Turner continued, "but we could not stop. We found that the engines were out of commission. It was not safe to lower boats until the speed was off the vessel. As a matter of fact, there was a perceptible headway on her up to the time she went down.

"When she was struck, she listed to starboard. I stood on the bridge when she sank, and the Lusitania went down under me. She floated about eighteen minutes after the torpedo struck her. My watch stopped at 2:36. I was picked up from among the wreckage and afterward was brought aboard a trawler.

"No warship was convoying us. I saw no warship, and none was reported to me as having been seen. At the time I was picked up I noticed bodies floating on the surface, but saw no living persons."

Why He Slackened Speed.

"Eighteen knots was not the normal speed of the Lusitania, was it?"

"At ordinary times," answered Captain Turner, "she could make 25 knots, but in war times her speed was reduced to 21 knots. My reason for going 18 knots was that I wanted to arrive at Liverpool bar without stopping, and within two or three hours of high water."

"Was there a lookout kept for submarines, having regard to previous warnings?"

"Yes, we had double lookouts."

"Were you going a zigzag course at the moment the torpedoing took place?"

"No. It was bright weather and land was clearly visible."

"Was it possible for a submarine to approach without being seen?"

"Oh, yes; quite possible."

"Something has been said regarding the impossibility of launching the boats on the port side?"

"Yes," said Captain Turner, "owing to the listing of the ship."

"How many boats were launched safely?"

"I cannot say."

"Were any launched safely?"

"Yes, and one or two on the port side."

"Were your orders promptly carried out?"

"Yes."

"Was there any panic on board?"

"No, there was no panic at all. It was all most calm."

"How many persons were on board?"

"There were 1,500 passengers and about 600 crew."

Asked No Escort, Obeyed Orders.

By the foreman of the jury: "In the face of the warnings at New York that the Lusitania would be torpedoed did you make any application to the Admiralty for an escort?"

"No, I left that to them. It is their business, not mine. I simply had to carry out my orders to go, and I would do it again."

Captain Turner uttered the last words of this reply with great emphasis.

By the Coroner—I am very glad to hear you say so, Captain.

By a Juryman—Did you get a wireless to steer your vessel in a northern direction?

"No," replied Captain Turner.

"Was the course of the vessel altered after the torpedoes struck her?"

"I headed straight for land, but it was useless. Previous to this the water-tight bulkheads were closed. I suppose the explosion forced them open. I don't know the exact extent to which the Lusitania was damaged."

"There must have been serious damage done to the water-tight bulkheads?"

"There certainly was, without doubt."

"Were the passengers supplied with lifebelts?"

"Yes."

"Were any special orders given that morning that lifebelts be put on?"

"No."

No Warning by Submarine.

"Was any warning given before you were torpedoed?"

"None whatever. It was suddenly done and finished."

"If there had been a patrol boat about, might it have been of assistance?"

"It might, but it is one of those things one never knows."

With regard to the threats against his ship Captain Turner said he saw nothing except what appeared in the New York papers the day before the Lusitania sailed. He had never heard the passengers talking about the threats, he said.

"Was a warning given to the lower decks after the ship had been struck?" Captain Turner was asked.

"All the passengers must have heard the explosion," Captain Turner replied.

Captain Turner, in answer to another question, said he received no report from the lookout before the torpedo struck the Lusitania.

Ship's Bugler Livermore testifies that the water-tight compartments were

Continued on Page 2.

Eyeglasses that fit right—look right—stay right, at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

NO NEED TO FIGHT, IF RIGHT

President Makes Appeal to New Citizens in Philadelphia.

URGES SINGLE ALLEGIANCE

And Warns Against Loyalty That Does Not Put America First.

NO TIME TO FORM GROUPS

If Only for the Sake of Humanity, They Should Refrain from Divisions Here.

GREAT OVATION RECEIVED

Crowds Cheer Him in the Street and Huge Crowd in Hall Applauds His Utterances.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—President Wilson gave tonight to a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans, who were part of an immense crowd in Convention Hall, the first intimation of the course which the United States Government will probably pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania.

He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that while the United States would remain at peace it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to all mankind of the tragedy of last Friday.

"America," said the President, "must havethe consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows and touches heart with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example, and must be an example not merely of peace, because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not.

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to ight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and patriotic enthusiasm, attended by a waving of thousands of small American flags. The President had made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement.

Humanity First.

The sentiments expressed in the President's speech were epitomized later by one of his closest advisers as "humanity first."

While it had not yet beendetermined, he said, exactly what steps would be taken by the United States in the present crisis, the idea uppermost in the President's mind was to show that whatever course was adopted—no matter how vigorous—it would have as its objective the good of humanity.

Mayor Blankenburg, who spoke with a distinctly German accent, introduced the President as follows:

"I present to you—God bless him!—the President."

In giving the naturalized citizens a welcome and appealing to them for a single allegiance to the United States, the President presented the idea of the welding of foreign blood in the make-up of America and pointed out that the true goal of right American citizenship to be a loyalty, not to the country of one's birth, but to the land of one's adoption.

"While you bring," he said, "all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them.

"I would not certainly be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go.

"ou can't be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not yet an American.

"My advice to you is to think first not only of America, but to think first of humanity, and you do not love humanity if you see to divide humanity in jealous camps."

The President was constantly interrupted by spontaneous outbursts of applause. He spoke clearly and so quiet was his huge audience that he could be heard distinctly in all parts of the great hall.

One of the passages in his speech, which the crowd applauded most loudly, was this:

"The man who seeks to divide man from man, group from group, interest from interest in the United States, is striking at its very heart."

Feels His Spirit Renewed.

In his peroration the President aroused great enthusiasm when he said that he had felt that he ought not to be away from Washington, but after coming he found that the gathering had renewed his "spirit as an American."

"In Washington," he said, "men tell you so many things every day that are not so, and I like to come and stand in the presence of my fellow citizens and drink of the common fountain with them, feeling the sense of their support."

There was a tremendous ovation as the President closed his address.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Tells New Citizens They Must Think Themselves Only Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The full text of President Wilson's speech tonight is as follows:

"It warms my heart that you should give me such a reception, but it is not of myself that I wish to think tonight, but of those who have just become citizens of the United States. This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated rebirth. Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people. This country is constantly drinking strength out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward looking women. And so by the gift of the free will of independent people it is constantly being renewed from generation to generation by the same process by which it was originally created. It is as if humanity had determined to see to it that this great nation, founded for the benefit of humanity, should not lack for the allegiance of the people of the world.

"You have just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Of allegiance to whom? Of allegiance to no one, unless it be God. Certainly not of allegiance to those who temporarily represent this great Government. You have taken an oath of allegiance to a great ideal, to a great body of principles, to a great hope of the human race. You have said, 'We are going to America,' not only to earn a living, not only to seek the things which it was more difficult to obtain where you were born, but to help forAard the great enterprises of the human spirit—to let men know that everywhere in the world there are men who will cross strange oceans and go where a speech is spoken which is alien to them, knowing that, whatever the speech, there is but one longing and utterance of the human heart, and that is for liberty and justice.

Looking Only Forward.

And while you bring all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to leave in them. I certainly would not be one even to suggest that a man ceases to love the home of his girth and the nation of his origin—these things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts—but it is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will thorough Americans. You cannot become thorough Americans if you think of yourselves in groups. American does not consist of groups. A man who thinks himself as belonging to a particular national group in America, has not yet become an American, and the man who goes among you to trade upon your nationality is no worthy son to live under the Stars and Stripes.

"My urgent advice to you be not only always to think first of America, but always, also, to think first of humanity. You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps. Humanity can be welded together only by love, by smypathy, by justice, not by jealousy and hatred. I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow men. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by those passions which lift and not by the passions which separate and debase.

Came Here for Ideals.

"We came to America, either ourselves or in persons of our ancestors, to better the ideals of men, to make them see finer things than they had seen before, to get rid of things that divide, and to make sure of the things that unite. It was but an historical accident no doubt that this great country was called the 'United States,' and yet I am very thankful that it has the word 'united' in its title; and the man who seeks to divide man from man, group from group, interest from interest, in the United States is striking at its very heart.

"It is a very interesting circumstance to me, in thinking of those of you who have just sworn allegiance to this great Government, that you were drawn across the ocean by some beckoning finger of hope, by some belief, by some vision of a new kind of justice, by some expectation of a better kind of life.

"No doubt you have been disappointed in some of us; some of us are very disappointing. No doubt you have found that justice in the United States goes only with a pure heart and a right purpose, as it does everywhere else in the world. No doubt what you found here didn't seem touched for you, after all, with the complete beauty of the ideal which you had conceived beforehand.

"But remember this, if we had grown at all poor in the ideal, you brought some of it with you. A man does not go out to seek the thing that is not in him. A man does not hope for the thing that he does not believe in, and if some of us have forgotten what America believed in, you, at any rate, imported in your own hearts a renewal of the belief. That is the reason that I, for one, mak eyou welcome.

Realizing a Dream.

"If I have in any degree forgotten what America was intended for, I will thank God if you will remind me.

"I was born in America. You dreamed dreams of what America was to be, and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man that does not see visions will ever realize any high hope or undertake any high enterprise.

"Just because you brought dreams with you, America is more likely to realize the dreams such as you brought. You are enriching us if you came expecting us to be better than w eare.

"See, my friends, what that means. It means that Americans must have a consciousness different from the conscieusness of every other nation in the world. I am not saying this with even the slightest thought of criticism of other nations. You know how it is with a family. A family gets centered on itself if it is not careful and is less interested in the neighbors than it is in its own members.

"So a nation that is not constantly renewed out of new sources is apt to have the narrowness and prejudice of a family. Whereas, America must have this consciousness, that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all the nations of mankind.

Too Proud to Fight.

"The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not.

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

"So, if you come into this great nation as you have come, voluntarily seeking something that we have to give, all that we have to give is this: We cannot exempt you from work. No man is exempt from work anywhere in the world. I sometimes think he is fortunate if he has to work only with his hands and not with his head. It is very easy to do what other people give you to do, but it is very difficult to give other people things to do. We cannot exempt you from work; we cannot exempt you from the strife and the heart-breaking burden of the struggle of the day—that is common to mankind everywhere. We cannot exempt you from the loads that you must carry; we can only make them light by the spirit in which they are carried. That is the spirit of hope, it is the spirit of liberty, it is the spirit of justice.

"When I was asked, therefore, by the Mayor and the committee that accompanied him to come up from Washington to meet this great company of newly admitted citizens I could not decline the invitation. I ought not to be away from Washington, and yet I feel that it has renewed my spirit as an American.

"In Washington men tell you so many things every day that are not so, and I like to come and stand in the presence of a great body of my fellow-citizens, whether they have been my fellow-citizens a long time or a short time, and drink, as it were, out of the common fountains with them and go back feel-

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER 40c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

President Says a Nation May Be So Right That It Does Not Need to Fight

From the President's speech in Philadelphia last night:

America must have this consciousness, that on all sides it touches elbows and touches heart with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example, the example of America must be the example, not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world; and strife is not.

There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight; there is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

ing that you have so generously given me the sense of youd support and of the living vitality in your hearts, of its great ideals which made America the hope of the world."

CROWDS CHEER PRESIDENT.

Great Demonstration of Loyalty by People of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 10.—President Wilson received a tremendous greeting tonight when he arrived in this city to address 4,000 newly naturalized citizens in Convention Hall. His entrance into the auditorium was marked by cheers of a vast audience, the waving of flags, and singing.

The fact that the relations between this country and Germany are strained by the Lusitania incident, seemed to make the people more responsive to the President and to every reference made to him by the preceding speakers.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind chaplain of the United States House of Representatives. Mayor Blankenburg presided. In his address the Mayor told the new citizens that they must be Americans first, last, and all the time.

"You must dedicate yourself to this country first, last, and always," said the Mayor. "No matter what happens in the world at large. Thank God, we have at Washington a man who knows what is right and just."

The Mayor was interrupted by prolonged cheering, handclapping, and flag waving. The police band played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and President Wilson joined in the singing.

Mayor Blankenburg's conspicuous greeting of the President in the Broad Street Station, where they met him in the President's private car, and the Mayor's complimentary references to Mr. Wilson in his speech were regarded as highly significant. The Mayor, a German by birth, went directly to the President's car to shake hands with him and rode with him in the automobile to the Convention Hall. It seldom has happened that the Mayor of the city has gone directly to the President's private car to pay his respects.

President Wilson also, apparently, noted the significance of the Mayor's eagerness to set an example to the Germans of this city.

The President's progress from Broad Street Station to the Convention Hall was marked by extraordinary police precaution. Hundreds of patrolmen, mounted police, and motor cycle men were stationed to meet him at the station. A strong escort of police, besides the First City Troop, accompanied him to the hall. Director Porter and Superintendent Robinson were in actual command of the police and every precaution was taken. When once within the hall uniformed and plain-clothes policemen were stationed near the platform and throughout the audience.

Long before the hour scheduled for the President's arrival Broad Street Station was packed. Market Street, adjacent to the station, and Broad Street were also well filled with people, and the throngs were far larger than on any other occasions of President Wilson's visits to this city. By the time the train rolled into the station the platform facing the gates was crowded, and the large detail of policemen had their hands full. There was no disorder, but the greatest eagerness was manifested to have a look at Mr. Wilson. The sinking of the Lusitania and the probable attitude of the Administration was the common topic in the crowd.

An hour before the President's arrival, a party consisting of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Governor Goldsborough of Maryland, Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States Court of Appeals, and the Rev. Mr. Couden, arrived at Broad Street Station and were met by a reception committee, headed by Charles Z. Tryon, which escorted them to the Bellevue-Stratford. There an informal reception was held for them and they were the guests of the committee at dinner. Other visitors from Washington included Richard K. Campbell, Commissioner of Naturalization, and Raymond F. Crist, Assistant Commissioner.

The newly naturalized citizens in whose honor the President came to Philadelphia arrived early at the hall. Some days ago the men got tickets for themselves and their families and although they were anxious to see and hear the President at that time, their interest was tremendously increased inview of the momentous happenings of the last few days.

When the President's party arrived at the Convention Hall the streets outside were black with people and Mr. Wilson was repeatedly cheered. Inside practically every seat had been taken. On the President's entrance the cheering was kept up for several minutes.

Secretary of Labor Wilson spoke to the newly naturalized citizens on the duties they had assumed. He referred to the war and asked all to keep a "cool head and a clear vision." He said that if Americans could, with honor, avoid sacrificing their people and property to the demon of war, they would be in a better position to help bind the wounds of those stricken nations when the time came to urge the claims of peace.

After his speech at Convention Hall President Wilson was escorted to his automobile and to Broad Street station, which he reached at 10:15 P. M. He found Fifteenth Street and Filbert Streets crowded. He was cheered repeatedly as he sat in his automobile and waved his hat to the crowd as he stepped out. After shaking hands with Captain J. Franklin McFadden of the City Troop he was taken up to the passenger floor and entered his private car. As he passed inside the gates the crowds in the station who had been waiting to catch a glimpse of him, rushed to the iron railings and cheered. He bowed and waved his hat to them.

Secretary Tumulty, after the President was in the car, stated that the President was extremely grateful for the enthusiastic reception, and that he appreciated the sincerity of the crowds.

ROOSEVELT INTERESTED.

Anxious to Hear What the President Said and Is Watching Closely.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10.—Colonel Roosevelt was greatly interested tonight in what President Wilson said in Philadelphia and was anxious to hear about it. He is watching the situation closely. It is possible that he may make a statement after he has read the President's speech.

HALTS TITANIC HEARING.

Notices in Legal Proceedings Lost on the Lusitania.

The loss of the usitania has resulted in the postponement of the legal proceedings in the Federal District Court on account of the loss of the Titanic. Soon after the latter disaster the White Star Line began proceedings in the District Court to limit its liability on account of th passengers and baggage lost in the liner to $96,000, the value of the salvage and passage money. In connection with this suit claims amounting to $18,000,000 were filed with the court.

Judge Mayer had set next Monday for the beginning of the hearing in the matter, but it was represented to him yesterday that the summonses to appear on that day, which had been issued to the English parties to the suit, had been contained in the mail carried by the Lusitania, consequently they were now at the bottom of the ocean.

As a result, Judge Mayer postponed the hearing of the cast to some future date to be fixed. Meanwhile, on Thursday he will take the testimony of an important witness from the shipbuilding yards of Harlan & Wolff, Belfast, where the liner was constructed.

Before the Circuit Court of Appeals Charles C. Burlingham, counsel for the White Star Line, argued for the issue of writs prohibiting the filing of orders made by Judge Augustus N. Hand and Judge Mayer, which would permit certain of the Titanic claimants to withdraw from the limitation of liability proceedings here and file new claims in the British court. The court reserved its decision.

92 LUSITANIA DEAD BURIED IN IRELAND

Funeral Trains Pass for Hours Through Queenstown—Americans to be Sent Home.

LAST EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY

Friends and Relatives Arrive from Many Places to View the Few Bodies Recovered.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Ninety-two passengers of the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania, who formed part of the pitiful handful of maimed, dead, and dying brought ashore with the survivors of the disaster that followed the attack on the vessel by a German submarine last Friday, were buried this afternoon with services that have no parallel in history.

Under a sky in which not a single cloud floated and to the strains of hymns played by a British Army band they were laid to rest two miles behind Queenstown in a cemetery bursting with Spring greenery and tucked between hills flaming with gorse. The services at the graves began at 4 o'clock, and at 4.30 the sod of Ireland was being shoveled upon the coffins.

Queenstown never sensed the full horror of the Lusitania disaster until today. Up to the time that the long stream of coffins began to disappear over the hill behind the town there was about the affair, what, with the continued searches for survivors and the bustle about the morgue, something of the unusual and theatric. But when the funeral started the realization came that each of these cheap coffins held a body and that in the Atlantic, less than twenty miles away, there were over a thousand more—all victims of a German submarine.

Hours to Move the Coffins.

The townspeople stood hatless nearly all forenoon as the coffins were conveyed to the cemtery on carts. This process required hours, and it was not until 3 o'clock in the afternoon that the funeral procession proper left the Cunard offices at the waterfront. There were only three bodies, one each in a harse, in this cortege, the other eighty-nine already having been placed in the graves.

With the British Army band playing Chopin's "Funeral March," the procession marched through the crooked streets, past the Cathedral, which stands on the highest point in the town, and then took its course along an undulating country road, now rising and now sinking, between green hills. Along this country road country folk were clustered for the most part, perched on stone fences, behind the soldiers who guarded the road the entire two miles from the Cathedral to the cemetery.

An early morning train today brought nearly a hundred friends or relatives of passengers of the Lusitania to Queenstown from various parts of the British Isles. Among those who arrived was W. J. Griffiths of the Canadian office in London, who desired to extend aid to the Canadian survivors.

The bodies of the sixty-four unidentified dead were viewed by weeping men, women, and children who sought a last opportunity to see if there were among the dead those for whom they were searching. This delayed the funeral procession, the entire forenoon being devoted to last efforts to make identifications.

The churches in Queenstown, both Protestant and Catholic, all held memorial services this morning.

Assisting the Bishop at the cathedral was Father Cowley Clark at London, a survivor of the disaster. Participating in the Protestant service was the Rev. Swan-Mason, Chaplain of the battleship Ocean, which was sunk recently in the Dardanelles.

All shops in Queenstown were closed and had their blinds drawn when at 10 o'clock this morning Bishop Brown celebrated a high requiem mass in St. Coleman's Cathedral in the presence of General Hill and Admiral Sir Charles Cook and the members of their respective staffs. The public mourning was general, nothing but the most necessary business being conducted.

As soon as the light permitted today officials of the Cunard Company sent photographers to take photographs of the unidentified dead in the morgue. All the known American dead have been embalmed.

The bodies of these Americans, and a number of British first-cabin passengers were not included in today's funerals.

Sixteen members of the crew of the Lusitania were buried in a common grave with the unknown dead.

Americans' Bodies Together.

The bodies of the identified Americans, covered with the Stars and Stripes, were removed from the scattered morgues and placed side by side in the Cunard Line offices on the water front. As they were carried through the streets by British sailors the crowds uncovered.

Cheap, brown coffins contained the bodies of Charles Frohman, Isaac F. Trumbull of Bridgeport, Conn., Mrs. Henry D. Macdona of New York, Charles H. Stevens of Atlantic City, Dr. F. S. Pearson of New York, D. Walker of New York, Dr. Pearson's secretary; Mrs. McBride, Hugh Compton, 17 years old; C. T. Brodrick of Boston, Herbert Ellis of New York, and Mrs. Spillman of Detroit. Mr. Frohman's secretary arrived today to take charge of his employer's body.

Dr. Depage, Medical Director of the Belgian Red Cross, arrived here today and positively identified the body of his wife, who was a passenger on the Lusitania. The body of Madame Depage was sent to London and thence will be taken to Brussels.

F. M. Lassettef, an officer of a Scottish regiment, who was wounded early in the war and had been on a voyage of three months to recover his health, was saved, together with his mother, by the saloon grand piano of the Lusitania, on which they floated for three hours. Mr. Lassetter says he came up near his mother after the boat went down, and sighted the piano, floating with its legs up. He lifted his mother on the piano and then climbed aboard himself. They found the unique craft well above the waves and perfectly seaworthy.

The Lassetters were less exhausted when taken aboard the trawler than most of those persons who had been in lifeboats.

One of the survivors identified the body of Mrs. R. D. Shymer of New York, the American widow of an English nobleman who subsequently married an American and had been living in New York. She was on her way to London and her name probably will be added to the list of American dead. Her body will be sent back to the United States as well as those of the others, some of them starting tonight.

Common Grave for Children.

Many children and little babies still lie in the morgues. The townspeople covered them with flowers today and it is probable these little ones will be placed in a grave together.

Some on crutches, many limping, and nearly all bruised, the survivors left their hotels in silent groups throughout the afternoon. There were some Americans, many Canadians and English. The presence of so many children on the Lusitania was due to the fact that Canadian women were going to England to join relatives while their husbands were at the front.

Not a single body was brought in today from the spot where the Lusitania disappeared, but some bodies may yet be found if a storm does not scatter them. There will not be so great a number picked up, however, as was the case in the North Atlantic after the Titanic disaster, for that vessel remained afloat so long all on deck had ample time to carefully adjust lifebelts.

Father Cowley Clark of London, who was a colleague of the late Cardinal Newman and was among those saved from the Lusitania, said today:

"I saw the Crompton family of Philadelphia all lost, including the father and mother and six children, ranging from six months to 13 years of age."

Affidavits made by Miss Jessie Taft Smith of Braceville, Ohio; Dr. Howard L. Fisher, Major W. Warren Pearl and Robert Rankin of New York are the only permanent records of the Lusitania disaster obtained by the United States Consulate here. All are brief and none reflects seriously upon the behavior of the Lusitania's crew, except what some witnesses consider the lifeboat fiasco. The affidavits of Miss Smith and Mr. Rankin were cabled tonight to Secretary of State Bryan, while those of Major Pearl and Dr. Fisher were sent to Ambassador Page at London.

Can't Remember His Rescue.

Arthur Courtland Luck of Worcester, Mass., arrived at Queenstown yesterday, too dazed to remember how or where he had been rescued. He was unable to move about yesterday, but today he searched among the dead for the bodies of his wife and two children.

O. H. Hammond of Bernardsville, N. J., who says he was lunching with Herbert S. Strong and Linden Bates, Jr., of New York, when the ship was struck, was taken to a hospital here on arrival. He made inquiries for his wife and was told there was a Mrs. Hammond in the building. This woman, however, proved to be a steerage passenger, who had lost her husband. Mr. Hammond gave her money to buy clothes and reach her home.

Mme. Marie Depage, wife of Dr. Antoine Depage, Medical Director of the Belgian Red Cross, who is among the identified dead, was bringing back to Europe $100,000 contributed in the United States to the Belgian Red Cross fund, but this money was in the liner's safe and went down with the ship.

The police have taken possession of $50,000 in cash, many drafts, and a considerable amount of jewelry found on the dead.

The body of Mrs. Anthony Watson of New York has been added to the list of identified American dead, while the name of John Williams, 99 years old, has been included in the list of survivors.

The name of Mrs. Charles F. Fowles of New York, a first cabin passenger of the Lusitania, today was added to the list of identified dead.

A body landed at Kinsale today was identified as that of Mrs. W. Willy. [The first cabin passenger list of the Lusitania contains the name of Mrs. Catherine E. Willey of Lake Forest, Ill. A dispatch received earlier in the day from Hutchinson, Kan., stated that "Mrs. Katherine A. Willey, of Lake Forest, Ill.," had cabled that she was alive though terribly mangled. This would indicate that the body identified as Mrs. W. Wiley is that of another person, who may have had a similar name.]

PEARL FAMILY SEPARATED.

Father, Mother, and Two Children Rescued Apart—Two Children Lost.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Dr. F. Warren Pearl of New York, who was a Surgeon Major in the United States Army during the Spanish-American war, and was on the Lusitania, bound for Belgium on Red Cross work, was saved with his wife, who has a broken arm, and two of their children. Two other children and two nurses employed by Dr. Pearl are missing.

In the rush to the deck one of the nurses and two of the children were separated from the rest of the family. Dr. Pearl left his wife in the care of Herbert Stone and Lindon Bates, Jr., of New York, while he searched the ship for the missing members of the family.

Mrs. Pearl says that she saw Mr. Stone and Mr. Bates go down when a wave washed over the port side of the ship. Mr. Bates was wearing a heavy overcoat.

"I was lunching with Mr. Stone, Mr. Bates, Mme. Anton de Page, and Dr. J. T. Houghton when I felt a shock," said Dr. Pearl.

"When I reached the deck I found that one nurse and two of my children were missing. I discovered later that they got into a boat which was launched safely on the starboard side. I returned to the port side and jumped overboard just before the ship went down.

"I saw no signs of panic. Officers and crew apparently were doing everything possible to save the passengers, but the explosion rendered the engines useless and it was impossible to slow down the ship.

"I did not know whether any of my family was safe until I got ashore, after three hours in the water, in which I floated with the greatest ease on my lifebelt. When I reached the land I found my wife at Admiralty House, suffering with a broken arm.

"I soon brought two of our children to her. Two are gone, but I thank God that so many of my family were saved, especially when I recall that whole families have perished. I saw a father, mother, and three daughters, all dead, clasped in each other's arms."

BABY'S PHOTOS HIS MASCOT.

So Says a Boston Publisher, Cabling to His Wife.

BOSTON, May 10.—A cablegram from Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., a publisher of this city, who was a passenger on the Lusitania, was received by Mrs. Lauriat at her home in Cambridge today. The message which came from London said:

"I arrived from Queenstown yesterday (Saturday) safe and sound and am suffering from no aftershock, only muscular lameness.

"We were struck at eight minutes after 2. After doing all I could on the ship, I jumped and swam; at 2:25, I found and got onto a collapsible life boat. I opened her up and took charge. We got in, thirty-two in all. Then we rowed for shore. We were picked up in about two hours and reached Queenstown at 9:30 P. M.

"The town was wide open with hospitality. We brought through four slightly injured. The women showed wonderful courage.

"I saved the baby's pictures. They were my mascot. I also saved my passport and all drafts."

HOLD SEARCHERS AS SPIES.

Soldiers Mistake Americans for German Submarine Officers.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Lindell T. Bates, son of Lindon W. Bates of New York, Vice Chairman of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium, was arrested at Kinsale yesterday on a charge of espionage while searching for the body of his brother, Lindon W. Bates, Jr., who is believed to have perished on the Lusitania. Newton B. Knox, an American mining engineer, who was with Mr. Bates, was taken into custody at the same time.

The Sergeant who made the arrests accused them of being officers of a German submarine. After being taken before a Captain they were detained at the barracks half an hour, until United States Consul Frost, at Queenstown, vouched for their innocence. Their search of the coast revealed no trace of the body of L. W. Bates, Jr.

FATHER MATURIN LOST.

Was Once in Charge of St. Clement's Parish, Philadelphia.

LONDON, May 10.—It has been learned that Father Basil William Maturin of Holywell, Oxford, perished on the Lusitania.

Father Maturin was born in Ireland in 1847. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became curate at Peterslow. He was sent to Philadelphia in 1876 to take charge of St. Clement's Parish. He became a Roman Catholic in 1897 and was ordained by Cardinal Vaughan in 1898. He was the author of several religious works.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

Cunard Line Reports on Patients in Queenstown Hospitals.

The following list of those injured in the sinking of the Lusitania and now confined in hospitals in Queenstown with reports on their condition was cabled to the offices of the Cunard Line yesterday:

AUGUSTUS SWARTE, discharged; now Queens Hotel.

ALLEN BARNES, left hospital.

BESSIE BARBOUR, left hospital.

RUTH LOGAN, fit to be discharged.

S. HAMMOND, removed to Nursing Home; nervous prostration.

MARGARET TUOHY, fit to be discharged.

ROBERT DUCAN, fit to be discharged.

JANE HOGAN, injured ankle; expects to leave for home tomorrow.

Mrs. FERRIER, exposure and shock; probably discharged tomorrow.

Mrs. M. S. MORELL, shock; doing well.

Mrs. W. CHAPMAN, doing well; fit to travel tomorrow.

WILFRED KENNAWAY, shock and bruises; hospital for some days.

Miss C. F. E. LEIPOLD, proposes to travel tomorrow.

ANDREW FIELDS, discharged yesterday.

MATHE WMUIR, discharged today.

D. E. HAYNES, progressing satisfactorily.

Mrs. MARY WAKEFIELD, shock and bruises; condition satisfactory.

ALICE MIDDLETON, out of danger; progressing favorably.

FANK HOOK, (boy,) broken thigh; hospital some weeks.

HUBERT LIGHT, discharged.

ANDREW MvDERMOTT, contusion left knee.

Hospital week or so:

WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP, loss of finger; progressing satisfactorily.

ARTHUR SHEPPERSON, discharged.

HUGH McFADDEN(discharged.

F. S. JUDSON, contused legs; condition favorable.

W. STORCK, injured ribs; hospital some days.

Mrs. DIXON, contused shoulders; condition satisfactory.

GEORGE GORDON, injured ribs; progressing satisfactory.

JAMES J. LEARY, fractured ankle; progressing favorably.

JOSEPH MYERS, (crew,) broken leg and ribs and bronchitis; Nursing Home.

DELAY IN LAUNCHING BOAT.

Mrs. Jessie Taft Smith Was in Only Craft Leaving Port Side.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Mrs. Jessie Taft Smith of Braceville, Ohio, who was making the trip from New York unaccompanied, was one of the coolest survivors of the Lusitania disaster. Recounting her experiences today she said:

"I was in my room writing when the torpedo hit the ship. I am satisfied that no warning was given. I have testified to this in an affidavit which I have supplied to the State Department.

"It is a surprising fact how many people were caught in their staterooms. Evidently they shared my feelings, that if struck the ship would stay up a long time. This probably accounts for the heavy losses among the first cabin passengers, many of whom went below to get their belongings. I had practiced putting on my life belt, and by the time I reached the deck I had adjusted it. On my way to the deck the list was so great that I fell against some man, who expostulated with me. Asking his pardon, I hurried to the port side and was thrown into a boat by a steward and fell sprawling.

"Two-thirds of the people in this boat, the only one launched on the port side, were men. A fearful time was taken in lowering the boat, which was only about thirty feet away when the Lusitania disappeared beneath the waves, leaving a mass of wreckage, swimmers and dead bodies.

"After rowing for three hours we were picked up by a fishing boat. Later we were taken aboard a trawler and landed here. I was taken into the home of a local doctor, whose American wife has treated me as if I were her own relative. Today my husband arrived, but I shall stay here as long as possible."

NEW SEARCH FOR BODIES.

Cunard Line Sends Powerful Tug to Scene of Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—F. J. Gauntlett of Washington, after sending messages to the American Ambassador at London and the State Department at Washington, asking that representations be made to induce the authorities to resume the search for the bodies of victims of the Lusitania, has persuaded the Cunard Company to charter a powerful tug, which left this evening for the scene of the disaster.

MANY CHILDREN OWE LIVES TO VANDERBILT

Woman Tells of His Heroic Work Gathering Little Ones to the Life Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—Mrs. Lines, a Canadian woman, who reached London today from Queenstown, paid a glowing tribute to the gallantry of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his valet, Ronald Denyer.

"People," sh esaid, "will not talk of Mr. Vanderbilt in future as a millionaire sportsman and a man of pleasure. He will be remembered as the children's hero and men and women will salute his name.

"When death was nearing him he showed gallantry which no words of mine can adequately describe. He stood outside the palm saloon on the starboard side of the Lusitania with Ronald Denyer by his side. He looked around on the scene of horror and despair with pitying eyes.

"'Find all the kiddies you can, boy,' he said to his valet. The man rushed off collecting children and as he brought them to Mr. Vanderbilt the millionaire dashed to the boats with two little ones in his arms at a time.

"When he could find no more children he went to the assistance of the women and placed as many as he could safely in the boats. In all his work he was gallantly assisted by Denyer, and the two continued their efforts until the very end.

"I hope the young men of Britain will act with the same cool bravery for their country that Mr. Vanderbilt showed for somebody's little ones."

SINCERE, SAYS DERNBURG.

His Only Comment on Germany's Expression of Regret.

When the dispatch from Berlin, expressing the German Government's regret over the loss of life in the Lusitania disaster, was read to Dr. Bernhard Dernburg yesterday, he said:

"I should say that that statement was a sincere expression of the German attitude in the matter." He declined to say more.

AMERICANS QUIT GERMANY.

Business Men Go to Switzerland to Await Developments.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 10, (via Paris.)—A news dispatch from Basel says a number of American citizens, mostly business men, are arriving there from Germany, where they will await developments in the relations between the United States and Germany.

VERDICT OF MURDER BY CORONER'S JURY

Continued from Page 1.

closed, but that the explosion and the force of the water must have burst them open. He said that all the officers were at their posts and that earlier arrivals of the rescue craft would not have saved the situation.

Coroner Sums Up Case.

After physicians had testified that the victims had met death through prolonged immersion and exhaustion the Coroner summed up the case.

He said that the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that, not satisfied with this, the Germans had discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said, must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction.

The characteristic courage of the Irish and British people was manifested at the time of this terrible disaster, the Coroner continued, and there was no panic. He charged that the responsibility "lay on the German Government and the whole people of Germany who collaborated in the terrible crime.

"I propose to ask the jury," he continued, "to return the only verdict possible for a self-respecting jury, that the men in charge of the German submarine were guilty of willful murder."

The jury then retired and prepared their verdict.

HAD CARD OF NEW YORK FIRM.

Dead Man Thought to be a Canadian Captain Who Called at Store.

LONDON, May 10.—Cornelius Horrigan, a waiter on the Lusitania, is quoted as testifying Saturday evening at the opening of the Coroner's inquest over the bodies of five victims landed at Kinsale that he believed one of the bodies was that of Steward Cranston, but he was not positive. He was unable to identify any of the others.

One was that of a man about 35 years old, in whose pocket was found a business card, bearing the name of John Wanamaker of New York, and in the left-hand corner "Notary Public MacQuerrie, Bureau of Information."

The unidentified passenger in whose pocket was found a business card bearing the name of John Wanamaker of New York and in the left-hand corner "Notary Public MacQuerrie, Bureau of Information," is believed to be a Captain in the Canadian artillery, who sailed with his wife.

David L. MacQuerrie, head of the Bureau of Information at the Wanamaker store, said yesterday that he gave such a card to a man, about 35 years old, the day before the Lusitania sailed. Mr. MacQuerrie could not recall the man's name, but remembered that he told him he was from Toronto, where he had bought his ticket on the Lusitania, and that he intended to sail to enlist in a regiment in London.

"I gave him my card," Mr. MacQuerrie said, "as a means of introduction to another second cabin passenger whom I had assisted in getting a ticket."

CALL IT WORLD'S VERDICT.

London Daily News Extols Pronouncement of Coroner's Jury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 11.—In an editorial this morning on the proceedings at the Lusitania inquest at Kinsale, The Daily News says:

"The jury which charged the officers of the submarine and the German Emperor and the Government of Germany with willful murder in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania merely put on record the verdict which has already been passed by the entire civilized world outside of central Europe.

"The disgust with which this monstrous deed is regarded will certainly be emphasized by the indecent brutality with which one German paper after another is recording its joyful pride in the massacre of 1,500 unarmed civilians. Before the universal horror which their exhibition of ferocity has excited, other questions sink into insignificance."

Concerning the captain's evidence, The Daily News remarks:

"The problem, though difficult, of securing to great liners the greatest possible protection against savagery by sea should not, it would seem, be wholly insoluble. The British public may at least rest secure that so far as can be solved at all, it certainly will be now that the last shreds of reliance on the common sense and common humanity of the enemy has been by their own act torn away."

DENIES CONVOY IS POSSIBLE.

But London Expert Admits Patrol Feasible—Wonders at Ship's Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Chronicle naval correspondent, discussing the loss of the Lusitania, says:

"We are brought to a critical question that will be asked, Might the murderous attack have been frustrated? Some persons seem to think that the Admiralty should have established a convoy for the Lusitania, but a little consideration will show that this would have been impossible. We cannot convoy every ship of the thousands which arrive in or depart from our waters. No owners would wish to have their vessels collected in groups and convoyed by a few warships, and if this were done the submarines would desire no better target than a squadron of liners and cruisers approaching the Channel or leaving it at the speed of the slowest among them.

"Obviously the days of a convoy in the old sense passed away with the sailing ship era. A patrol is another matter, and certainly we may give the Admiralty credit for having taken every precaution that is possible to avert the disaster.

"One fact, which has already attracted attention, is that the Lusitania was sunk a few miles from the Old Head of Kinsale and upon or within a short distance of her customary course. Into this matter we cannot enter, but obviously the best means to frustrate a submarine's attack is for vessels to proceed at high speed and upon varying and unknown courses. A submarine is blind at night and at a disadvantage in the daylight. It is necessary that she should see her target, and if the intended victim does not come her way she will be foiled.

"The tactics of submarine warfare have always directed attention to this matter. It has been pointed out that the best opportunities arise in case of a ship's approaching the harbor or intending to enter some strait or inlet, the submarines lying in wait to attack them. Happily the commander of the Lusitania has been saved from the disaster and may be able to throw some light upon the course which the Lusitania steamed. Was the declaration of the German Embassy in Washington treated as mere brutum fulmen?"

VERSIONS OF BOAT ORDERS

May Have Been Due to Momentary Feeling That Ship Was Safe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 10.—A Queenstown dispatch to The Times says:

"There is a curious statement made independently by two American passengers, that an order was received not to launch the boats.

"In one case the passengers already in the boat got out, and in the other case the narrator threatened to shoot any man who tried to prevent the lowering of the boat.

"Some light is, perhaps, thrown on this incident by the statement that after the ship had tilted over to a sharp angle, she remained for a time in that position, and, bearing in mind all that had been said and written about the Lusitania's water-tight compartments, and double skin, some of the passengers thought that she was really unsinkable.

"These points and others of which rumor whispers will, no doubt, be elucidated in good time."

LIVERPOOL MOVES TO PREVENT RIOTS

Saloons Closed at 6 P. M. and Leaders of Recent Outbreaks are Warned by Magistrates.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—The municipal authorities ordered that all saloons be closed at 6 o'clock tonight, in consequence of the anti-German riots here yesterday. The ringleaders of those disorders were let off leniently in court today, but were warned that further outbreaks would be punished rigorously.

In dealing with the rioters the Magistrate remarked that it might be easily understood that in the first flush of the excitement following the torpedoing of the Lusitania the people, particularly those who had relatives on the ship, might have been beside themselves. It could not be stated too emphatically, however, that the interests of the country demanded that such riots should not take place.

Some of the persons arrested for participating in the outbreaks were discharged and others were remanded for a week.

Women Smash Windows.

NEWCASTLE, England, May 10.—The sinking of the Lusitania and the manner in which the deed was hailed in Germany has aroused strong feeling here against Germans being allowed to continue business in this city.

A big crowd, composed mainly of women, paraded the streets today, smashing the windows in the establishments of German pork butchers.

EXCHANGES BAR GERMANS.

Naturalized Citizens Forcibly Kept Out in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 11.—The 150 Germans on the London Stock Exchange have received notes from a committee requesting them not to enter the house in the future, but in spite of this request a good number of them turned up at the doors yesterday. They found awaiting them a determined guard of British members, who told them if they "had not sufficient sense to keep away," they would be forcibly ejected.

At many of the doors scuffles took place, but the Germans were all repulsed.

The sinking of non-combatant vessels by German submarines has been viewed with a steadily growing feeling of indignation at the Baltic exchange, and that feeling was much strengthened when the news of the destruction of the Lusitania became known there. At ont time it was feared something serious might happen as among the members are a considerable number of naturalized Germans, Austrians, and Turks.

A meeting of protest was held unofficially at which a resolution was passed calling on the Board of Directors to expel all naturalized foreigners born in enemy countries. This resolution found about 400 supporters in spite of the fact that the gathering was hurriedly summoned. The board seemed indisposed to go to the length suggested but passed a resolution requesting members of foreing birth to reafrain from using the Exchange until further notice.

The action of the board by no means satisfied the protesters who were more excited than ever when they became aware of the compromise that had been arranged. They therefore held another meeting which was attended by some 800 members and at which another petition was drawn up requesting the board to expel members of German, Austrian or Turkish birth.

In the afternoon the board held a second meeting when the following resolution was passed:

> That all members and clerks who are German, Austrian, or Turkish by birth, although naturalized British subjects, be suspended until further notice, this resolution not to apply to any member or clerk who is over sixty years of age or any member or clerk who has a son serving in his Majesty's forces.

The number of men to whom the resolution applies is said to be about 100 and the number to whom exemption applies amounts to fifteen.

Another agitation which has the support of a good many members, is in favor of asking naturalized British subjects born in enemy countries to sign a declaration holding Germany responsible for the war and expressing abhorrence at the wanton destruction of human lives and property at sea.

The general opinion in shipping circles is that German submarine outrages will have little effect in stopping the sending of supplies to the country. Yesterday, however, owing to the excitement prevailing, little business was done at the Baltic.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—The Directors of the Cotton Exchange posted notice today that hereafter no Germans or Austrians would be permitted to use the Exchange.

MARTIAL LAW IN VICTORIA.

800 Troops Patrol the City to Guard German Property.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 10.—Victoria is under martial law today as a result of rernewed attacks on German establishments by mobs bent on avenging the sinking of the Lusitania.

After a mob of several thousand men and boys had smashed windows last night in a brewery, the New England Hotel, a jewelry store, a cleaning establishment, and a plumbing shop, the Mayor read the Riot Act at a downtown street corner and 800 soldiers began policing the city.

A detachment of troops is expected today from Vancouver to reinforce the local garrison, as further trouble is feared. The Phoenix Brewery virtually was wrecked. So far as known no one was injured.

Eight hundred troops patrolled the streets all night. A guard was placed around Government House to prevent any disorderly scenes there. Mrs. Barnard, wife of the Lieutenant Governor, is the daughter of Mr. Loewen, a German, founder of the Phoenix Brewery.

The mob last night was made up wholly of civilians, the boldest of whom seemed to be boys. At most of the places only windows were smashed.

Interest

We pay interest on deposits subject to check. A higher rate of interest is paid on amounts left on deposit for a particular length of time.

Perhaps you are thinking of appropriating an amount of money for a special purpose and would prefer to keep it in a separate account. We should be glad to talk it over with you and to serve you in any way.

Ask for our Banking Department Booklet

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
49 Wall Street

WILSON MAY REVEAL HIS DECISION TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

personal sentiment," was Mr. Bryan's explanation.

Mr. Bryan was told by newspapermen this afternoon that a press dispatch ad come from Berlin saying that the German Government had telegraphed a message of regret to the United States, but Mr. Bryan said that he had seen no such message, nor had he received any statement on the subject from Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin.

Questioned as to whether his recent circular giving notice that American passports would not be issued to persons going to Europe for pleasure and sightseeing, Mr. Bryan said that this was not intended as a warning to Americans not to go abroad. To another inquiry he said that as far as he knew, nobody had written to the State Department asking if it would be unsafe for American travelers to take passage on British ships.

No Warning, Says Bryan.

Mr. Bryan also said that no advice along the line of such an inquiry had been given by the department. As to the advertisement of the German Embassy in American newspapers warning Americans not to take passage on the ships of Germany's enemies which appeared first on the day the Lusitania sailed and was repeated last Saturday, Mr. Bryan said that the attention of the State Department had not been called to the advertisement in any official way. When he was asked if Germany had given any warning to the United States Government that it was intended to destroy the Lusitania, Mr. Bryan answered in the negative, and then added: "I had better not go further than to say that no warning was given."

May Silence Dernburg.

Secretary Bryan said the State Department would not take any notice of the statement made by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in New York yesterday to the effect that the German submarine attacks on British merchant vessels would be continued. Mr. Bryan said that Dr. Dernburg had no official status as far as this Government was aware.

Dr. Dernburg's defense of the sinking of the Lusitania has aroused indignation here, and there is reason to believe that this indignation is shared by Government officials and may have its effect on the course of the diplomatic action to be taken in the Lusitania case. It would cause no surprise in Washington if Dr. Dernburg's activities as an agitator were cut short by orders from Berlin.

Without any reliable official basis for it, discussion is going on here as to what will be the probable course of President Wilson to meet the Lusitania incident. One suggestion is that the Government may break off diplomatic relations with Germany in order to emphasize an accompanying declaration that the United States cannot remain on friendly terms with a nation that resorts to inhuman and barbaric methods of warfare. It is pointed out that this course would mean that the United States Government would surrender its responsibility for caring for the interests of German subjects in Great Britain, France, and Russia, but at the same time would be obliged to abandon its care of British, French, and Russian interests in Germany and Austria. While this theory is discussed gravely, the more general opinion appears to be that it will not meet the situation.

Must Have Assurances.

Those who believe that the matter of upholding the national prestige throughout the civilized world is certain to be the keystone of the President's action are convinced that no policy will satisfy American sentiment that at least does not contemplate obtaining positive assurances from Germany that there will be no repetition of the Lusitania horror. Opinion in Washington is crystallizing around the suggestion that assurances that American lives will be safeguarded from German attack on the high seas must be furnished by Germany.

In the conviction that resident Wilson will resort to diplomacy instead of military measures in the initial effort to obtain a satisfactory solution of the Lusitania incident, persons here have advanced the suggestion that the President's action will take the form of a personal letter to Emperor William expressing the widespread feeling of horror in the United States over the manner in which Germany is conducting the war. References to the indignation created in America by the destructive work of the German forces in Belgium, it was said, might even be mentioned to emphasize how American public opinion had become more and more aroused until it reached the highest point of horrified expression over the sacrifice of the lives of Americans on the Lusitania. The President, it is asserted, might ask the Emperor to give assurances in behalf of himself and his Government that there would be no repetition of the Lusitania tragedy, and trust to the Emperor to respond affirmatively.

The disposition here among those who have some understanding of President Wilson's character is to believe that he will not be hindered by technicalities in dealing with the Lusitania case. That the Lusitania carried ammunition, or that she was subsidized by the British Government and could be taken over as an auxiliary cruiser, will not influence the President, it is believed, in determining how the situation shall be dealt with.

It is not doubted there that the President will act soon, and there is expectation that he will be prepared to show his hand when the Cabinet holds its regular meeting tomorrow.

Other Envoys See Bryan.

The British and French Ambassadors were at the State Department late in the day to express to Mr. Bryan their sympathy over the Lusitania tragedy. Both showed deep interest in the development of public feeling over the catastrophe, but it was apparent that they had nothing to suggest as to what should be the action of the United States. That America must settle herself directly with Germany for these acts was the substance of opinion among the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers.

Chevalier van Rappard, Minister from the Netherlands, also called at the department, and made it clear that the situation of his Government was identical with that of the United States in relation to the Lusitania. After a conference with Counselor Lansing, Mr. van Rappard said that citizens of Holland had lost their lives on the Lusitania; that Dutch ships had been torpedoed as was the American steamer Gulflight, and that Dutch commerce had suffered more severely than that of the United States.

BARS OCEAN HAZARD POLICIES.

Hartford Insurers Lose $400,000 on Lusitania Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 10.—With a total loss of at least $400,000, resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania, the Travelers' Insurance Company of this city, the pioneer accident company of this country, announced today it would issue no more policies involving the hazard of an ocean voyage while the war continued.

For the last nine months the Travelers', whose policies have a double indemnity clause, paying twice the face value of the policy in case of death on a common carrier, has been cautious about writing persons who might make European trips.

Most of the policies held by Lusitania victims were issued several years ago. Elbert Hubbard's wife paid only $5 to the Aetna Life for the $1,500 accident policy she held, and the Aetna Life, with $58,000 lost on the husband, will double the wife's policy to $25,000 to be paid to the estate.

The Travelers' has not yet finished checking up its lists, but it is now known that $375,000 was lost in accident lines and about $25,000 in straight life policies. the latter ranging from $3,000 to $5,000.

The Colt Manufacturing Company today stated that it had not shipped any revolvers on the Lusitania, and that if there were any Colt weapons listed in the manifest they were consigned by another American firm.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use, for Toilet and Bath, is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Haverty's Taxicabs

WHEN YOUR WIFE, CHILDREN OR FAMILY RIDE IN OUR TAXI, YOU KNOW THEY ARE SAFE.

TELEPHONE 3473 MURRAY HILL

The Brand that Guarantees Perfection

Bols'

Rare Old Dutch Gin
Creme de Menthe
Curacao Kummel

The Maintained Excellence of Bols liqueurs is due to their World famous recipes and over 300 years' distilling experience.

Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
G. H. Greenwood, Architect

Roof was put on 30 days after this contract was signed, and building completed in 3 months.

"Turner for Concrete"

There's a schedule for every Turner job—made out in advance for each detail of the work. That schedule must be lived up to.

TURNER
Construction Company

NEW YORK'S CAPTAIN FEARED SUBMARINES

Took Southerly Course and Had Lifeboats Swung Ready for Quick Launching.

HELD BACK LUSITANIA NEWS

Passengers Not Told Till Sunday—Mrs. Shearson Describes Alarm on Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—Passengers on the American liner New York, reaching London today from Liverpool, confessed that there was extreme anxiety over their own ship when they learned the fate of the Lusitania. Captain Roberts withheld news of the Lusitania disaster from them until Sunday morning. The New York got into Liverpool late Sunday night. When the passengers head that the Lusitania had been sunk they asked Captain Roberts if there was any danger to the New York. There seemed to be no assurance that the Germans might not try to torpedo a steamer flying the American flag if they had deliberately drowned American citizens on a steamer flying the British flag.

Mrs. Edward Shearson, wife of a New York banker, said:

"Every one of us was alarmed when we heard what had happened to the Lusitania and Captain Roberts assued us that every precaution had been taken to get the passengers off if the New York should be torpedoed. In fact, it was known that the New York's lifeboats had been swung out for three days. You see, Captain Roberts did not intend to take any chances with the Germans. The New York also took a southerly course to make sure that we would not be in the path of waiting submarines. I intended to sail on the Lusitania, but at the last moment my husband persuaded me take the New York. Thank Heaven, I did it."

WORSE THAN A CRIME, SAYS LORD ROSEBERY

And Germany Now Has No Competitor for the Title of Enemy of the Human Race.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—In a letter to The London Times this morning Lord Rosebery writes:

"There are two or three points to be noted with regard to this infamy—(1) The moral degradation of a nation that can hail such a crime as a victory and rejoice over it; (2) the mental degradation of a nation which can offer warning as an excuse for a massacre. It is constantly proved in humbler cases of homicide that the murderer declared 'I'll do him,' but that has never saved a culprit from the gallows; (3) the stupidity of it. Never has that much-claimed saying, 'It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder,' been more fully exemplified.

"It is intended to dismay our people; it will only rouse them to more furious effort. It is intended to alarm neutrals, whom it will only alienate and incense, and all this to secure, without any possible competition, the title of the enemy of the human race and the horror of the civilized world."

BLOW UP BRITISH SHIP; LET THE CREW ESCAPE

German Submarine Torpedoes Freighter Queen Wilhelmina in North Sea.

LONDON, May 10.—The British steamer Queen Wilhelmina of Hartlepool was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea off Blyth on Saturday. Time was allowed for the crew to take to the boats. The men were picked up by a patrol boat and landed at Shields.

The Queen Wilhelmina was engaged in the transatlantic trade. She was of 2,307 tons net. She was 363 feet long and was built in 1898. On her last voyage across the ocean she left Philadelphia on April 6 for Leith.

SLATON WOULD GO SLOW.

Governor of Georgia Praises President's "Conservative Attitude."

Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, in a statement last night regarding the sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania, advised that the American people await patiently for full particulars of the incident before forming their final judgment. He made public a telegram that he sent to President Wilson this morning, in which he said he was "in hearty sympathy" with the President's "conservative attitude."

"I think the President should have all the time he wants to consider so grave a question," said the Governor. "If he plunges this country into war it will take a long time to extricate it. It means everything to the welfare and happiness of a hundred million people, and it is not a matter for snap judgment.

"I think it is a blessing that Congress was not in session when the first reports of this great calamity came. In the heat of passion there might have been acts that would not come after mature thought. It is a wise thought to count ten before speaking in anger. I think America should count a great many times ten before she gives formal expression in this case."

CHURCHILL TELLS OF WARNING SHIP

Gave Directions as to the Lusitania's Course, He Informs Commons—Turner Replied.

CANNOT GUARD ALL VESSELS

Principle Holds That Merchant Traffic Must Care for Itself, Subject to General Plans.

SILENT AS TO COAST PATROL

Cannot Reveal Naval Dispositions, He States, but All Facts Will Come Out at Official Inquiry.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 11.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was the target of a multitude of pointed questions in the House of Commons yesterday as to what precautions were taken to safeguard the Lusitania.

While declining to reveal the naval dispositions for partolling the coast, he admitted that it was impossible to provide escorts for all passenger ships. Directions as to course had been sent to Captain Turner, who was told of submarine movements, and acknowledged the receipt of two messages, the second reply arriving just before the attack was made.

The questions to the Government, which came from Lord Charles Beresford and others, asked for details as to what speed the Lusitania was making when she was torpedoed; whether there was a patrol boat in that locality; whether all points where vessels arrive and depart were now adequately patrolled; what provisions were made in the case of the Lusitania in view of the warning issued in America; whether Mr. Churchill was aware that previously to Friday German submarines had for some time been actively at work on the south coast of Ireland; whether he was aware that the Admiralty had provided torpedo boat destroyers and other naval vessels to meet on the south coast of Ireland steamers carrying horses from the United States on Government account to convoy them to Liverpool, and finally, what arrangements, if any, were made to convoy and protect the Lusitania.

Warned Turner, Gave Directions.

"The Admiralty had general knowledge of the German warning issued in America," Mr. Churchill stated, "and from that knowledge and other information concerning sugmarine movements, it sent warnings to the Lusitania and directions as to her course. I think, however, it not right to go into that matter in detail, as it is going to be a subject of inquiry, and it might appear that I was endeavoring to show blame on the Captain of the Lusitania in a matter which will be a subject of full investigation."

Mr. Churchill said that this investigation by the Board of Trade would be cnoducted by Lord Mersey, assisted by skilled assessors, and that it would be opened without avoidable delay.

"In the meantime," he continued, "it is premature to discuss the matter. But I must make it plain that in no circumstances will it be possible to make public the naval dispositions for patrolling our coast. Our resources do not enable us to provide destroyer escorts for mail and passenger ships."

Replying to further questions, Mr. Churchill said:

"The shocking exception of the Lusitania should not divert the attention of the House of Commons and the country from the fact that Great Britain's entire seaport trade has been carried on without appreciable loss. The general principle regarding the providing of an escort is that merchant traffic must look after itself, subject to the general arrangements of the Admiralty, and there is no reason to suppose that this principle is not entirely successful."

Says Turner Replied.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House, asked if any answer had been received from the Captain of the Lusitania, showing that th Admiralty instructions to the liner had come to his hand. Mr. hurchill replied that both messages were acknowledged ,and the second acknowledgement came a very short time before the attack was made.

Lord Charles Beresford then inquired if Premier Asquith had received his letter of April 15, warning him of the peril that threatened the Lusitania, and whether this warning had gone unheeded. Mr. Churchill answered that Premier Asquith had handed him Lord Beresford's letter, and that it had been carefully studied at the Admiralty. So far from being unheeded, a great many of the measures recommended had already been adopted on the largest possible scale.

Asked if the German submarine which sank the Lusitania was of a prior to April 14 Mr. hurchill replied:

"I have no knowledge of the size or number of this submarine."

Questioned regarding a letter sent to the Admiralty ten days ago, giving information concerning the supposed type of this submarine, Mr. Churchill said the information contained in this communication was wholly untrue and that the facts which had given rise to the supposition were known to the Admiralty.

Hopes Neutrals See Great Issue.

Premier Asquith answered a question from William Llewelyn Williams, who said that the British Government should officially bring to the notice of the nations signatory to The Hague Convention "the gross and repeated breaches of the convention by Germany."

"This war was begun by Germany with a flagrant breach of a treaty," replied Mr. Asquith, "and it has been carried on with a progressive disregard of convention and of previously accepted rules of warfare.

"The facts are universally known, and there is no object in approaching neutral Governments unless and until the latter are prepared to take some action in the matter. We trust that neutral nations are growingly realizing that the issues involved in this war affect the whole civilized world and the future of humanity."

JEWS WITH WILSON, SAYS THE WARHEIT

Undivided in Loyalty in Any Crisis—Sharp Answer to a German Paper.

Speaking of the strained relations between the United States and Germany, The Warheit, in an editorial on "The Jews, the United States, and Germany," says this morning:

> The Frankfurter Zeitung, speaking of the possibility of war between the United States and Germany, says that the United States cannot declare war because of the millions of Germans, Irish, and Jews "being in the way."
>
> The Jews should very much like the Frankfurter Zeitung and others to refrain from mentioning them in their discussions of a war between the Untied States and Germany.
>
> If mentioned they must be, then let it be said in their name: "The Jews of the United States will all, to the last man, stand behind President Wilson and the United States Government."
>
> We take the responsibility for the statement that in all international matters in which the United States is involved, the Jews, as a national unit, are the only ones who stand solidly behind the Washington Administration. This was true with regard to the Mexican question; this is just as true now with regard to the world war.
>
> The Jews may have their sympathies, but when living up to the President's neutrality proclamation is concerned, they will not be found among those who under the pretense of neutrality carry on a systematic agitation against one or another of the warring nations.
>
> The attitude of the Jews toward the sinking of the Lusitania may serve as an example of their loyalty and patriotism. A survey of the Jewish press and a comparison between the sermons yesterday in the churches and those in the synagogues of the country, will prove conclusively that the Jews are undivided in their support of the President and are ready to serve him and their country in any emergency that may arise.

RELIEF WORK STARTED, C. H. DODGE HEADS IT

McAneny Names Committee and Asks That Funds Be Sent to Vanderlip.

Acting Mayor McAneny nominated yesterday the Lusitania Survivor Relief Committee. Cleveland H. Dodge is Chairman, Frank A. Vanderlip Treasurer, and its other members are Adolph Lewisohn, George W. Perkins, John D. Crimmins, Alfred T. White, and Mrs. W. K. Draper of the American Red Cross.

The committee met and organized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the City Hall and will send out today its appeal for funds, which may be transmitted to Mr. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street. They canvassed the situation thoroughly, and Mayor McAneny said it seemed that there would be need of every cent that could be collected.

"We have heard from the Cunard Company," he said, "that it will look after the dependents of its own crew, but that still leaves a great deal of distress to be relieved. In England at this time there are very heavy calls on the purses of every one, and although I cannot as yet give any estimate of what we should like to raise, I am sure that we shall be able to use every dollar we can get."

Letters by the thousand are to be sent out today to those who heretofore have contributed to such funds, and it is intended to work systematically to make the collection a success.

SAW THE SUBMARINE CREW.

Rev. Dr. Guvier Says They Stood on Deck and Watched Tragedy.

LONDON, May 10.—The Fishguard correspondent of The Daily News quotes the Rev. Mr. Guvier of the Church of England's Canadian Railway Mission, a Lusitania survivor, as saying that when the ship sank, a submarine rose to the surface and came within 300 yards of the scene.

"The crew stood stolidly on the deck," he said, "and surveyed their handiwork. I could distinguish the German flag, but it was impossible to see the number of the submarine, which disappeared after a few minutes."

LITTLE EFFECT ON MARKET.

No Gold, Silver, or Government Securities Lost on Lusitania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The sinking of the Lusitania had little effect on Stock Exchange prices today. In fact, prices that slightly dropped on Saturday picked up when 'Change opened. As to the general effect on London's financial market, the loss of the Lusitania meant little.

It was explained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the Lusitania carried no silver for London, as it was shipped on the American Line to safeguard it against danger. No gold was lost, as gold right now happens to be going out of England to America. No Government securities were aboard the Lusitania, as under the Government decision of last October no securities of any kind have been put on the market.

While the Lusitania undoubtedly carried many commercial bills, including discount bills of lading, &c., no real inconvenience was experienced by the market because these are easily adjustd by cable.

★ ★ ★
MARTELL
for
AGE
and
QUALITY

CRASH IN STOCKS ON WILSON RUMOR

Fifteen-Minute Panic on Report of Assassination and Prices Fall 4 to 15 Points.

RALLY ON BANKERS' ORDERS

Canard About the President Is Attributed by Some to Bucket Shop Men of Pittsburgh.

The climax of a session marked by tense excitement and falling prices in the stock market came at noon yesterday, when a tremendous wave of selling forced many of the prominent stocks down from 4 to more than 15 points. For a few minutes the Stock Exchange was gripped by the same panicky conditions that accompanied the great decline last Friday after news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received. Banking support was accorded quickly, and in the final two hours of dealings a large amount of selling was absorbed without difficulty, although prices constantly fluttered in a way that forecast weakness in case the vigilance of the market's guardians relaxed.

The direct cause of the collapse in the noon hour was a rumor that President Wilson had been assassinated. Reaching the Exchange floor, it flashed among the 500 active members there in a moment, and the onslaught against prices began. United States Steel was rapidly hammered down from its best level, close to 54, to 48¼. Amalgamated Copper dropped 6 full points, Reading shot downward nearly 5, and St. Paul 6 points, while Bethlehem Steel, the stormy petrel of many markets of late, was thrown over in big lots until 16 points had been lopped from its highest quotation of the day.

The slaughter continued fifteen minutes before supporting orders were hurried into the market. At about the same time the news tickers sent out a brief line, wired from Washington, that the President was secluded in his office pondering over the problem of the Lusitania and had seen practically no one during the morning.

The canard concerning the President excited much indignation among members of the Stock Exchange, and an investigation was begun at once to trace its source. There were conflicting reports in regard to the rumor. In some quarters it was understood its first appearance in New York was through the medium of a dispatch from Chicago. In others it was said that a cotton brokerage firm had been told by telephone from Pittsburgh that a strongly supported, though circumstantial, story was being repeated there of the attack on Mr. Wilson.

Exchange authorities were inclined to believe that Pittsburgh was the place of origin, and that the story had been spread by bucket-shop interests for the deliberate purpose of forcing a break in the market. The evident purpose, the Exchange men said, was to cause a decline great enough to wipe out the margin of holders of "long" stock in bucket shops, which usually is 2 points. With the majority of customers cleared off the books, it was explained, the bucket-shop men could start over again building up a following on the buying side of the market, and record as profit the margin destroyed by the decline in New York.

Governors of the Exchange at the end of the day were not optimistic about running down the author of the rumor.

"We have tried our best, and are still making efforts to run down this story to its source," said William C. Van Antwerp, spokesman for the board, "but it is very difficult to get anything definite on it. There is practically no defense against such an act."

While the international situation was viewed by the market community in a far more serious light than last week, stocks got away to a fairly good start at the beginning of business. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Steel and others of the standard list scored gains in initial trading and prices generally stood up firmly for the first quarter hour. From then on the apprehension of traders increased, following receipt of dispatches from Washington which told of darkening clouds as communications from the interior registered evidences of a growing indignation against Germany.

When prices began to slide down, led by a drop in Southern Pacific, the brokerage offices quickly filled up and serious faces were seen everywhere studying the quotation boards. Editorial comment in the different newspapers was reread and commented upon. Before the rumor of President Wilson's death reached the rank and file of watchers in the commission houses, many were raised to a high pitch of nervousness, and this fact accelerated the selling when the avalanche received a start.

The record of the day as displayed by leading issues is set forth in this table:

	High.	Low.	Net Loss.
Amalgamated Copper	68⅜	62⅝	3⅞
American Locomotive	46⅞	39¼	2¾
Baldwin Locomotive	47	38	3½
Bethlehem Steel	142	126	7⅞
General Motors	137⅞	125	4⅛
Lehigh Valley	139	135	1⅜
Mexican Petroleum	75	68½	3½
National Lead	59	53	3¼
New York Central	85	81¾	1⅝
New Haven	63⅝	60	1⅜
Reading	143¼	138¾	¾
Southern Pacific	88⅞	84½	1⅞
St. Paul	91½	85½	2¾
Union Pacific	126	120⅝	1
United States Steel	53⅞	48¼	2⅞
Westinghouse	89	80⅛	4⅛

The day's turnover, in the neighborhood of 1,160,000 shares, was one of the largest of the year. Sales in the hour from 12 to 1 o'clock amounted to about 330,000 shares, greater by a considerable margin than during the two succeeding hours combined. When prices had been lifted from 2 to 3 points above the lowest quotations, business grew more steady, and fluctuations toward the close were confined to a narrow range.

TO PUNISH RUMOR MONGERS.

Chicago Grain Brokers Warned Not to Spread False Reports.

CHICAGO, May 10.—President C. H. Canby of the Chicago Board of Trade posted the following notice today:

"The officers of the Board of Trade will hold to strict accountability any member found guilty of originating or disseminating false rumors. All those operating leased wires are notified that they will be held responsible for any false news circulated by their aid or assistance over said wires."

The notice was inspired by rumors spread among brokers that President Wilson had been assassinated. Scores of persons who called up the newspapers gave the board as the source of the rumors, which grew as they spread to include other prominent men. A police investigation was started to trace the report.

The rumor, while promptly denied, accelerated a decline in the wheat market.

MANY RUMORS HAVE A SHORT LIFE HERE

One Is That Fleet Review Is Off and Another Tells of Plot Against German Ships.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department branded as untrue the report originating in New York that President Wilson had ordered canceled the naval demonstrations at that port.

"There is absolutely nothing to the rumor," declared the Secretary upon his arrival here tonight.

The rumor that the ships of the fleet were to be ordered to their various stations reached the fleet late yesterday afternoon. It was promptly branded as a canard.

Officials at the docks in Hoboken of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines yesterday denied the rumor that they had stationed extra guards at their piers, fearing an outbreak against their ships.

Concerning the report that the United States Government might consider the possibility of confiscating the vessels, awaiting an explanation from Germany on the Lusitania, the officials said they know nothing about it, and they did not think anything of the sort was at all possible.

One of the many rumors that gained currency yesterday was that owing to the torpedoing of the Lusitania by a German submarine, resulting in the death of Alfred Vanderbilt, the German employes of the Vanderbilt and the Biltmore Hotels had been summarily dismissed. Alfred G. Vanderbilt owned the Vanderbilt, and members of his family, through being large stockholders in the New York Central Railway, are largely interested in the Biltmore.

This rumor found its way into every prominent hotel in New York. Investigation showed that it was absolutely unfounded. Walton H. Marshall, manager of the Vanderbilt, and John McE. Bowman, President of the Biltmore, gave it an unqualified denial. August Keller, maître d'hôtel of the Vanderbilt, thought the story might have gained currency from the fact that he had given orders to his waiters, of many nationalities, in order to keep them out of war discussions, that if any of them mentioned the name of the Lusitania while on duty he would be promptly discharged.

SURE PACIFIC CRUISE WILL BE ABANDONED

Observers in Washington Say War Complications Will Prevent It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It was all but officially admitted today that the Atlantic battleship fleet would not be sent to the Pacific Coast, but would be retained in the Atlantic. No statement was forthcoming from responsible officials of the Navy Department, but on the basis of certain developments the conviction became stronger than ever tonight that Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher would be ordered not to take the fleet through the Panama Canal.

Josepheus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, conferred early this afternoon with Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, on the question whether the fleet could safely pass through the canal in July. After the conference it became known that no reassuring advice was given to Secretary Daniels by the Canal Zone Governor. The information that he gave to the Secretary, was, on the contrary, such as to indicate that it would be a risk to send the fleet through the canal this Summer.

It is not understoon that General Goethals said that the fleet could not go through the canal. The information he brought was that vessels drawing thirty feet of water were now passing through the canal, and that if there were no more slides in the meantime it was probable that vessels using the canal in July might find a navigating depth of thirty-five feet. But General Goethals made it plain that there were no storage facilities for coal in the Canal Zone at this time. The navy had been planning to ship large quantities of coal to the Zone and to the Pacific Coast in colliers in advance of the fleet, but it was pointed out that the lack of coaling facilities in the Zone would be a serious drawback to the dispatch of the fleet. General Goethals also reported that vessels were not permitted at this time to pass through the canal under their own steam, but must all be towed. This was also disappointing news for navy officials, for it meant that it would require a week each way in moving the fleet through the canal.

Though officials have been insisting that the fleet would be sent to the Pacific Coast, there has never been any conviction among naval officers here or in the fleet that the battleships would make the voyage this year. Since the return from the Cuban cruise several naval officers have visited Washington and brought word that the personnel of the fleet did not expect it to be sent to the Pacific. Naval strategists have insisted all along that the fleet should be kept in the Atlantic on account of possible developments in the European situation, and, regardless of canal conditions as they may be reported by General Goethals, the view is firm in well-informed circles here that the grave international situation now confronting the country makes certain the retention of the fleet in the Atlantic.

MISS ADDAMS'S COMMENT.

Thinks Lusitania's Loss Should Stir Neutrals to Peace Move.

By JANE ADDAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 10.—The feeling in The Hague among pacifists is that the Lusitania incident should be made the occasion of pressure for the co-operation of all neutral nations to end the war. Talk of reprisals or aggression can only increase the spirit of bitterness and horror of the present situation before which the people in Europe already stand aghast.

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DEATH TO FROHMAN A GREAT ADVENTURE

Declared to Miss Jolivet, as Ship Went Down, That He Did Not Fear to Die.

HAD NO HOPE FOR ESCAPE

Body to Start for New York on Saturday—Search for Alfred G. Vanderbilt Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—In response to instructions cabled from New York, the body of Charles Frohman will be shipped on the steamer New York, leaving Liverpool on Saturday. It will be accompanied by Charles Lestocq, the personal representative of Mr. Frohman here. The Duke of York Theatre, of which Mr. Frohman was the lessee, will be closed on the day of the funeral, in accordance with cabled instructions from the family in New York. A memorial service will be held here.

LONDON, May 10.—"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life," were the last words of Charles Frohman before he went down with the Lusitania, according to Miss Rita Jolivet, an American actress with whom he was talking calmly just before the end came.

Miss Jolivet, who was among the survivors taken to Queenstown, said she and Mr. Frohman were standing on the deck as the Lusitania heeled over. They decided not to trust themselves to lifeboats, although Mr. Frohman believed the ship was doomed. It was after reaching this decision that he declared he had no fear of death.

Dr. F. Warren Pearl also tells of the incident. "On my way to the deck," he said, "I saw Charles Frohman distributing lifebelts. He evidently did not expect to escape, as he said to a woman passenger:

"'Why should we fear death? It is the greatest adventure man can have.'"

Vanderbilt Search Abandoned.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—William Webb, the representative of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, wanted to send out a tug last night to continue the search for Mr. Vanderbilt's body, but the Admiralty and Cunard Line officials discouraged the plan, which was abandoned. There is no indication when the search for bodies will be resumed.

Dr. Owen Kenan of Wilmington, N. C., who is on the Lusitania's passenger list as coming from New York, was found seriously ill in a hotel late this afternoon.

Dr. Kenan said that as he want down with the ship he saw Alfred G. Vanderbilt leaning against a gateway door and that Mr. Vanderbilt called out to him, "They've got us now."

Mr. Vanderbilt, according to Dr. Kenan, wore what looked like a very heavy overcoat, around which a life belt had been buckled. Dr. Kenan did not see him come to the rail of the steamer.

Dr. Kenan was ill when he went into the water, and his condition is still serious, but he probably will recover.

FROHMAN FUNERAL PLANS.

Services Over Body Will Be Private—Public Ceremonies Same Day.

The New York is due here on Sunday, May 23. On its arrival Mr. Frohman's body will be taken to the home of his brother, Daniel Frohman, 145 West Seventy-ninth Street.

The funeral services will be held the following Tuesday and in accordance with a wish often expressed by Mr. Frohman, will be private. But on the same day at 11 o'clock in the morning, in deference to innumerable requests, an additional service will be held in the Temple Emmanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Admission to this service, at which the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will officiate, will be by card. The interment also will be private.

On the day of the funeral all of Mr. Frohman's theatres in England and America will remain closed and all of his attractions will be suspended.

Alf Hayman, Mr. Frohman's general manager, said last night there had been no search for the manager's will. Mr. Hayman said there had never been a will, and that it had always been Mr. Frohman's wish that in case of his death the institution he had built up should be perpetuated under his name. This wish will be carried out.

Hundreds of telegrams and letters have been received from all parts of the world, and for the present only acknowledgment through the newspapers can be made by the family and his associates.

The Council of the Actors' Equity Association at its regular weekly meeting yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our sympathy and condolence we extended to the brothers and sisters of Charles Frohman in their grief over his shocking and untimely death. It is our certain belief that Mr. Frohman will be cherished in the minds of actors as a manager who loved them and whose word to them was as good as his bond.

"FRANCIS WILSON, President.
"HOWARD KYLE, Recording Secretary."

REV. JAMES A. BEATTIE LOST.

A Missionary on His Way from This Country to India.

A death notice published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning tells of the death of the Rev. James A. Beattie on the Lusitania. He was a missionery of the Reformed Church in America and was returning to the Arcot Mission in India after a year's leave spent in this country. His wife, who was returning to India with him, was saved although it is not yet known how she escaped.

Dr. Beattie was born in Scotland and received his education in Edinburgh, coming to this country when a young man. For a number of years he was pastor of a church in Amsterdam, N. Y., resigning to take up missionary work. He had ben an Indian missionary for the past twenty years.

Their unparalleled excellence has established the world-standard of quality

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Distinguished approval has been bestowed upon the new Plain Ends in the distinctive Single-Row Package

A Shilling in London
A Quarter Here

TRUMBULL'S BROTHERS WILL NOW MAKE ARMS

His Death on the Lusitania Moves Family to Alter Policy of the Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 10.—War munitions are soon to be manufactured at the large plant of the Trumbull Manufacturing Company in Plainville, suburb of New Britain. John B. Trumbull, President of the company, announced this today, and he and his brothers would thus be avenged for the killing of their brother, Isaac B. Trumbull, of Bridgeport, who lost his life when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

"Our plans are still in embryo," he said, "but we are figuring on the machinery necessary for the manufacture of munitions of war. In the past we have turned down orders for rifle parts and shrapnel, but the death of our brother has made us determined to go into the business."

MR. RIDDER DECLARES LOYALTY TO AMERICA

Says German-Americans Are "With the President" in Matters of National Honor.

Under the heading "A Pertinent Question" Herman Ridder says in today's Staats-Zeitung:

> What attitude do German-Americans take toward the German submarine policy as evidenced by the fate of their fellow-citizens on the Lusitania?
>
> Are they with the President of the United States or the Emperor of Germany?—The Evening Mail.

I speak for myself and I believe for the great majority of German-Americans when I say that we are with the President of the United States to the finish in all matters affecting national honor or national prestige.

I subscribe unqualifiedly to the statement of Carl Schurz: "My country, right or wrong: if right, to be kept right; if wrong, to be set right."

INVEIGHS AGAINST 'NEUTRALS.'

Chicago Paper Charges Germans There Are Treated Unfairly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 10.—The Chicagoer Presse, afternoon edition of the Illionis Staats-Zeitung, the leading German publication of Chicago, editorially complains today that Americans in Chicago are discriminating against Chicago German-Americans, and as a consequence their business languishes. The Chicagoer Presse suggests that inasmuch as in many parts of the city German dealers have been blacklisted, it would be in order for German-Americans to patronize only German-American merchants and read only German papers. The editorial in part follows:

"America is neutral. The Government at least says it is, and terms everyone a lout who doubts this and dares undertake to prove the contrary. * * Here in Chicago grocers and butchers especially are affected by this continually increasing 'neutral' feeling, for neutral Americans no longer patronize their German-American fellow citizens. Everybody has the privilege of geting his necessary supplies from whoever he chooses to purchase them from. But if we have no right to harm others because of their creed or race, neutral Americans certainly are not privileged to blacklist their fellow-citizens on account of their descent. This equals a sort of conspiracy which would be severely punished by law if America was less neutral.

"It is nevertheless a fact that in many districts in Chicago German dealers have been blacklisted. But what if the Germans in Chicago would resort to the same retaliatory measures adopted by Germany against England? What if the local Germans, finding their economic existence endangered, should follow the example set and declare that they will buy from Grmans only, will employ German workmen only, read no other than German papers and patronize such firms only which advertise in German papers?"

DR. HAUGHTON LEAPED OFF WITH MME. DE PAGE

Troy Physician Rescued, But He Never Saw Belgian Red Cross Head Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.—Dr. J. T. Houghton of Troy, who was proceeding to Belgium accompanied by Mme. de Page, head of the Belgian Red Cross Society, was interviewed at the American consulate. He had a flesh wound under the right eye received in falling upon a piece of wreckage. Dr. Houghton, who was in his stateroom at the time of the disaster and rushed on deck to see what had happened, told this story:

"I may say that I had a dread foreboding that we were torpedoed and was not surprised when I got on deck to be informed by an officer that we had been attacked by a German submarine. By the time I had reached the deck the vessel had a decided list to starboard. I remained standing on the deck for a moment or two and was joined by Mme. de Page.

"The boats were by this time being lowered. An officer told us that there was no reason to fear any danger. The vessel would be headed for Queenstown and would be beached there, if necessary.

"Then the liner was again struck, this time forward of the main bridge. The first torpedo had struck amidships. The second attack was evidently of a more deadly character than the first, as quite suddenly the big vessel began to settle by the head.

"Orders quickly came from the bridge to lower all the boats. This work was at once commenced.

"Almost a panic then took possession of the women, who were terror-stricken and commenced to cry piteously. Children were clinging to their parents and the whole scene was too bad to witness.

"Women and children were being rushed into boats which were being lowered, some of them successfully, but others not so. Many people were thrown into the sea.

"I saw the time had come to leave the ship, now well down by the head. I said to Mme. de Page that we had better jump overboard and trust to be picked up by one of the rafts or lifeboats. This we both did. As I struck the water my head came into violent contact with a piece of wreckage which stunned me and I commenced to sink. Happily I came to the surface again and struck out for a damaged raft that was not far away. My first thought was to try to see Mme. de Page, but no trace of her was to be seen and I can only conclude that she was drowned.

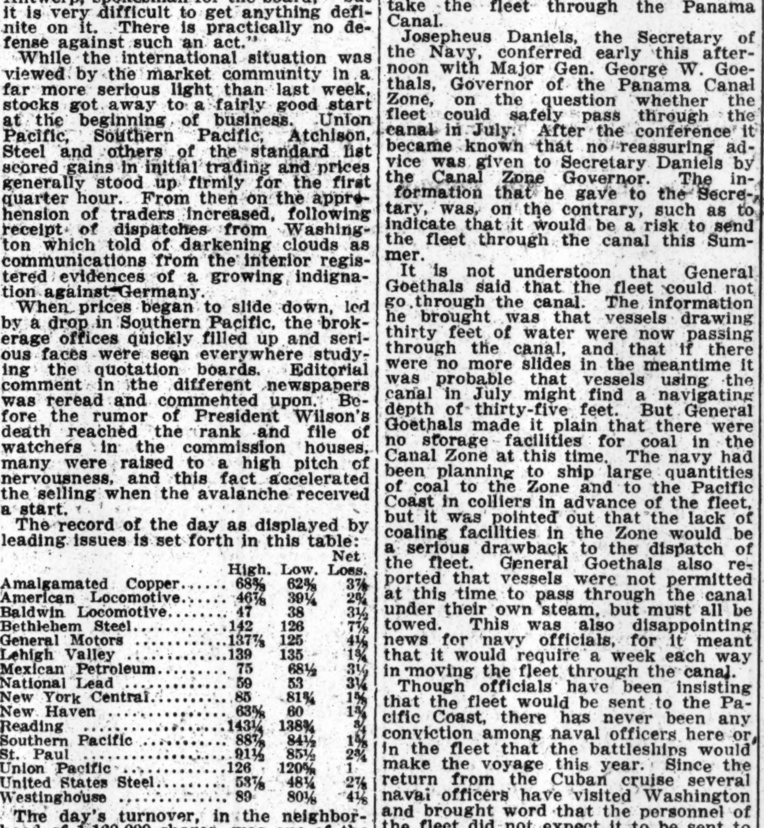
"Quite a number of people were on the raft and it was sinking under us. So several women and children were taken off by a life boat.

"I felt weak from loss of blood, but tried to cheer those who were with me. One poor fellow lost his reason altogether, jumped into the sea and was drowned.

"We were about 100 yards from the Lusitania when she foundered. It was an appalling sight to witness as her decks were still crowded with passengers, frantically rushing about in a frenzied state.

"The spectacle in the water was even worse, when scores of people were struggling to keep afloat and some shouting for help. But we could not give them any assistance.

"We were picked up by a trawler, transferred to the tug Stormcock and brought to Queenstown. It was an awful experience and I thank Providence for my escape."



PLAIN OR CORK

PHILIP MORRIS
CIGARETTES

"THE BROWN BOX"

Unquestionably the only brand recognized for sixty years as the International Standard of Unadulterated Turkish Smoke of the Highest Quality Obtainable.

They "get the hooks" reserved for the hats of the best-dressed men in New York—Young's of course; the smart straws at sensible prices—enough to ensure quality, not too much to sacrifice economy—$2, $3 and $4.

The stiff straws have the "fortified edge"—an exclusive Young feature—prevents breaking.

Leghorns, $4 & $6. Panamas, $5 up.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

The "Doctor" And Silk Hosiery

SILK Hosiery can be "doctored" and treated and dipped, so as to have fictitious weight, "crunch" and lustre. It looks all right—it wears all wrong.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery would be guaranteed under "The Pure Silk Law," if there were one. It owes everything to the cocoon of the silkworm—nothing to the cunning of the chemist.

With every pair goes a *twofold guaranty*—the makers' and our own.

Men's 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50
Women's 75c, $1, $1.50, $2

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

WOULD PREPARE U. S. AGAINST INVASION

National Security League Calls Army, Navy, and Coast Defense Inadequate.

WILL SEEK LEGISLATION

Messrs. Choate, Parker, Stimson, and Menken Urge Support of Military Efficiency Program.

The army, navy, and coast defenses of the United States are declared to be inadequate in an open letter signed by Joseph H. Choate, Alton B. Parker, Henry L. Stimson, and S. Stanwood Menken, which was given out yesterday in support of the plans of the National Security League. This organization, which maintains offices at 31 Pine Street, has embarked on a national campaign for better war defenses, and its appeal for members and supporters is expressed by the catch-phrase, "a first defense army of 1,000,000 workers."

The letter of Messrs. Choate, Parker, Stimson, and Menken contains most of the arguments put forth by the league in asking public support and enrollment. Its text follows:

> Careful investigation by our committees who have looked into the question of national defense brings to light the following conditions of affairs:
>
> According to official Government reports there are barely 30,000 mobile troops in continental United States. These are distributed among fifty-two widely scattered posts, which would make it impossible to mobilize quickly at any given point. Even this small force is short of officers, ammunition and equipment. Furthermore, it has no organized reserve.
>
> Our National Guard, with negligible exceptions, is far below its paper strength in men, equipment and efficiency.
>
> Our coast defenses are inadequate, our fortifications insufficiently manned and without adequate organized reserves.
>
> Our navy is neither adequate nor prepared for war. This, our first line of defense, is inadequately manned, short of ammunition, and has no organized reserve of trained men. Our submarine flotilla exists chiefly upon paper. Fast scout cruisers, battle cruisers, aeroplanes, mine layers, supply ships, and transports are lacking. Target practice has been neglected or altogether omitted.
>
> In view of this condition of affairs, and since there is no assurance that the United States will not again become involved in war,
>
> And since a peacful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee against war, of which the subjugation of Belgium and the present coercion of China by a foreign power are noteworthy examples; and the United States cannot safely intrust the maintenance of its institutions and nationality to the mere negations of peace,
>
> And since we are not adequately prepared to maintain our national policies,
>
> And since the present defenseless condition of the nation is due to the failure of Congress not only to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers, but also to provide any reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice,
>
> It is manifest that until a workable plan for a world alliance has been evolved and agreed to by the principal nations, with proper guarantee of good faith, the United States must undertake adequate military preparations for its defense.
>
> **An Appeal to Americans.**
>
> In the meantime the National Security League feels impelled to call public attention to our deplorable condition of unpreparedness. At the same time the league issues an appeal for public support in behalf of the following program for better national defense:
>
> 1. Legislation correcting present wasteful methods of military appropriation and disbursement.
> 2. Adoption of a definite military policy.
> 3. A stronger, better balanced navy.
> 4. An effective mobile army.
> 5. Larger and better equipped National Guard.
> 6. The creation of an organized reserve for each branch of our military service.
>
> All those interested in the work of the league are invited to send their names and contributions to the National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York City.

The letter is addressed to "present and former members of the Cabinet, to members of Congress, to Governors of our States and territories, to Mayors of all American cities, to chambers of commerce and boards of trade, to merchants' associations, to colleges and universities, to university clubs and alumni associations, to all patriotic organizations, to all women's clubs and to all American citizens."

"Until a satisfactory plan of disarmament has been worked out and agreed upon by the nations of the world," says a statement, "the United States must be adequately prepared to defend itself against invasion. A military equipment sufficient for this purpose can be had without recourse to militarism. The league was formed as a preparation not for war, but against war."

MONDELL CALLS IT PIRACY.

Says Germany Must Apologize and Punish the Perpetrators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

NEWCASTLE, Wyo., May 10.—I have delayed answering to your request for an expression of my views on the sinking of the Lusitania until full particulars were received. The torpedoing of the Lusitania without notice and opportunity to disembark the passengers was an act of piracy and murder under all the laws of God and man.

If the German Government does not disavow responsibility, apologize and punish the men who did it, and promise every possible reparationn, the act must be considered, in view of the American lives lost, an act of international hostility to the United States and subject to all the consequences of such an act.

F. W. MONDELL,
Wyoming Congressman.

GERMAN PASTORS BOLT.

Refuse to Discuss Resolution Condemning Lusitania Sinking.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Clergymen of pro-German sympathies bolted the weekly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of Chicago today when their colleagues refused to postpone discussion of a resolution condemning "the inhuman torpedoing and un-Christian sinking of the Lusitania." Half a dozen pastors left the room after fighting in vain to have the resolution tabled. The resolution was adopted.

The declaration also expressed "perfect confidence" in the "sane leadership of President Wilson." Similar resolutions of confidence in the President were adopted by the Presbyterian Ministers' Association.

In the meeting of Baptist Church leaders several speakers, including Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, urged prayers for the guidance of the President "in this, his hour of distress."

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH'S VIEW.

Michigan Senator Regards the Situation as a Deplorable One.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 10.—Your telegram received, asking for an expression of my views regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. Ordinarily I would be glad to comply with your request, but I do not consider it appropriate for a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations to express an opinion on this matter at the present time. From every point of view we are confronted with a most delicate and deplorable situation in international affairs, which calls for prudence, patriotism, and sound judgment. I have no doubt the situation will be fairly and firmly met by our Government.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH,
Senator, Michigan.

GIBBONS COUNSELS CALMNESS.

Cardinal Will Pray That Nation Be Directed Aright.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10.—Prudence and calmness of action and speech is the course that Cardinal Gibbons recommends to the American people in the present crisis. When asked for a statement today regarding the Lusitania disaster, the Cardinal, after a little hesitation and serious thought, said he could be quoted as saying:

"I feel the greatest sorrow and horror for this terrible tragedy. So many women and children and non-combatants losing their lives is certainly a tragedy. The American people must be calm and prudent. It is best to leave the destinies of the nation in the hands of the President and the Government. Popular sentiment is not a standard to be followed too hastily. The calm deliberation of our National Executive will lead to the best solution of this question. In the meantime the thing for the people to do is to ask Almighty God in fervent prayer to guide our President and Government to the best and wisest solution. I will pray that Heaven guides us right. That is all I wish to say now."

STAND TO DUTY, SAYS HIBBEN.

President of Princeton Pleads for Truth to Traditions.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, in an address before the City Club here today said:

"Whatever I intended to talk about, I can see that there is only one subject foremost in all of your minds. This is the great problem for our country due to the vast war.

"What does the immediate future hold in store for America? I believe we have but one feeling and that is that God forbid that we be brought into war at this or any other time."

He said that no matter whether this nation was about to have war or peace, the great need was that every strong man stand by his duty in business or professional life.

"Besides standing at our post," he continued, "we must all hang together; all of us as Americans. Whatever the emergency that may confront us, let us be true to the traditions of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Lincoln, as well as to the traditions of the incumbent of the White House—Woodrow Wilson."

TIME FOR RIGHTEOUS ANGER.

Michigan's Governor Begs for Prayerful Patience.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., May 10.—In response to the numerous requests for an expression with regard to the Lusitania incident Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris at his home here today issued a statement on the subject as follows:

"This is not the time for Americans to seek revenge; this is not the time for Americans to get insanely angry.

"This is the time for righteous anger; the time for patriotic thinking. The United States must relentlessly pursue the ends of justice.

"The sinking of the Lusitania presents to the United States the greatest problem in her history. I ask the people of Michigan to prayerfully and courageously exercise patience and uphold the hands of President Wilson, knowing that he will act wisely and patriotically for the highest welfare of the United States and to the end that international justice be maintained.

"WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS."

BAY STATE BACKS WILSON.

Speaker of Massachusetts House Says All Should Uphold President.

BOSTON, May 10.—The sinking of the Lusitania and the situation which President Wilson faces was the subject of a formal address by Speaker Channing H. Cox in the House of Representatives today.

"Not since Fort Sumter was fired upon so inflamed as it is today," he said. "The United States stands face to face with a grave situation, more grave, perhaps, than we realize. It is the hour when all should stand as one behind President Wilson and testify to our confidence in him.

"But, as men having influence in this old Commonwealth, may I urge you to impress upon all your fellow-men the danger that may arise from unbridled speech and for the substitution of passion for reason."

SHOULD SUPPORT PRESIDENT.

Governor Lister of Washington Would Uphold His Final Decision.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 10.—Governor Lister gave out a statement today concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, in which he said, in part:

"While the people of the United States do not desire to become a party in the present conflict, yet as a neutral nation we ought to put forth every effort to secure protection for innocent persons.

"The President when he reaches a decision should be supported by a united people."

Trust Wilson, Says Sheppard.

GEORGETON, Texas, May 10.—"The sinking of the Lusitania is one of the unspeakable horrors of modern warfare and will be a tremendous argument for general disarmament when the European war closes," and Morris Sheppard, United States Senator from Texas, in an address here today. He also urged the nation "to handle the present situation with patience and calmness and trust President Wilson to take the proper course."

Preachers Pray for Peace.

DETROIT, May 10.—Prayers to "steady" President Wilson, "in the paths of peace in this hour of the nation's greatest crisis," were offered at the annual meeting of the Detroit Pastors' Union here today. A telegram was later sent to the President, assuring him of the united support of the Christian people of Detroit in his "firm stand for peace."

Senator Sherman for Silence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—Asserting that he did not believe a United States Senator should discuss such a subject at this time, Senator Lawrence V. Sherman today canceled his engagement to speak on Wednesday in Cleveland at the World Court Congress, the object of which is the creation of an international court for world peace.

PRECAUTIONS INADEQUATE.

London Morning Post Says Cunard Co. and Admiralty Had Warning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Morning Post editorial today says:

"It is perhaps vain to go into the rights of this business, because all right and law have been trampled under foot by the German Government. It has shown its contempt for all international law and incidentally for the United States. This does not concern us. We are interested in the more practical questions of greater moment to ourselves.

"Later news leaves many important points still unsettled. We know the Lusitania, the Cunard Company, and the Admiralty had ample warning that the attack was to be made, but we have not discovered that any precautions were taken adequate to the menace.

"We must decline either to condemn or to absolve prematurely. What we do say is that the case is extraordinary and demands the most searching and immediate scrutiny and investigation. As to the bearing of this disaster on the greater situation, it can only spur the British people to a deeper and firmer resolve to conquer the enemy at any cost and however long the task may take. It would be a splendid reply to this foul outrage if the Government were to declare for national service so as to mobilize the whole nation."

ALL LOOK TO WILSON, PROMISING SUPPORT

Alton B. Parker Urges That the President Be Left Undisturbed to Act.

MINISTERS ARE AROUSED

Sons of Roosevelt, Root, Wickersham, and Other Prominent Men Send Message to White House.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904, issued this statement yesterday:

"The attempt to persuade the public what action the Lusitania disaster requires the President to take, is unfair to him and may work injury to us. He alone must bear the heavy responsibility of decision—and greater there cannot be. No one knows it better than he. For both personal and patriotic reasons his best effort will be put forth. We all know this to be true. Why then do we not let him alone? Why not give him time? There is certainly no need for hurry. n the contrary, there is every reason for making haste slowly.

"Have we forgotten the Maine? Can we not see President McKinley, standing with his back to the wall in the face of the hoarse cry of angry men demanding war—and his refusal to hurry. He saw his duty to the people and performed it. True, in the end war came—but not as a result of passion—and in the meantime the sentiment of the world had come to our side.

"The President has information that we have not. When to announce a decision may be almost as important as what the decision shall be. Let us all pray that those who will be heard because they cannot act may be induced to desist until the man chosen by the people to decide shall have performed his great task."

Juniors Wire the President.

Among the messages sent yesterday to the President with regard to the need for action in the present crisis and the feeling of national solidarity was one signed by several young professional men, the sons of leaders in political, social, and professional life. The signatories are mostly Harvard graduates, all under 35 years of age, who have been closely associated both socially and professionally for a number of years.

Yesterday several of the group, including Elihu Root, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Grenville Clark, conceived the idea at about the same time that it might be a good idea to send an expression of their views to Washington. All of their associates who could be reached met at Delmonico's for luncheon and at the meal talked over the message, which was finally put into shape and telegraphed to the President. The message reads as follows:

> The President of the United States, White House, Washington, D. C.:
>
> The undersigned citizens of New York express their conviction that national interests and honor imperatively require adequate measures both to secure reparation for past violations by Germany of American rights and sure guarantees against future violations. We further express the conviction that the considered judgment of the nation will firmly support the Government in any measures however serious to secure full reparation and guarantees.
>
> ELIHU ROOT, Jr., CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM, GEORGE S. HORNBLOWER, DEVEREUX MILBURN, HAMILTON FISH, JR., PHILIP A. CARROLL, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., CRAWFORD BLAGDEN, DR. RICHARD DERBY, ROBERT L. BACON, GRENVILLE CLARK, J. LLOYD DERBY, A. PERRY OSBORN, ARTHUR C. BLAGDEN, JOHN G. MILBURN, JR.

There were no refusals to sign the message, and it was said that many other signatures could have been obtained if it had been possible to reach others associated with the men who signed it.

Wood Sees Food for Thought.

The following statement was issued yesterday by L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the American League to Limit Armaments:

> The overwhelming horror of the sinking of the Lusitania has brought the war so close to each one of us as individuals that we can view the logical consequences of following the militarists' idea at closer range than even our newspapers have permitted us to do before. Let us be sure to interpret our abhorrence of this frightful deed into constructive action to abolish forever the possibility of its recurrence. Out of the jaws of death in this frightful disaster comes a cruel message which should rouse the American people to a realization of the results of a militaristic policy where judgment has surrendered to a so-called military necessity which knows no law.
>
> To suspend our judgment is not to minimize our condemnation of an act, but it makes possible a careful judgment of how the action of our country in this time of intense feeling can be made of constructive service to mankind for all time.

Ministers Share Agitation.

The Methodist ministers of New York at their regular meeting yesterday tabled promptly a resolution offered by the Rev. A. F. Campbell of the Nostrand Avenue Church, Brooklyn, which commended the President's caution in dealing with the war situation. The sinking of an American ship and loss of Amercan lives was mentioned, but there was no reference to the Lusitania. A moment later, however, when Bishop Luther B. Wilson was called upon to close the meeting with the usual benediction, he offered a long prayer which practically incorporated the resolution. He prayed also for Divine guidance for the President and his advisors. In informal discussion before and after the meeting it appeared that many of the clergymen thought the President was too conservative.

The Baptist ministers in their Monday meeting adopted a resolution offered by the Rev. J. C. Allen of Brooklyn, which read as follows:

> In this time of grave and critical responsibility for the President of the United States, we wish to assure him of our thoughtful sympathy, of our earnest prayers that he may have divine guidance, and of our loyal support in whatever measures may be found necessary for the maintenance of national honor and for promoting the interest and well-being of humanity.

In proposing his resolution the Rev. Mr. Allen declared that all Christian citizens should take active interest in every question of national and international import.

OUTCRY IN PORTUGAL.

Hope Expressed That America Will Not Acquiesce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, May 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An universal outcry is raised here against the torpedoing of the Lusitania, which the press describes as piracy, a crime, barbarity and murder.

The hope is also expressed that America will not tamely acquiesce in the outrage.

VIEWS THE TRAGEDY "WITH JOYFUL PRIDE"

Cologne Volkszeitung Says, "This Latest Deed of Our Navy Will Not Be the Last."

AMSTERDAM, May 10.—The Cologne Volkszeitung says:

"The sinking of the Lusitania is a success of our submarines which must be placed besides the greatest achievement of this naval war. The sinking of the giant English steamer is a success of moral significance which is still greater than material success.

"With joyful pride we contemplate this latest deed of our navy. It will not be the last.

"The English wish to abandon the German people to death by starvation. We are more humane. We simply sank an English ship with passengers who at their own risk and responsibility entered the zone of operations."

LIKE BRITISH PROTEST IN 1870.

London Daily Mail Sees Parallel to America's Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial, says:

"People are asking, 'What will they—Americans—do?' The real question is 'What can Americans do?' When their dignity has been flouted they can enter a protest. When Germans flouted the British flag in 1870 we entered protests. We were not in a position to go to war in 1870 and Americans are not in a position to go to war in 1915, and we venture to predict that the result of the American protest will be exactly the same as the effect of former British protests.

"Americans, of course, can seize German ships that are imprisoned by our cruisers in New York Harbor and hold them for damages, just as we can and should seize German property in Great Britain and Canada. But that is about all the the hundred million unarmed United States citizens can effect."

WOULD HANG VON TIRPITZ.

Daily Chronicle Also Thinks German Empire Must Be Torn Asunder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The blood of over 1,500 men, women and children lies at the German Admiralty's door. It was a massacre whose scale and whose cold premeditation taken together render it almost unique among Christian records since the massacre of St. Bartholomew. If ever out of the ground or out of the sea blood cried for vengeance surely that of the Lusitania's victims cries.

"In some respects this hideous wickedness is the most momentous event that war has yet brought forth. Exulted in by the German people wherever the German language is spoken, it cleaves a chasm not merely between their Empire and ours, but between their nation and all nations for whom civilization and moral progress are realities. Their mine and submarine methods at sea have been illegal and barbarous from the beginning, but it was only by stages that they reached this climax of crime, and now as we stand right in the face of it, what does it mean to us? It means that the sort of shake-hands-and-be-friends peace, for which many of us long hoped against hope, is placed finally beyond all reach. It means that the British people has to resolve to carry on this war until direct and personal retribution is done upon the arch criminals.

"We have to visualize the prospect of actually hanging Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and all his responsible associates, not as an extravagance at which sober people smile or frown, but as a definite aim which has an avowed place in our policy. Vindictiveness is not a passion to indulge rashly, nor is it one to which our nation is easily prone, but there are cases in which the relentless pursuit of retribution is not merely indulgence or passion, but the discharge of a duty. Such a duty it is which the colossal edifce of German crime, piled one upon another, wickedness after wickedness, with no visible limit, is laying upon the Allied powers. Outrages wrought thus defiantly not by mere individuals, but by trusted heads, and with the approval of a whole nation, challenge the whole fabric of civilization. Unless that fabric is to cease to exist, the challenge must be taken up and the wrong eventually brought home to its authors in a way that does not seem compatible with any continued existence of Germany as a great power."

NORWEGIAN PRESS AROUSED.

Sinking of the Lusitania Denounced as an Inhuman Act.

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) May 10.—Commenting on the destruction of the Lusitania, the Morgenbladet says, "The sinking deliberately without warning of the Lusitania with hundreds of noncombatants on board, men, women and children of many nationaltities, has created everywhere a feeling of horrible and loathing to great to be measured."

The Oresladet says: "Such horrible methods of making war should be protested against everywhere in the name of humanity."

The Aftenposter says: "The conduct of the German submarines seems now to have reached a climax. The whole world is filled with detestation and horror that in our times of enlightenment such a deed can be perpetrated by a nation of culture."

DUTCH ANSWER TO GERMANY.

Defense of Sinking Lusitania Rejected—Blow to British Prestige.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 10.—(Despatch to the Morning Post.) The Meuwe Van Den Dag combats all arguments published from the German side in defense of the sinking of the Lusitania. As to allegation that 1,500 cases of munitions were on the Lusitania and that the bulk of the cargo consisted of contraband of war, the newspaper says:

"Ought the lives of 2,000 people be endangered even though the passengers' ship was conveying contraband?"

Discussing the statement of Lord Charles Beresford respecting the shortage of cruisers for protecting trade routes, the Nieuwe Van Den Dag remarks that this does not free the German admirality of its share of responsibility for the death of the victims.

On the other hand the Nieuwe Van Den Dag is of the opinion that a severe blow has been inflicted upon England's naval prestige as showing that Great Britain can no longer guarantee the safety of transatlantic traffic.

BONAR LAW WONDERS WHAT U. S. WILL DO

Thinks America Will Not Be Guided by the Monetary Interests of the Country.

REWARD THORDIS CAPTAIN

Opposition Leader Says That So Far No Effective Protest Has Been Made by a Neutral.

LONDON, May 10.—"Our enemies have reached a degree of infamy, culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, which it is simply hopeless to attempt to describe," said Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, in a speech today. Mr. Bonar Law's remarks were delivered on the occasion of the presentation of a medal to Captain Bell of the British steamship Thordis, which rammed a German submarine off Beachy Head in February.

"This is not an act of warfare," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "It is simply murder, most foul, most unnatural."

Saying that up to the present no "effective protest" had been made by any neutral country, he added:

"What will happen now? The great proud nation—the United States—is the neutral country most closely affected by this latest outrage. The simple fact is that citizens of that great country have been barbarously murdered. It is not for me to say what their action ought to be, but I feel sure the United States will be guided not merely by the monetary interests of the country, but by feelings as to what is due to a great nation among other nations of the world."

Mr. Bonar Law said if the sinking of the Lusitania had the effect he believed it would have upon the feelings, not only of British soldiers, but of the whole nation, "then we can thank the Germans for this last instance of their barbarous methods."

RUSSIAN PRESS HORRIFIED.

Says Germany Is Fighting Humanity at Large—Looks to America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Columns are devoted in every single organ of the Russian press to the sinking of the Lusitania. The effort to find adequate terms for the expression of the depths of horror and indignation at this outrage makes the entire Russian press one terrible commination service against German Kultur.

The Novoe Vremya heads its article "The Beast from the Bottomless Pit," and comes to the conclusion that a curse overhangs the German nation. It continues: "They have completed their appointed circuit in history and will now be hurled headlong into the bottomless pit which they digged themselves."

In another article the same paper advocates general adoption by the Allies of German principles and practices, arguing that the Germans themselves are most likely to fear effects of the terrorism they invented for others. If the same methods were turned upon their authors the war would be sooner ended.

The Bourse Gazette says: "Of all the abominable deeds of German piracy this crime is the most astounding both for the number of its victims and the peculiar circumstances." This article is devoted to showing that Emperor William is personally responsible for the whole series of deeds which it says shame the world.

The Petrograd Courier strikes an original note in an article headed "The Murderers of the Lusitania." It says: "War hitherto has been war through all the ages of history, namely, a fight between definite opponents. The Germans have turned this war into warfare against humanity at large. They are not content with killing their foes, but must murder every living thing they have a chance to destroy. Such being the case, it wants no very lively imagination to appreciate what Americans will think of this wholesale murder, not because American citizens have suffered, but because a blow has been struck in the back, and probably not the last blow, against the principle of American freedom.

"The right to punish criminals who violate the laws of humanity belongs first and foremost to the great American republic. America knows well how to use this right. The sympathy of the civilized world is guaranteed her before hand. The world is being suffocated by poisonous gases of inhuman cruelty spread abroad by Germany, who, in the madness of her rage, is committing needless, purposeless and senseless murder solely from lust of blood and horrors."

Most of the papers emphasize the fact that the American Ambassador here the moment he received intelligence of the fate of the usitania, visited Foreign Minister Sazonoff, with whom he was closeted a considerable time. He afterward saw the French and British Ambassadors.

WANTS U. S. TO AVOID WAR.

Kingston (Ont.) Daily Standard Tells How Best to Help Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 10.—The Kingston Daily Standard, which is the oldest newspaper in Canada outside the Province of Quebec, being now in its 105th year, expresses the hope editorially today that the United States will not enter the present war as an active participant. The Standard declares that "the greatest service that the United States can render the Allies in this great war is to keep out of it," and adding that a declaration of war on her part would tend to demoralize the financail markets of the world. The Standard concludes a lengthy editorial as follows:

"While we value the sympathy and the moral support of the United States, let us consider well before we urge her into this fight. Our opinion, and we believe it is shared by many thoughtful Canadians, is that it will be much better for the world and certainly much better for the Allies, if the States shall keep out of the fight as active participators.

"The best services that country can do the cause of the Allies and the cause of humanity is to continue to supply the Allies with arms and ammunition, and, going now a little further, see to it beyond the shadow of a doubt that the German murderers and their partners in crime shall receive no supplies or arms of any kind from the United States."

SPIRIT OF VENGEANCE SPRINGS UP IN ENGLAND

Lusitania Disaster Changes Grim Humor of Soldiers to Hatred—Rouses Civilian Fury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—There are innumerable evidences that the Lusitania disaster has bitten like corroding acid into the very heart of the British people. Apathy, indifference and a certain mild, impersonal hostility has turned into bitter hatred and thirst for vengeance. Conversation THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has had during the last few days with many representative Englishmen, and a hundred other indications, prove the birth of this new spirit beyond doubt.

"This horror," said one man, "coming as the culmination of a long series of outrages against the ideals toward which the world has been striving for centuries, will cast Anglo-Saxon feeling into a mold which will remain set for at least two generations after us."

An officer just back from the front told me the effect of the Lusitania news on the men in the trenches had been extraordinary.

"Good humor in their fighting and a sort of pity for the poor beggers whom they might kill or wound," said he, "had been the characteristic spirit of the men. My own personal experience shows me this has changed into fury and a desire to slay."

An Irishman who fills a notable place in London life said: "If I am any judge of the Anglo-Saxon race, and I don't speak only of this country, the Lusitania sinking has roused a spirit of hatred which will find vent in very different fashion from the emotional and hysterical ebullitions seen in Germany. There will be no 'Gott strafe England' postcard or things of that sort. I have one son. He is 19 and was at Oxford when the war began and had a splendid record of scholarship. He is a sub-lieutenant and goes to the front within two weeks. Every father must feel a pang at seeing his only son going into the horrors of this chemical war, but after the Lusitania horror I would have forced him to go if he had been reluctant. He is going soon, God bless him."

PROFESSOR BLACK'S VIEW.

Tells Londoners We Are Almost a Unit in Favoring Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily News says that Professor Hugh Black of New Yorfk, who recently inaugurated a two months' copastorship with the Rev. R. J. Campbell at the City Temple, had intended to book by the Lusitania, but changed his mind and sailed on a previous boat. He was due to preach in London the week before the Cunarder sailed, and he changed his plans before the German threat was published in New York. No German threat, however, would have prevented his keeping his engagemont in London, he remarked.

"First of all," said he, "let me say that I have never known a subject in the United States on which there was the unanimity of sentiment as to the righteousness of the Allies' cause, and when I left New York the hopes of victory were so high that Wall Street prices were rising steadily, and stockholders were betting the war would be over this year. I confess I do not find the optimism so strong in London, and my experience is that the business men here are preparing for a long war.

"The Germans and pro-Germans in America are blindly confident of ultimate victory. It is impossible to argue with them. They do not believe the stories that appear in the bulk of the American papers. They say the American press has been bought by English gold."

WORDS IN PROTEST WASTED.

London Daily Telegraph Defines the Duty of England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Telegraph says in an editorial:

"Germany stands before the civilized world and before heaven as the murderer of 1,500 human beings, done to death in cold blood. This is the nation with which we and other great powers have conferred at The Hague in past years in order that war might be robbed of some of its horros. This is the nation of which Baron Marschall von Bieberstein once declared thta none was 'superior' i nits respect for 'the sentiment of humanity and civilization.'

"We in the United Kingdom have had forged for us a new bond, a bond of grief iwth the great English-speaking nation on the other side of the Atlantic. We can judge from merican newspapers what the vast bulk of the people of the United States think. We cannot foresee what action their Government will take. It is not our business. But one thing is certain: The time has gone by for a protest to have any effect on a people mad beyond ordinary limits of madness. tI must have come before—when one after another all restraints of war were being brushed aside by the enemy."

"Today Germany is her own law and glories in her lawlessness. But though the people of the Untied States may be condemned to stand by as inactive witnesses of crescendo of outrage, we in association with our Allies have our path marked out for us. We shall not waste words in protest. It is our part to punish. That task can and must be undertaken by our whole manhood. There must be no holding back, no hesitation. Germany must be broken. Her heart must be changed by the only means that will be effective. We must pour troops into the Continent in ever increasing numbers, until overwhelming victory will have been accomplished, and then will come thet final act. In the words of the Prime Minister, due reparation must be exacted from all persons, whatever their position of their antecedents, who can be shown to have violtaed the must fundamental of all the rules and usages of civilized law, and all evidence must be preserved so as to facilitate judgment being passed on the offenders. This must be our bond as in spirit we stand in mourning beside the nameless graves of the murdered—by every means within our grasp we must obtain the power to punish and to exercise it justly and fearlessly in the cause of humanity."

CONDEMNED IN ARGENTINA.

Rights of Neutrals Outraged, Conscience of Humanity Aroused.

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—La Nacion publishes editorially an energetic protest against the torpedoing of the Lusitania without previous warning.

It declares that the act was an outrage against the rights of neutrals and has aroused the conscience of humanity.

HINTS AT BRITISH PLOT TO EMBROIL AMERICA

New Yorker Staats-Zeitung Offers a New Defense of the Lusitania Attack.

The suggestion that the sinking of the Lusitania was caused deliberately by the British Admiralty to embroil this country in a war with Germany is made in an editorial in the evening edition of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung yesterday. Under the heading "Was it in England's Plan?" the German paper said:

"And what do those Americans say, the passengers of the Lusitania, who in the first place have a right to speak? They protest against the action of a line which lured them upon a designated vessel that was hurrying toward certain danger, laden with explosives and war materials and British reservists, that deserves to be called a member of the British war fleet as well as the Eitel Friedrich or the Kronprinz Wilhelm. They do not excuse Germany, that would be asking too much, even though they admit at the same time that Germany gave them urgent warning. * * *

"But the sharpest criticism on the part of the passengers, as well as on the part of the press of America, even that which since Saturday has been hurling a veritable flood of jingoism against Germany and German-Americans, is directed against the English naval administration, which is identical with the Bluffer Churchill. Who, in spite of the promise expressly given to the passenger guests that they would know how to protect the great ship bearing passengers as well as war materials from the German submarines, even if it were necessary to send armored convoys—did nothing.

"Shall we say, wished to do nothing? Was it perhaps in the plan of the Churchills and Northcliffes, who can fight with nothing but the weapons of jingoism, to sacrifice the Lusitania to her fate just because she had prominent Americans abroad? Was it a part of the 'plan of campaign in May' so to whet the sentiment in America against Germany that America, even if it did not directly choose war, would adopt measures of reprisal that must help England? And help just at the moment when the effective offensive of the Germans was bearing fruit?

"Was it a part of the plan, by means of the sinking of the Lusitania with its many American passengers, so to unite the neutrals of the world, Italy, Holland, the Scandinavian countries, Greece, Switzerland, the Balkans, and even South America, in an offensive and defensive alliance that should be aimed, under the slogan 'rights of neutrals,' solely against Germany, against Germany's submarine warfare? * * *

"The answer which the British Admiralty today allows to be given to the criticism—that it will leave the criticism unanswered—makes the suspicion more acute. How could it, indeed, defend itself against the charge that it sacrificed its Lusitania, with all the Americans on board, without moving a finger, to a fate that had been openly announced previously?"

INDIGNATION IN GREECE.

Newspaper Calls Torpedoing of Lusitania Crime Against Humanity.

LONDON, May 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that the torpedoing of the Lusitania has aroused profound indignation throughout Greece. The newspaper Hestia says:

"This German crime affords an appropriate commentary on the German accusations of cruelties alleged to have been perpetrated by Russian troops in East Prussia. While undertaking to give lessons in the principles of humanity to others, they themselves commit the greatest crimes against humanity."

The Dollar Dinner with Wine. Also a la Carte.

Cocktails on wheels enliven our meals.

SPECIAL GRILL DINNER TO ORDER WITH WINE, $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

THINKS KAISER FEELS HIS POWER CRUMBLING

London Paper Says He Will Not Hesitate to Butcher His Own Subjects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—In the course of an editorial which is attracting special attention, and which represents a view held in some well-informed quarters, the London Star says:

"It is, we fear, certain that the Hohenzollern crew of criminals are now fighting to save themselves and not to save the German Empire. Their homicidal insanity is growing more frenzied every day. They are not waging war like a great nation which expects to live in amity with its enemies after war is over. They are waging war like murderers, who are selling their lives dearly.

"The Kaiser and his blood-stained court are assuredly at this moment dreading the awful apocalypse which will sooner or later burst upon the German people. They are treading the path which all tyrants have trodden. They know that defeat means revolution and they know that Russia and its dynasty will go down in the crash.

"The Kaiser and his generals and his officers will not hesitate to butcher Germans as ruthlessly as they butchered Belgians and Americans, but a great fear is in the soul of the Kaiser and his accomplices. They fear the spirit of revolution which is hovering over their banners."

WOUNDS THE WHOLE WORLD.

Danish Newspaper Says Germany Is Outside the Pale of Law.

LONDON, May 10.—The Hovedstaden of Copenhagen is quoted by Reuter's correspondent as follows:

"It is clear that Germany now holds herself outside of international law. Here is the embodiment of German military will. If the violation of Belgian neutrality; if Louvain, Senlis, and Rheims have not yet taught us Danes that neutrality is only a conception of a State, that it has nothing to do with the hearts of the citizens, then the Lusitania will teach us and all the world. Germany will know that the torpedo that hit the Lusitania also hit us and wuonded the human feelings of the whole world."

REDFERN

SALE This Week Only
3 East Forty-Eighth St.

DREICER & CO.
will remain closed
to-day, owing to the
loss of their associate
MR. EDGAR GORER
on board the S.S. "Lusitania."

560 Fifth Avenue

Hickson

Out of respect to
the memory of
Miss Kathryn Hickson
and
Mrs. Caroline Hickson Kennedy
lost on the "Lusitania",
this store will be closed
Tuesday and Wednesday
May 11th and 12th

Fifth Avenue at 52d Street
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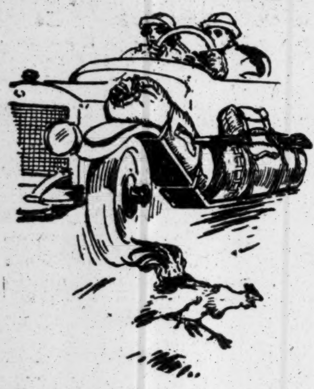
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Out of the Coop



Get away from the confinement of your office and city walls.

Out into the light and air and sunshine—surrender to the lure of out-o'-door sports.

Even the roadside chicken knows the season is under way.

The touring motorist is on the move, the fan is eating peanuts, medal play and love sets have taken the place of tango and tea.

The big, wide world is yours for a playground.

Abercrombie & Fitch can furnish a tent for a camp in the Teton timber-line—a gnat to draw a big fish from a dark pool—a Wicki-up house for a commuter's Summer home.

Everything — anything — to make *this* vacation a memory.

Common Sense Companions for Your Vacation

Air Mattresses
Alforjas
Alpine Stocks
Auto Refrigerators
Auto Tea Baskets
Boy Scout Outfits
Camp Stoves
Canoes
Cartridge Belts
Clay Pigeons
Cook Outfits
Duffle Bags
Dutch-Ovens
Fishing Tackle
Flash Lights
Flasks
Goggles
Helmets
Hunting Boots
Knickerbockers
Kyacks
Leggings
Machettes
Medicine Cases
Moccasins
Money Belts
Outing Shirts
Pack Baskets
Pedometers
Poker Sets
Ponchos
Revolvers
Riding Breeches
Rifles
Rucksacks
Sleeping Bags
Tackle Boxes
Tents
Tump Lines
Vasculums
Waders
Women's Bloomer
Women's Shirts
Wrist Watches

Absolutely New—Women's Flannel Suits

Sport suits of the smartest, lightweight Viyella flannel—in pencil stripes and colors of men's flannel suits.

Another example of A. & F. progressive leadership in all sport apparel for men and women.

Blue backgrounds with stripes of different colors—fancy stripes and crayon stripes on various colored grounds.

Most desirable things of the season. Suits, $30 and $35; coats, $18.50 and $22.50; skirts, $15.

Positively exclusive.

Largest assortments of men's and women's sport apparel, shoes and hats in either America or Europe.

The Featherweight Hand Trunk

In 26, 28 or 30 inch, price $10.75.

For motorists and travelers.

Holds almost as much as trunk—can be taken where trunk will not go.

Capacity for two suits of clothes or suit and dress, with extra tray.

Black, grained waterproof and dustproof duck; angles bound with black sole-leather; corners steel-bound; box of basswood veneer.

Luncheon kits and motor restaurant cases, $5, $9, $11 and up to $100.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

AMERICAN LIST NOW 86 SAVED, 102 LOST

Consul Frost, at Queenstown, Sends Additional Names of the Living and the Dead.

FIVE SURVIVORS ADDED

And Three More Bodies Identified—Complete List as Now Reported at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—From Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, Ireland, the State Department today received a cablegram adding five to the list of American passengers surviving the Lusitania tragedy, and adding the names of three to the list of identified dead. THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning printed a list of 81 American survivors and 23 American identified dead sent by Consul Frost up to last night. The new names sent today make the total as follows:

American survivors	86
American identified dead	26
Americans still missing	76
Total Americans	188

The survivors added by Consul Frost's message today were:

DR. HOWARD FISHER of Washington.

MRS. C. H. BRETHERTON of Los Angeles.

BRETHERTON, (child of above.)

DOROTHY CONNOR of New York.

JOHN WILLIAMS, eight years old.

The names added by Consul Frost to his list of identified dead follow:

MRS. W. W. WATSON.

MRS. R. D. SCHYMER of New York.

F. J. ROSE.

The complete list of identified American dead and American survivors now reported by Consul Frost follows:

Identified American Dead.

ARTHUR, GEORGE.
BRODERICK, C. J.
BROWN, W. H.
BROWN, MS. MAY.
BUSWINE, ROBERT. (Probable.)
CALLAN, PATRICK.
COMPTON, HUGH.
ELLIS, EDWARD.
FROHMAN, CHARLES.
FOLEY, ARTHUR.
GRUNSTON, MISS MARY. (Jrobable.)
HARE, BESSIE.
JONES, P. L.
KING, T. B.
McBEYTH, MISS.
McDONALD, MRS. AMELIA.
MERRIMAN, J. V.
PEARSON, DR. F. S.
FLOMONDON, CHARLES.
ROSE, F. J.
SAMUEL, or SAMEUILSCO, DAVID.
SCHUYLER, MRS. R. D.
SPILLMAN, J.
TURNBULL, J. B. (Probably I. B. TRUMBULL.)
WALKER, W. W.
WATSON, MRS. W. W.

American Survivors.

ALLES, N. N
BARRET MARY.
BERNARD, CLINTON.
BILICKE, MRS. A. C.
BOWING, CHARLES.
BRANDELL, JOSEPHINE.
BRETHERTON, MRS. C. A.
BRETHERTON, (Child.)
BROOKS, J. H.
BYINGTON, MR.
BRYNE, MICHAEL G.
CANDLISH, MRS. ELLEN.
CANNON, OWEN.
CONNOR, DOROTHY.
COLLIS, ED. M.
DOHERTY, MRS. WILLIAM.
INFANT OF MRS. WILLIAM DOHERTY.
DONALD, A. D.
DYER, ROBERT.
ERHART, MRS.
FISHER, DR. HOWARD.
FOSS, CARL E.
GAUNTLETT, FRED. J.
GRAB, O. F.
HAMMOND, OGDEN H.
HARDWICK, CHARLES C.
HARRIS, DWIGHT C.
HENDERSON, HUNTLEY.
HENDERSON, VIOLET.
HILL, C. T.
HOGG, MRS. ELLEN.
HOLLAND, MRS. NINA.
HOUGHTON, DR. J. H.
JEFFERY, CHARLES T.
JUDSON, FRED S.
KESSLER, GEORGE A.
KAY, ROBERT.
KNOX, S. M.
LAURIAT, C. E., JR.
LEARY, JAMES J.
LEHMANN, J.
LEVINSON, J., JR. (Also spelled Linnsen.)
LIGHT, HERBERT.
LINES, STANLEY L. B.
LINES, MRS. STANLEY L. B.
LOCKHART, R. R.
LONEY, MISS.
LUND, MRS. C. H.
McADAM, WILLIAM McM.
McDONNELL, KITTY.
McFARQUHAR, GRAVE.
McFARQUHAR, MRS. J. A.
McMURRAY, L. L.
MARTIN, MRS. LAURA.
MAYCOCK, MAY.
MILFORD, FRED J.
MITCHELL, A. J.
MOORE, DR. D. V.
MURRAY, MRS. C.
NAISCH, MRS. THEODORE.
O'DONNELL, PATRICK.
OWENS, MRS. CIS.
PEARL, AUDREY.
PEARL, STUART D.
PEARL, Major F. W.
PEARL, Mrs. F. W.
CHILD of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. PEARL.
ANOTHER CHILD of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. PEARL.
PHILLIPS, WALLACE.
POPE, Mrs. THEODATE.
PYE, Mrs.
RANKIN, ROBERT.
SHARP, Mrs. SAM.
SHEPPERSON, ARTHUR.
SLATTERY, PATRICK.
SLIDELL, THOMAS.
SMITH, Mrs. JESSIE TAFT.
STEPHEN, THOMAS O.
SWEENEY, JOHN M.
THOMPSON, Mrs. ELDRIDGE.
TOOTAL, FRED E. C.
WILLIAMS, EDITH.
WILLIAMS, JOHN.
WITHERBEE, Mrs. A. F.
WOLFENDEN, Mrs. JOHN.
WRIGHT, R. C.

The message which brought these additional nawes from Consul Frost said: "Funeral non-American dead Monday, 3 P. M., military and naval escort. America nofficials attend as compliment. American corpses in cases where embalming seems unwarranted will be photographed and sealed in lead caskets for shipment to America. Captains Castle and Miller here from Embassy rendering additional aid as needed."

LATEST LIST OF SURVIVORS.

Names That Have Come from All Sources Are Included.

The following is the latest list of survivors made up from the Cunard Company lists and other sources:

AMERICAN.

First Cabin.

A.

ADAMS, A. H., New York.
ADAMS, HENRY, Boston.
ADAMS, Mrs. HENRY, Boston, (possibly.)
ADAMS, W. McM., New York.
ALLES, N. N., New York.

B.

BERNARD, C. P., New York.
BERNARD, OLIVER, Boston.
BILICKE, Mrs. A. C., Los Angeles.
BOULTON, H., Jr., Chicago.
BOWRING, CHAS. W., New York.
BRANDELL, Miss JOSEPHINE, New York.
BROOKS, J. H., New York.
BURGESS, H. G., New York.
BURNSIDE, Mrs. J. S., New York.
BUSWELL, PETER, New York.
BYINGTON, A. J., London.
BYRNE, MICHAEL A., New York

C.

CONNER, Miss D., New York.

F.

FISHER, Dr. HOWARD, Washington, D. C.

G.

GAUNTLETT, F. J., New York.
GRAB, OSCAR F., New York.

H.

HAMMOND, O. H., New York.
HARDWICK, C. C., New York.
HARRIS, Dr. D. C., New York.
HILL, C. T., Richmond.
HOUGHTON, Dr. J. T., New York.

J.

JEFFERY, C. T., Chicago.
JENKINS, F. B., Chicago.
JOLIVET, Miss RITA, Chicago.

K.

KENAN, Dr. OWEN, New York.
KESSLER, GEORGE A., New York.
KNOX, S. M., Philadelphia.

L.

LAURIAT, CHARLES E., Jr., Boston.
LEARY, JAMES, New York.
LEHMANN, ISAAC, New York.
LEVINSON, JOSEPH, Jr.
LEWIN, F. GUY, New York.
LINES, ALICE,; New York, maid.
LOBB, Mrs. POPHAM, New York.
LONEY, Miss VIRGINIA, New York.

M.

McCONNELL, J. W., Memphis.
McMURRAY, L. L., Toronto.
MOSLEY, G. G., New York.
MYERS, HERMAN A., New York, (possibly.)
MYERS, J. L., New York.

P.

PATRIDGE, FRANK, New York.
PEARL, Major F. WARREN, New York.
PEARL, Mrs. F. W., New York.
PEARL, infant, New York.
PEARL, Miss AMY W. W., New York, (possibly.)
PEARL, Master STUART D., New York.
PEARL, SUSAN W., New York.
PERRY, FREDERICK J., Buffalo.
PHILLIPS, WALLACE B., New York.
POPE, Miss THEODATE, Farmington, Conn.
POSEN, EDWARD, Farmington, Conn.

R.

RANKIN, ROBERT, New York.
RATCLIFF, N. A., New York.

S.

SCHWARTE, AUGUST W., New York.
SLIDELL, THOMAS, New York.
SMITH, Miss J. TAFT, Braceville, Ohio.

T.

THOMPSON, E. BLISH, Indiana, (possibly.)
THOMPSON, Mrs. E. BLISH, Indiana.
TIMMIS, R. J., New York.
TURNER, SCOTT, New York.

W.

WAITES, MATTIE, maid.
WAKEFIELD, Mrs. A. T., New York.
WITHERBEE, Mrs. A. S., New York.
WRIGHT, ROBERT C., New York.

Second Cabin.

A.

ABRAMOWITZ, S., New York.
AISTON, JOSEPH, Brooklyn.
ANDERSON, Mrs. P., Bridgeport, port, Conn., (child.)
ANDERSON, Miss BARBARA, Bridgeport, Conn.
AITKEN, Miss CRISSIE, Chicago.
ARTER, JOS. S., Seattle, Wash.

B.

BARKER, Mrs. M., New York.
BARKER, Miss W., New York.
BARRIE, EDWARD, New York.
BARRETT, Miss MAY, New York.
BARTLETT, E. T., New York.
BEATTIE, Mrs. JAMES A., New York.
BIRCHALL, HENRY, Roslyn, Wash.
BRAMMER, Mrs. E. J., Trenton, N. J.
BRAMMER, Miss E., Trenton, N. J.
BRETHERTON, Mrs. Los Angeles.
BRETHERTON, (child,) Los Angeles.
BROWN, DAN T., Los Angeles.
BROWNLIG, Mrs. THOMAS, New York, (possibly.)
BRYCE, H. B., Syracuse, N. Y.
BRYCE, Mrs. H. B., Syracuse, N. Y.

C.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, Chicago.
CAMPBELL, Mrs. W., Chicago.
CAMPBELL, Miss A. M., New York.
CANDLISH, Mrs. ARTHUR, Boston.
CHAMBERS, GUY, Boston.
COCKBURN, G. R., Pasadena, Cal.
COLEMAN, Miss SUSAN, Brooklyn.
COLLIS, EDWIN M., Chicago.

D.

DALYNIPLE, DAVID, New York.
DIXON, ARTHUR, New York.
DOCHERTY, Mrs. M., New York.
DOCHERTY, (infant,) New York.
DONALD, A., Boston.
DUGUID, GEORGE, Pittsburgh.
DYER, ROBERT, Pittsburgh.

E.

EGANA, VINCENT, New York.
EWART, R. J., Brooklyn.

F.

FOSS, CARROLL, New York.
FRENCH, Miss GRACE, Passaic, N. J.
FYFE, [illegible] JENNIE, Holyoke, Mass.

G.

GADS[illegible], Chicago.
GILHOOL[illegible] Mrs. CATHERINE, New York.
GRAY, R. [illegible]os Angeles.
GRIFFITHS, C. M., Pittsburgh.

H.

HARDY, Miss ELSIE, New York.
HAMPSHIRE, Miss ELIZ., Boston.
HALDANE, JAMES, New York.
HARDY, Miss C., New York.
HERTZ, DOUGLASS, New York.
HILL, Mrs. ROBERT, New York.
HOLBORN, I. H. S., Yonkers.
HOLLAND, Mrs. H. L., New York.
HOUNSELL, EDGAR, New York.
HOGG, Mrs. E., New York.

I.

INCH, W. E., New York.

J.

JUDSON, F. S., New York.

K.

KAY, Master ROBERT, New York.

L.

LAUDER, E. HARRIS, New York.
LEE, Miss BRIDGET, New York.
LERTOLD, Miss T. M. E., Chicago.
LEWIS, JOHN, New York.
LEWIS, Mrs. JOHN, New York.
LEWIS, Miss EDITH, New York.
LUCAS, FRANCIS J., Pittsburgh.
LUND, C., Chicago.
LUND, Mrs. C., Chicago.

Mc.

McCREADY, Dr. RALPH, Chicago.
McCLINTOCK, Miss MARGARET, New York.
McDONNELL, Miss KITTIE, New York.
McFARQUHAR, Mrs. J. A., Stratford, Conn.
McFARQUHAR, Miss GRACE, Stratford.
McGINLEY, PATRICK, New York.
McKENZIE, Mrs. M. A., New Bedford, Mass.
McLELLAN, Miss SARAH, Chicago.

M.

MARTIN, Miss R., New York.
MICHAEL, DAVID, Pittsburgh.
MILFORD, F. J., Hancock, Md.
MITCHELL, A. J., Toronto.
MOODY, Miss, San Francisco.
MOORE, Dr. D. V., Yankton, S. D.
MOORE, JOHN, Manchester, Conn.
MORHEINA, UNO, New York.
MUIR, MATTHEW, New York.
MURRAY, Mrs. C., New York.

N.

NAISCH, Mrs. THEODORE, Kansas City.
NEEDHAM, H. E., New York.
NEGUS, EDWARD, New York.

O.

O'DONNELL, PATRICK, Hoboken.
OWENS, Mrs. HUBERT, Ellwood City, Penn.

P.

PAYNE, MARTIN S., Springfield, Mass.
PEACOCK, EDWARD, Jerome, Ariz.

R.

READDIE, J. R., New York.
RICHARDS, Mrs. PHYLLIS, New York.
RICHARDS, THOMAS H., New York.
RICHARDS, Master CECIL, New York.
RICHARDS, Master PERCY, New York.
ROSE, F. J., Baltimore.

S.

SCHORGESUR, WILLIAM, New York.
SECCHI, Mrs. BERT, New York.
SLATTERY, C. J., New York.
SMITH, Miss HELEN, Ellwood, Penn.
STROUD, E. P. W., New York.
STROUD, Mrs. E. P. W., New York.
SULLIVAN, Mrs. F., Boston.
SUMNER, THOMAS, Boston.
SWEENEY, J. M., Liverpool.

T.

TAFT, SYDNEY, Boston.
TAYLOR, Mrs. A. R., Boston.

W.

WALLACE, CYRIL J., Holyoke, Mass.
WALLACE, Miss B., New York.
WEBB, Miss MINNIE, New York.
WHITEHEAD, Miss FLORENCE, Boston.
WHYATT, Miss MARTHA, New Bedford, Mass.
WINTER, Miss T., New York.
WILDE, Miss A., Paterson, N. J.
WILDE, Miss E., Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS J., Philadelphia.
WILSON, JOHN, Boston.
WOLFENDEN, Mrs., Pawtucket, R. I.

OTHER SURVIVORS.

First Cabin.

A.

ALLAN, Lady, Montreal.
AYALA, JULIANDE, Cuba.

B.

BAKER, JAMES, England.
BARNES, A.
BARTLETT, G. W. B., London.
BARTLETT, Mrs. G. W. B., London.
BATTERSBY, J. J., Stockport, Eng.
BOHAN, JAMES, Toronto.

C.

CHAPMAN, Mrs. W., Toronto.
CHARLES, Miss DORIS, Toronto.
CHARLES, J. H., Toronto.
CLARKE, A. P., Toronto.
CLARKE, the Rev. COWLEY, London.
COLEBROOK, H. G., Toronto.
CROOKS, ROBERT W., Toronto.
CROSS, A. B., Federated Malay States.

D.

DALY, H. M.
DAVIS, Miss EMILY, Montreal, maid.

H.

HAMMOND, Mrs. F. S., Toronto.
HOLT, Master W. R. G., Montreal.
HOME, THOMAS, Toronto.

K.

KEEBLE, W., Toronto.
KEEBLE, Mrs., Toronto.
KEMPSON, M., Toronto.

L.

LASSETTER, Mrs. H. B., London.
LASSETTER, F., London.
LEAROYD, Mrs. C. A., Sydney.
MAID with Mrs. Learoyd, Sydney.
LOCKHART, R. R., Toronto.

M.

MACKWORTH, Lady, Cardiff.
MATHEWS, A. T., Montreal.
MORELL, Mrs. M. S., Toronto.

O.

ORR-LEWIS, F., Toronto.
OSBORNE, Mrs. A. B., Hamilton, Ont.

P.

PADLEY, Mrs. F., Liverpool.
PAPPADOPOULO, M. N., Greece.
PAPPADOPOULO, Mrs. M. N., Greece.
PAYNTER, Miss IRENE, Liverpool.
PIERPOINT, W. J., Liverpool.
PIRIE, ROBINSON, Hamilton, Ontario.

R.

RHYS-EVANS, A. L., Cardiff.
ROGERS, P. W., Toronto.
RYERSON, Miss LAURA, Toronto.

S.

SLINGSBY, GEORGE, Toronto, valet.
STURDY, C. F., Montreal.

T.

TAYLOR, R. L., Montreal.
THOMAS, D. A., Cardiff.
TOOTAL, F. E. O., London.
TOWNLEY, ERNEST, Toronto.
TURTON, G. H., Melbourne.

V.

VASSAR, W. A. F., London.

W.

WALKER, ANNIE, Montreal, maid.

Y.

YUNG, PHILIP, Montreal.

Second Cabin.

A.

ADAMS, Mrs. A. E., Edmonton, Canada.
ALLEN, JOHN
AMERY, Mrs. PHOEBE, Toronto.

B.

BARBOUR, Miss BESSIE, Victoria, B. C.
BARTLETT, JOHN.
BAXTER, Mrs. A., Ontario.
BARTLETT, JOHN.
BEATTIE, ALLEN M., Winnipeg.
BILBROUGH, G. W., Canada.
BURDON, Mrs. A. S., Winnipeg, Canada.
BURDON, Master R. T., Winnipeg, Canada.

C.

COX, Mrs. MARGARET, Winnipeg.
COX, (child,) Winnipeg.
COWPER, ERNEST, Toronto.
CROSSLEY, CYRUS, Toronto.
CROSSLEY, Mrs. CYRUS, Toronto.
CRITCHISON, STANLEY, Hamilton, Ontario.

D.

DODD, Miss DOROTHY, Edmonton, Canada.
DOLPHIN, Miss EVA, St. Thomas, Ontario.
DUNCAN, Mrs. B., Montreal.

E.

EHRHARDT, HERBERT, Toronto.
ELLIS, JOHN, Edmonton, Canada.

F.

FERRIER, Mrs. A. R., Penticton, B. C.
FISH, Mrs. S. M., Toronto.
FISH, Miss MARION, Toronto.
FISH, Miss E., Toronto.
FREEMAN, JOHN, Falklain, B. C.
FREEMAN, Mrs., Falklain, B. C.
FROST, H. R., Regina, Canada.

G.

GARDNER, E., Toronto.
GARDNER, WILLIE, Toronto.
GLANCY, JOSEPH.
GWYER, the Rev. H. L., Saskatoon, Canada.
GWYER, Mrs. H. L., Saskatoon, Canada.

H.

HULL, Mrs. G., Winnipeg, Canada.
HANES, probably A. A., Saskatoon, Canada.
HENDERSON, Master HUNTLEY, Montreal.
HENDERSON, Miss VIOLET, Montreal.
HENSHAW, Mrs. M., Saskatoon, Canada.
HILL, W. SPENCER, England.
HOSKINS, ARTHUR, Montreal.

J.

JONES, W. G., England.

K.

KAYE, Miss KATHERINE, Toronto.

L.

LANE, G. B., England.
LINES, S. L. B., Toronto.
LINES, Mrs. S. L. B., Toronto.
LOHDEN, Mrs. R., Toronto.
LOHDEN, Miss ELSIE, Toronto.

M.

McCOLIM, Mrs. JAMES A., Ottawa.
McFADYEN, H., Galt, Ontario.
MANDY, Miss ALICE, Montreal.
MARICHAL, Joseph, Kingston, Ontario.
MARICHAL, Mrs. J., Kingston, Ont.
MARICHAL, Master MAURICE, Kingston.
MARICHAL, Miss PHYLLIS, Kingston.
MARICHAL, Miss YVONNE, Kingston.
MAYCOCK, Miss M., England.
MIDDLEMAST, Mrs. ISABELLE, Regina, Canada.
MONROE, L. E.
MORRIS, The Rev. H. C. S., Toronto.
MURDOCK, Miss JESSIE.
MYERS, ELLASON.

N.

NORTH, Miss OLIVE, Saskatoon, Can.

P.

PAGE, ANDREW, Medicine Hat, Can.
PAVEY, Miss L., Fort Guiappello, Sask.
PELLS, ELSMORE, Vancouver, B. C.
PELLS, Mrs., Vancouver, B. C.
PLANK, Mrs. H., Toronto.
PYE, Mrs. C., Edmonton, Can.

R.

ROGERS, Miss ELIZABETH, Toronto.

S.

SCOTT, GEORGE, Toronto.
SIMPSON, Rev. H. W., Roseland, B. C.
SMITH, G. PRESTON, England.
SORENSON, S., Edmonton, Canada.
STEWART, Mrs. C., Toronto.
SWEENEY, J. M., Liverpool.
SWEET, F. H., Toronto.

T.

TURPIN, T. K., Victoria, B. C.

W.

WHALLEY, ROBERT, Victoria, B. C.
WHITCOMB, H. D., Havana.
WILSON, Mrs. P., Moosejaw, Sask.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT, Calgary, B. C.
WORDSWORTH, OSMOND, Toronto.
WORDSWORTH, Miss RUTH, Toronto.

UNCLASSIFIED.

A.

AMORTIN, Mrs. P.

C.

CHILBERDOT, H.

D.

DYERS, JOSEPH.

E.

EDGAR, H.

F.

FAULLDS, A.

G.

GARDNER, B.

J.

JACKSON, ARTHUR.
JACKSON, J.

K.

KENNAWAY, W.

M.

MARSH, Miss A.
McDERMOTT, A.
McSWEENEY, JOHN.
MEYER, H. G.
MEYER, Mrs. H. G.
MURDOCK, Miss E.

P.

PARRY, E.
PARRY, Miss L.

R.

RICHARDSON, Miss ANNIE.
RIGHT, HERBERT.
ROBERTS, STANLEY.

S.

SLATTERY, PATRICK.
STEWART, JAMES.

V.

VEALS, ALBERT.
VEALS, Mrs.

W.

WALDENMAN, Miss DORA.
WALSH, JOHN.
WILLIAMS, Miss W.

Steerage.

A.

ALEXAN, BABAJAN.
ASHMAN, HENRY C.

B.

BABA, FRANK.
BABKA, MATTHEW.
BAKER, F. J.
BALLANTYNE, MARGARET.
BARCLAY, GEORGE.
BARKLEY, GEORGET.
BARLOW, D.
BENJAMIN, Miss QUEENIE.
BEZONOF, DENIS.
BIALANUS, STEFAN.
BOTTOMLEY, FRED.
BOZENOFF, PHILATE.
BEAUCHAMP, WILLIAM.
BLANKMAN, J.
BOYLE, JAMES.
BROWN, WILLIAM.
BURDIN, ANTHONY.

C.

CARRIGAN, Mrs. MARGARET.
CLANCY, JOSEPH.
CROSBY, AGNES.
CZERTOWICZ, MARCIN.

D.

DAWSON, WALTER.
DELANEY, MARY.
DHENIN, THOMAS.
DUCKWORTH, Mrs. ELIZABETH.
DIAMANDIS, THEODORE.

F.

FARROW, ROBERT.
FRANBURN, JOSEPH.
FRANBURN, FRANCIS, (child.)

G.

GELILUS, EDIE.
GOODWIN, ROSE.
GRANAHAN, MICHAEL.
GRIGERIAN, MAYLUN.
GRINSTED, S. C.
GRYSZKEWICZ, ANTHONY.

H.

HAMES, CHARLES.
HAMES, Mrs. CHARLES.
HANLEY, PETER.
HARRISON, G. W.
HANLEY, Mrs. ROSE.
HISHETH, ALFRED W.
HOOK, ELSIE.
HOOK, FRANK.
HOOK, GEORGE.
HOGAN, Mrs. J.

I.

IWANIUK, E.

J.

JUNCSYK, EGER.

K.

KILKENNY, DELIA M.
KOMARYSHYN, HRYBERY.

L.

LINOTT, R. J.
LIGHT, HERBERT.
LUKES, JOHN FRANCIS.

M.

McLOUGHLIN, PATRICK J.
MALICZ, POWEL L.
MARSH, Mrs. JOHN.
MARSHALL, Mrs. FANNY.
MARTIN, Mrs. LAURA.
MATTHEWS, THOMAS.
MAZWIAK, IWAN.
MIDDLETON, ALICE.
MOSES, JANET.
MUIRHEAD, WILLIAM.

N.

NEILSON, Miss GERDA.

P.

PARKES, WILLIAM M.
PERKA, MAXIM A.
PETROSIAN, KAHRAMON.
POLUBINSKI, MILKENDII.
PULIK, MYCHAIL.
PICKARD, FRED.

R.

RILEY, EDWARD.
RILEY, Mrs. EDWARD.
RILEY, (child.)
RILEY, (child.)
ROWEN, ANNIE.

S.

SCOTT, ARTHUR.
SCOTT, ALICE.
SEFERIAN, LEVEN.
SERGIS, GEORGE.
SHARP, SAMUEL.
SHARP, MARY.
SHARP, GEORGE.
SHARP, ANNIE.
SHEPPERSON, A.
SHACKELL, WILLIAM A.
SHKREDOFF, JACOB.
SIMPSON, EDWARD.
SMETHHURST, Mr.
SMETHHURST, Mrs.
SMITH, GEORGE.
SNOWDEN, THOMAS.
SNOWDEN, F. A.
SOBOLEWSKI, MITROFAN M.
STEELE, GEORGE.
STACHULA, MICHAEL.
STEPHENS, THOMAS O.
STEVENS, GEORGE.
STOCKTON, ALFRED.

T.

TARACSEWICZ, IWAN.
TAYLOR, HAROLD.
TAYLOR, Mrs. HAROLD.
THOMPSON, JOSEPH.
TOBIN, Miss NORA.
TOMASKEWICZ, JOHN.
TOMINS, Miss E.
TOUHEY, Mrs. H.

W.

WARD, GEORGE.
WARD, Mrs. GEORGE.
WELSH, JOHN.
WILKS, ALICE KATE.
WILLIAMS, EDITH.
WOODWORTH, ROBERT.

Y.

YOHANAN, ALAVAREZ.
YOKOB, JOHN BABA.

ADVERTISEMENT.

VACATION? MAKE IT COLORADO THIS YEAR

Have you ever felt the thrill of the mountains, that deep mysterious something that comes from a wide sweep of plains and mountain tops, that indescribable feeling that overwhelms one, when you see the glorious and magnificent beauty and scenic wonders of the Rockies for the first time?

It's there for every one—in Colorado—and to get there in greatest comfort there's the Rock Island's "Rocky Mountain Limited," an all-steel modern train—only one night between Chicago and Colorado. Other fast trains daily from Chicago and St. Louis. Automatic block signals—finest modern all-steel equipment—superb dining car service.

Low fares for round trip daily after June 1st—only $30 from Chicago; $25 from St. Louis.

Write, phone or drop in at our Travel Bureau for our booklets and folders on Colorado, hotels and boarding houses in Colorado, little journeys in Colorado, etc. K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines, New York. Phones Madison Square 2850, 2351.

CUNARD LIST OF VICTIMS.

Names of Forty Identified Given Out by the Company Here.

The Cunard Line issued last night a list of forty identified dead, received from Liverpool. It does not contain names of some victims already identified and previously listed.

ARTHUR, GEORGE.
BROWN, Mrs.
BULL, Mrs. ELIZABETH, (may be Mrs. J. H.)
BRODERICK, CARLTON J.
BARROW, Mrs. MARY.
BUSVINE, W. R.
BEATTIE, the Rev. JAMES.
CROOKS, ROBERT W.
CORRIGAN, MARGARET.
DRISCOLL, CORNELIUS, (may be Timothy.)
DE PAGE, Mme. A.
FARRIET, infant.
FOLEY, MICHAEL.
FROHMAN, CHARLES.
HORTON, Mrs. E.
HANSEN, MARY, (may be Mrs. Samuel.)
HARA, BESSIE.
HANSON, SAMUEL.
JOHNSON, Mrs.
JONAS, P. L.
KING, Mrs. F.
KING, T. B.
KELLEHER, MARY.
MAINMAN, JOHN.
LUCK, KENNETH.
MITCHELL, W. D.
McBRIGHT, Miss.
MEANEY, GEORGE, P.
KAUFMANN, FRANK G.
PHAIR, MANWELL.
PAYNTER, C.
ROBSON, Miss A.
ROBERTS, W. ANDERSON.
ROACHE, JAMES.
SHEADY, PATRICK.
SPILLMAN, J.
SONOLISCU, DAVID.
STEPHEN, Mrs. G. W.
TYERS, FREDERICK.
YEATMAN, CHARLES.

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Fifth Floor

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ON THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

WATCHFUL WAITING BEGINS TO PALL

That Is a Policy of Going Out the Back Gate and Down the Alley.

LEADS TO WORSE DISASTER

Time for the American People to Think for Themselves, Even Though It Rocks the Boat.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Mt. Kisco, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am no singer of hate hymns. That is a German accomplishment. But between hating a mad dog and protecting yourself against him, the difference is material. One is hysteria and a waste of energy, the other is the law of self-preservation. And against murderers to protect your family, your friend, and yourself, with our people has always been accounted a duty, and an honorable one. In the past it has been the duty also of our Government to protect her citizens. That was in the past. Since Mr. Wilson came into office that duty has been neglected, and for this neglect, in permitting it, our people themselves are in part responsible.

For many years our country has been admitting to membership foreigners of every nation, millions and millions of foreigners, who came here chiefly for two reasons; to escape military service at home, and to make money. Not because they loved, or even understood, our ideals of Government, certainly not because they loved us, but because they wished to avoid military service in their own country, and because at home they were pitifully poor.

That on the night after the Lusitania was sunk, in New York at Lechows, and the Terace Garden, those foreigners to whom we gave refuge cheered the officers who sank that ship and who at home used to push them off the sidewalk, does not alter the fact that they are now "Americans" with a chance to make money out of this country and with no law compelling them to defend it. And when three years ago in Mexico Americans were murdered and American property to the value of hundreds of millions of dollars was destroyed, and Mr. Wilson declared his policy of watchful waiting, with that policy these Americans acquiesced. Because if their fellow countrymen in Mexico were protected that might mean war, and war would have interrupted them in the making of money.

It was the blind leading the blind.

Mr. Wilson, mislead by the approval of men to whom dollars for themselves meant more than the loss to the nation of honor and prestige, continued his policy of watchful waiting.

It was a policy of drifting, of shirking responsibility, of dodging the duties Mr. Wilson had sworn to fulfill. It was a policy which, as every one now can see—now that it is too late—could lead only to disaster and dishonor.

It lead directly to the massacre of May 7.

It led directly to the loss of more than a hundred Americans, to the death of one of the most unselfish, most helpful, most gallant gentlemen it has been my privilege to know, Justus Miles Forman. It led to the death of such good men and stanch Americans as Charles Frohman, Alfred Vanderbilt, Lindon Bates, Jr., and Herbert Stone.

And I cannot see that for the taking of these lives the policy of Von Tirpitz was any more responsible than was the policy of watchful waiting.

For three years in Mexico wandering bandits and cattle thieves murdered Americans and spat on the American flag, and the only help Mr. Wilson offered American citizens in that country was to advise them to stay at home. When the great war came and all the rules of warfare, even those that concerned neutrals, were by Germany disregarded, Mr. Wilson sought safety in inaction, in silence, in mild remonstrance.

When the American ship Frye was sunk, when bombs were dropped upon the American ship Cushing, when the American ship Gulflight was torpedoed and in consequence the lives of three Americans were lost, instead of indignant action, Mr. Wilson asked for time to think, and begged that while he thought no one would rock the boat.

When we took Slidell and Mason from an English ship, Great Britain mobilized her war fleet. When Germany attacked the Frye, the Cushing, and the Gulflight, Mr. Wilson anchored our ships off Riverside Drive, and sent the crews to baseball parks and the movies.

And thus encouraged by our inaction and timidity is it any wonder the highborn officers of the German Emperor deemed ti safe, without warning or mercy, to massacre American women, men and babies.

THE TIMES of this morning says editorially, "men are turning to the President. They await from him the right word, the just action, and from him they know they may expect wisdow with firmness."

I regret to disagree with THE TIMES, but I submit there is in the record of Mr. Wilson little to lead us to expect either. He has been obstinate, not firm; and his wisdow is the wisdom of "facing a crisis by turning your back on it."

If Mr. Wilson had a son and his son told him, "The man next door says if I go past his house he'll turn the garden hos eon me," Mr. Wilson would not go to his next door neighbor and say, "What d'you mean you'll turn your hose on my boy?" Instead, he would say, "My son, tomorrow on your way to school, go out the back gate, and down the alley."

For three years that is the advice he has given us. He has let us out the back gate and down the alley. And, for one, I am sick of his advice. Why not rock the boat? If the man at the helm is asleep, he is incompetent, if he is steering us straight to disaster, why not rock the boat?

Why should we turn to any one man for advice? Why should we continue to allow Mr. Wilson to hypnotize us into the false security of drifting? When we elected Mr. Wilson President did we also elect him Pope and keeper of our conscience? Did our votes endow him with supernatural power, insight and wisdom? He is just what he always was, a schoolmaster, an intellect unwarmed by imagination, a man without a capacity for friendship, nor one who feels the lack of it. Indeed, it is because he is without friends, because he consults with no one, and on every question with his own judgment is so entirely satisfied, that he is most dangerous.

Nor by the humanity which makes men kin is he deeply moved. When last Saturday morning the entire nation was waiting with horror for the lists of those massacred, Mr. Wilson motored to the Columbia County Club and played golf.

I suggest that at the moment of this great crisis Mr. Wilson is out of touch with the feelings and wishes of our people. And that longer to bow down to his advice can lead us only to disasters still greater than those that already have befallen us.

This is no time for the American people to sit still and say, "Hush, our President is thinking!"

This is the time for them to think for themselves, and to express their sovereign will to the President, who is neither their ruler nor their spiritual adviser, but merely the vehicle appointed to carry out their wishes.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

THE PRESIDENT'S PART.

People Will Stand by Him, but He Must Stand by Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American people have always stood by the President. But they expect the President to stand by them. The dignity of the flag and the honor of the nation are in his keeping. It is a supreme trust. While the people expect him to be deliberate, they do not expect him to waver and hesitate. While the responsibility is great, they expect it to be met unflinchingly and borne cheerfully, as weightier responsibilities have been borne by his predecessors.

Of course, we must have the facts. But the question is, haven't we got the facts, and good and plenty? Admission is the highest form of proof. The material facts as to the calculated, deliberate, and purposeful sacrifice of American lives, contrary to every treaty obligation, every principle of international law, and every dictate of humanity are officially admitted, and are the occasion of unconcealed jubilation in Berlin.

Bernstorff's advertised warning declared the existence of a war zone in direct conflict with the attitude of the United States on this subject.

It was as flagrant a breach of propriety as the appeal of Citizen Genet to the American people over the head of our State Department in the early part of the last century. I do not believe the opinion I have seen expressed by weighty legal authority, that it is a breach of our neutrality, to be an extreme view. The status of this rather tight-laced and hectic exemplar of Prussianism in our midst is something that should receive very prompt consideration.

There is no quibble about the facts. They are boastfully admitted. They should be put up squarely to Germany, with a demand for their instant disavowal, in so far as they constitute a continuing program. We should also demand suitable expressions of contrition for this disaster and a promise of full reparation and amendment of conduct in the future.

This is the only alternative to Germany's "strict accountability," which we have already proclaimed, for the sacrifice of human lives. It is a rather sad commentary upon the conduct of our foreign relations in the recent past, that the country today is pondering just what the phrase "strict accountability" means officially. The words have a sturdy ring. Have they been uttered with any mental reservation? Do they shroud some intention that falls far short of strict accountability?

The utterance of Attorney General Wickersham is a sane and patriotic expression of American feeling today. I heartily acquiesce in it. The convening of the World's Court Congress in Cleveland on Wednesday of this week is highly opportune. At a moment when many believe that the foundations of international law have crumbled and Germany proclaims herself bound by no law except necessity, a calm affirmation of the American belief in law as the foundation of justice among nations is timely and significant. The speeches of ex-President Taft and Judge Parker, to be delivered before the Congress on Wednesday, will be awaited with great interest in this critical juncture.

The editorials of yesterday and today in THE TIMES are in keeping with the best traditions of American journalism. I think they accurately reflect the feelings and the thought of the nation.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

New York, May 10, 1915.

WANTS ALL THE FACTS.

An Appeal for Time Carefully to Weigh the Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because you do so much toward molding public opinion, you must also wish to keep in touch with it. For both reasons I am writing you concerning the disaster of yesterday. In wartime the sea is part of England's line of communication for her army, and supplies of war on this line must be attacked by her enemies if possible.

If the Lusitania carried war supplies, or had been habitually carrying them, her sinking was an act of war, even though the lives of non-combatants were put at stake. This act, is comparable to firing upon an enemy army advancing under cover of women and children driven before it.

This being Germany's obvious necessity, why cannot England carry war supplies in ships devoted to this purpose and carrying no passengers; or why at least do not innocent persons refuse to stake their lives with the safety of munitions shipped to a country at war? Had the Lusitania been a passenger ship simply, her sinking would have been simply murder. Being a ship carrying war supplies, her destruction became a military necessity. If the German submarine commander could have accomplished her destruction without loss of life to the passengers, we may then condemn that act as piracy. We have not yet sufficient ground for such condemnation. The presence of any craft capable of attacking the submarine while the Lusitania's boats could have been put off, or the probability of the Lusitania carrying guns in her own protection, would have jeopardized the military end necessary to be accomplished, and at least mitigated the atrocity of an attack without warning.

Technical arguments on the historical status of a blockade are foolish. This war is being fought on a new scale and with new weapons. History cannot furnish a binding precedent for such unexampled conditions.

Germany has been made to appear in this country as a treaty-breaker, a marauder of the nearly defenseless, a savage in warfare, and now a murderer. The evidence on which these charges rest cannot have been sifted and weighed. If we give them credence, it behooves us to demand that our Government bring to us such evidence as will substantiate or repudiate these charges; for more than our opinion of the German nation is at stake. If true, they condemn Germany as the foe of all humanity, as an irresponsible and savage tyrant among nations. If true England's battle is our battle, and it would be both cowardly and foolish for us to stand aside while this issue is decided. Let us demand that our Government get and give us facts, sufficient to form the basis of a firm decision and if necessary of decisive action.

W. B. CIST.

New York, May 8, 1915.

Heine on German Joy of Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that survivors of the Lusitania horror declare that no rescue ships appeared for two hours after the sinking, we may conclude that the German submarine Captain could, with perfect safety to himself, have given the crew and passengers an hour to leave the ship; but then he would not have had the satisfaction of killing. This trait of the German character was thoroughly appreciated by the German poet and seer, Heine, as in the following passage from his writings:

> Christianity—and this is its highest merit—has in some degree softened, but it could not destroy, the brutal German joy of battle. When once the taming talisman, the cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless Berserker fury of which the northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up anew. That talisman is decayed, and the day will come when it will piteously collapse. Then the stone gods will rise from the ancient ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes. Thor with his giant's hammer will at last spring up and shatter to bits the Gothic cathedrals.

It will be seen that Heine fully realized that German Christianity is but skin deep, but as long as it obtained credence among the rank and file of the nation it acted as an effective check and, as Heine himself says, "a taming talisman" to hold back the natural savagery of a still only half-cultivated race.

J. ADDISON BROWN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9, 1915.

Trusts President to Keep Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We feel sure that our rarely expedient President can be trusted not to involve a nation of innocent human beings in devastating war in avenging a few foolhardy individuals who, through their own shortage of average common sense (or egoism,) were overtaken in the recent disaster at sea.

ANNE E. M.

New York, May 8, 1915.

FLAG IS A SYMBOL; LIFE IS PRECIOUS

The Vera Cruz Incident and the Lusitania Outrage in Contrast.

PEOPLE WANT REPARATION

Too Late Merely to Require That Germany Change Her Methods of Warfare—Bryan's Bad Taste.

By WILLIAM WINTER.

New Brighton, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you afford to me, as an American citizen, space in your columns to register my protest against the cowardly, hideous crime committed yesterday by the German Imperial Government, in its deliberate murder of the helpless passengers on board the steamship Lusitania, and also against the supine tolerance with which some American officials (such as Senator William J. Stone of Missouri) and some American newspapers seem disposed to regard the unspeakable atrocity?

Your editorial judgment as to the course which our Government should now adopt toward Germany is, perhaps, not fully and rightly understood by me; it certainly has not yet been declared with your characteristic blunt plainness and decision, or with the power which some, at least, of your readers have naturally expected. No loyal American will complain of your wish that our procedure as a nation should not be "unreasonable or hasty," but, on the contrary, that it should be "the firm, wise course which justice, right, and honor demand." Many of your readers, however, of whom I am one, must feel amazement at the tone and drift of some parts of your editorial comment and protest this morning. "A demand must go from our Government," you say, "that the Imperial Government at Berlin shall no longer make war like savages drunk with blood, that they shall cease to seek attainment of their ends by the assassination of non-combatants and neutrals."

What have we, now, to do with "demands" that murders of our citizens should "cease"? Will all the demands in the world bring back life to those stark forms in Queenstown? An American vessel, the Frye, was sunk by a German naval officer, without reason or excuse; the American vessel Cushing was attacked by the German Government; an American citizen was murdered by the German Government in the sinking of the steamship Falaba; the American vessel Gulflight, flying the American flag, was torpedoed and partially wrecked by the German Government, and American citizens were thus slain. Now, scores of other American citizens have been murdered by Germany, in the utterly indefensible sinking of the Lusitania.

The Secretary of State, with a levity as shocking as it is vulgar, has stated that "the American people do not need to be told that this is not a time to rock the boat." The American people wish to know—and to know at once—whether the Government to which they have intrusted the administration of their national affairs does or does not intend to exact the utmost reparation (and poor, indeed, it must be at best!) for the inexpressible outrage which has been committed upon the persons of our citizens and for the arrogant insult to our national honor. That President Wilson's action in this crisis will be calm, judicial, firm, and in exact accordance with what he conceives to be the right and feels to be his duty nobody who knows his record will for a moment doubt. But there are millions today who wait in anxious expectation to have that conception of right and duty declared, in order that they may judge whether or not it conforms to what they require.

It is right, it is essential, that the formal communications of our Government to the German Imperial Government should be reasonably deliberate and diplomatically regular; but the essential facts in the present emergency are already known to the American people, and there can be no doubt as to what the meaning and the spirit of those communications should be.

Germany's answer to any protest, any "demand," we may make, in the premises, has already been made. She has denied our right to freedom in our relations with friendly powers—with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Belgium. As to the specific crime committed yesterday, there is no possibility of misunderstanding. The German Imperial Ambassador to the United States has already used the newspaper press of the United States as the medium of a threat—in itself amounting to a crime—notifying the American people that they exercise their inalienable rights on the sea at their own personal, individual peril, and without any chance of redress from the consequences of German barbarity. That insulting "warning" of danger from impending monstrosities appears again, this morning, in the New York press. Is our answer, in this matter, to be still words, words, words, signifying nothing?

Not very long ago, a man named Rosenthal, a gambler, was shot down in a street of New York, by paid assassins, for disregarding warnings that he must not dare to do what he had a perfect right to do. His murderers, actual or accessory, did not venture to plead, in extenuation, that he had been "warned." Yesterday, scores of innocent, reputable law-abiding American citizens, women as well as men, little children, and infants in arms, all supposedly secure under the safeguards of civilization and humanity, were deliberately, ruthlessly, murdered by the German Imperial Government, off the coast of Ireland. Would a hundred thousand German warnings of intention to murder our citizens be accepted as justification, or as excuse, for the commission of that unparalleled crime?

A few months ago an obscure, subaltern officer, in a half-civilized, guerrilla-like military force, offered an insult to the flag, and thus to the honor and dignity of the United States, and thereupon, though the act was disavowed by his superiors, United States military forces were—as rapidly as our wretchedly unprepared state permitted—landed in Vera Cruz. Yesterday, no insult was offered to the symbol of our honor and dignity, but our citizens were murdered by the score, snuffed out like vermin, by the proclaimed, authorized, acknowledged, and today, in Berlin, the celebrated and extolled act of the German Imperial Government. Mexico is weak; Germany is strong—as well as uncivilized and brutal. For years we, as a people, have boasted our freedom, our prowess, and our courage, till, at times, we have been insufferable. Yesterday, several dozen little American babies were drowned, like blind kittens, by Germany—and this evening the insufferable Ridder tells us that the dastardly crime by which they and more than a hundred of our men and women were slaughtered, "might become the great penetrating lesson for the American people." Are we to content ourselves with "demands" that such murders "shall cease?" Or are we to exact reparation and inflict punishment? Where does the Government of the United States stand today? By all means, let us have no national or individual flurry, but deep and burning anger, steadfast resolution, and celerity of action are not in the least incompatible with self-control and calm.

Where do the so-called American citizens of German origin or German proclivity stand on this matter? Every word that is uttered in justification or excuse of this German outrage, this cowardly and villainous slaughter of our citizens, is an intolerable insult to every honest American. Is it to be Germany, or the United States, that governs here?

In the old play of "The Rivals," Sir Lucius O'Trigger, contemptuously dismissing Acres, whose pusillanimous character he has discerned, ejaculates, "Why, Mr. Acres, y' are little better than a coward!" "Coward!" repeats Acres: "Coward? Gentlemen, you heard him: 'Coward' was the word—" "Well, Sir?" asks Sir Lucius. "Wel-l-l, Sir," says Acres. "I—I—I don't mind the word 'coward'; no, not at all. But if you had said 'poltroon'—" "Well, Sir?" again queries the resolute Irishman. "Wel-l-l," rejoins Acres, moving away with the best assumption of dignity that he can muster; "Wel-l-l, then I should have said, 'Sir Lucius O'Trigger, you are not the gentleman I took you for!'" Is the United States of America to become the Bob Acres of nations?

WILLIAM WINTER.

TO SEE IT THROUGH.

Restraint Must Not Wear the Guise of Cowardice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With you, as well as with executive officers of the United States, the state of public opinion upon our relations with Germany can hardly fail to be of interest. May I take the liberty of expressing my own opinion, therefore, and that of a number of intelligent men with whom I have talked in the last few days?

The recent series of provocations of the United States by Germany—the latest being the Lusitania's destruction—involving breaches of international law and of specific treaties, are growing intolerable. They can be explained only by a desire on the part of Germany for war with the United States or an utter indifference to whether or not they may provoke war. Germany is an outlaw; and outlaws are indifferent to public opinion.

Our Government must meet the present crisis firmly and promptly. Otherwise the Falaba, Cushing, Gulflight and Lusitania cases will be but the prelude to similar happenings. While it is well to discuss such a situation in a spirit of restraint, we ought not to shut our eyes to the facts or refuse to consider what is necessary to be done now. On the contrary, sober but frank consideration is most necessary at such a time. To discharge its duty to the American people, so as to secure their persons and property and to prevent a recurrence of such attacks upon Americans and their property, the least the State Department can demand is an undertaking that such attacks will not be made hereafter. This is the least the American people will be satisfied with. It is the least their duly constituted authorities can ask them to be satisfied with without betraying the trust which has been reposed in them.

Is there any great likelihood that Germany will accede to such a demand? To concede such contentions would involve a serious impairment, if not a total abandonment, of the whole scheme of the so-called submarine blockade of England. Can we think that any such about-face will be executed by Germany?

Our demands (to make which we are committed both by our note to Germany of Feb. 10, 1915, and by our duty to protect our citizens and their property in the lawful enjoyment of their rights of travel and trade) will probably then be refused. How they can be enforced after such refusal save by escorting our ships, and English and French ships, carrying American passengers, by our own naval forces, which will of course attack any German naval forces they may meet, it is hard to see. This is war.

These perfectly obvious considerations are not advanced for any other purpose than to show you what I and thousands of other Americans are thinking. And I can assure you—and you can assure the country—that we will not shrink from war if that is the only effective course to secure our rights. Our ancestors began war upon England in 1812 for no greater—probably much less—injuries than those now being inflicted upon us by Germany.

There rests upon us all—and especially upon the great newspapers of this country—the duty at this moment of assuring the Executive of the United States that he will have the fullest support in all necessary steps to abate once and for all the menace of German illegal naval operations. Much as we abhor war, the Government of this country should be assured that we will fight for our rights and that we prefer seeing them maintained by force to seeing them abandoned or compromised.

Nothing would be more shameful than submission to the tyranny which is now being attempted by Germany. Restraint of expression in your editorial columns is never more admirable than at such a moment. But it must not be a restraint which may be construed by other nations as cowardice—which may on that very account hasten a decision by the Government of Germany to reject the demands we shall presently make. Neither must you, by too cautious comment, cause the authorities of the United States to doubt the courage of the American people and their determination to see this matter through at any cost.

I respectfully submit that this is a most opportune time to announce that if our forthcoming demands are refused in any material particulars the authorities of this country can count on the warmest support from its citizens for a recourse to arms to enforce our rights, and may equally expect the condemnation of all Americans if they fail to protect by force the lives and property of their fellow citizens.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Flushing, L. I., May 10, 1915.

FIRM ASSURANCE!

Of What Use to Ask and of What Avail to Accept It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must dissent from the general position taken in the last paragraph in your leading editorial of Monday. We have Germany's official pronouncements—in her declaration concerning the "war zone" around Great Britain and Ireland, in her reiteration of it in reply to our "protest," in her sinking of the Fabala with an American—whose death we suppose the Administration is still "calmly considering" a month after the event—in her attack on the Cushing, in her sinking of the Gulflight, in the threat issued officially by the German Embassy under guise of a "warning," and in the ruthless ferocity of the Lusitania horror. In the name of humanity, how can THE TIMES, in face of these facts, ask for "firm assurance from Germany," etc.? THE TIMES knows that no such assurance as it asks will be given. The latest impudent note from the German Government to ours, the justification of the slaughter of Americans offered by the military attaché of the German Embassy, the attitude of the German Ambassador himself, the continued "breathing of threatening and slaughter" by that insolent and undesirable alien Dernburg, the insufferable defiance of American sentiment by Ridder et al, are all indications to which THE TIMES cannot afford to be willfully blind.

Here are three facts:

1. The world-peril is not yellow, nor Slavic, but Teutonic. Germans in Europe and America are even counting on and threatening civil war in America if we defend our own citizens' lives.
2. In a "friendly" country the German Embassy issues official threats against the citizens of that country under guise of "warning" and justifies the execution of those threats by the fact that they had been issued.
3. Our Administration complacently permits the threats, even calls them "humanitarian" (if Mr. Bryan is correctly quoted), and three days after the atrocious deed is still "calmly considering"!

This is no time for calm consideration. The need is for sharp, decisive action. We cannot parley with an outlaw—individual or nation. The German Embassy should be closed by the instant issuance of passports to its members. Mr. Dernburg should be deported as a mischievous and wicked alien. And to "hyphenated Americans" generally it should be made clear that treason to the land of their adoption will not for them be well.

We can "support the President" only as he guards the lives of Americans and protects national honor, and does it without unnecessary procrastination.

GEO. W. GILMORE.

New York City, May 10, 1915.

AMERICA IS URGED TO SPEAK OUT NOW

Analyst of the Legal Question Says Lusitania Gives Us Cause.

TIME TO STAND FOR RIGHT

Germans in Frame of Mind Incapable of Judging Between Propriety and Illegality.

By A MEMBER OF THE JUDICIARY.

New York, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the sinking of the Lusitania, let us all distinguish between the transaction and its incidents. That there were American citizens among her passengers was an incident merely; they happened to be there, they might have been elsewhere. The transaction would be precisely the same legally and morally if every one of her peaceful passengers, men, women, and children, was a British subject.

First, then, as to the transaction: Reference to any and all elementary textbooks on international law shows that it was contrary to the laws of war as they have been accepted for generations by all nations who were civilized but not yet kultured. Germans will assert that it was a lawful act of war, but just at present they are in such a frame of mind that their judgment upon a legal proposition is of no especial intellectual value. We have proof of that this morning. Dr. Dernburg is a man of brains; even those of us who, having read every one of his published deliverances during the past few months, are satisfied that he is an unfair controversialist, admit that he has brains, plenty of them, and well-trained brains, too. Nevertheless he passes out to us the silly proposition that the Lusitania was an armed belligerent cruiser, and as such might properly be sunk at sight.

That the transaction is one abhorrent to most of us in this country one need not waste ink to set forth. But unlawful, wicked, and abhorrent though it be, it was not a bolt out of a clear sky. It is merely the culmination of a succession of transactions equally unlawful, wicked, and abhorrent which have been presented to us since the beginning of last August. Perhaps one should not say "culmination"; what other novelties in slaughter the war lords may have yet to exhibit no one can tell.

Now, except for China, we are the largest neutral nation and—potentially at least—the most powerful. For years we have been in the forefront of every effort to promote peace, and, if wars must come, so to mitigate their terrors that they might be confined so far as possible to a trial of strength between armed forces. When this series of transactions began to unfold itself before the eyes of the world, there were many of us who felt that from the neutral nations there should come some prompt denunciation of all efforts to thrust the world back to the abominations of past centuries; and that this country was the natural spokesman.

Why any such suggestion should alarm our peace-loving fellow-citizens I for one could never understand. Righteous indignation may make it one's duty—that is, if one really stands for progress in civilization—to condemn and reprove, without necessarily having to slip off one's coat and undertake physical correction.

The spokesman of our country, however, concluded differently; in his opinion, carefully thought out and conscientiously formed, silence seemed the better course. The transactions took place thousands of miles from our shores, they affected our people only indirectly, and so from this nation, as a nation, there came no word of righteous indignation, and the rest of the world has been left to form its conceptions of where we stand, what are our conceptions of right and wrong, what we consider righteous warfare and what unrighteous and abhorrent—from tabulating the deliverancies of individual newspapers.

This time, however, and when the Falaba went down, (the Gulflight presents a different question,) our citizens have been directly affected by the transaction. What is to be done about that is a matter on which no suggestion is here advanced; it is a problem for the Administration to determine—wisely, we all hope. But surely now the time has come when we should proclaim in no uncertain terms what we as a nation—the nation we love, the nation of our pride, the nation we fondly hope to see always in the foremost files of civilization, progress and humanity—what we think of transactions which indicate a reverter to barbarism. Let us speak out now, or else hereafter ever hold our peace.

E. H. L.

THIS COUNTRY'S POWER.

What Its Enormous Industrial Resources Would Mean in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Polled of London writes: "As far as the military conduct of the war is concerned, America's belligerency can affect it but little; * * * her coming into the war could not protect other Americans, nor can she do much to avenge the outrage."

Mr. Polled lacks imagination. I can see every rolling mill in these United States turned over to the single purpose of producing big guns. I can see every pound of available machinery utilized for the full twenty-four hours of each day, and every day. I can see Germany's best and biggest artillery duplicated a hundred times over, not for defense, because Germany is as powerless to invade us as she is to invade the north pole. I can see great ships that once flew the German flag delivering American ordnance on French, Belgian, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Norwegian and Swedish soil in such overwhelming quantities that a steel wall will be built around the Germanic empires—with the Germans inside.

How long would outraged Norway and Holland and Denmark remain out of the world movement to stamp out a world menace, once America initiated such a movement? Possibly thirty minutes, but probably not that long.

Germany complains that we are prolonging the war by furnishing arms and ammunition to the Allies. Compare the picayune quantity that individual American manufacturers are now selling, with the enormous output that would result from a great, united, national operation; an operation that would discontinue for the time being the manufacture of rails, bridges, structural steel, locomotives and touring cars and would instead turn out nothing but guns and ammunition. No longer could Germany complain that we are prolonging the war. It would be over rather promptly.

ROLAND OLIVER.

New York, May 10, 1915.

Says British Were Reckless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Titanic disaster was due solely to British recklessness. So also upon the British Government must rest the responsibility for the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster.

The American passengers were warned collectively and individually of what was to happen to the Lusitania upon this voyage. They persisted on their journey, not with wanton disregard of their lives, but because of their reliance upon British assurances. And now we read in The London Times that there was no convoy or possibility of a convoy. The British have met the submarine with the same fatuous recklessness with which they met the iceberg, and with a like result. Upon the British must now be visited the responsibility which they have assumed by their wanton misrepresentations.

ALLAN R. BROWN.

New York, May 8, 1915.

WHY GERMANY DARES.

Mr. Nichol Says She Thinks We Have Fallen Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most ostentatious and dastardly murder in history has just been committed in the torpedoing of the Lusitania—the most shameless affront flung in the face of heaven and of men. What is to follow?

Germany has undertaken to reimpose on the civilized world, whose conscience ages ago revolted from it, the ferocious and immoral dogma that in a time of war helpless noncombatants—belligerents and non-belligerents alike; men, women, and children; priests and laity—may be lawfully butchered in cold blood, singly or wholesale, to illustrate power or impress terror. Is the civilized world prepared tamely to assent to this? Is America?

America, the greatest of the neutral nations, has, as the tale of her dead witnesses, an interest beyond all others in the answer.

If there be one thing more amazing than the blind brutality of such a doctrine and such a crime it is the insolent assurance with which it is justified to the fellow-countrymen of the victims. Because Germany, intrenched at Washington in the inviolable sanctuary accorded by man from the beginning to a foreign embassy, deigned to forewarn American citizens that unless they abandoned that neutrality which their President's proclamation enjoined and became active participants in Germany's interest by boycotting British shipping Germany would torpedo them. Therefore, forsooth, they must take their torpedoing calmly, since they disregarded the warning! In any case—deny it who dares—"These red hands are clean!"

Could cynical insult to a friendly nation go further? Is not Germany coolly assuming that this great-hearted nation, who freed its slaves with its blood, has fallen low enough to amerce the lives of its murdered free citizens in dollars—mayhap, split cents? And will she? And what of the world at large?

Throughout this war, and especially in this latest outrage, Germany has remorselessly trampled under foot the law of nations, the law of humanity, and the law of God. What sentence for her remains but the ban of outlawry—proclaimed in every tongue under heaven?

Whether the civilized world—that old entity, the orbis terrarum—still exists; whether she has the courage and the power to promulge and enforce such sentence, remains to be seen. If not, then, indeed, civilization is dead and will, if the world lasts long enough, have to be rebuilt, not only de novo—afresh, but ab radice—from the very roots. Which will be a long task!

R. T. NICHOL.

New York, May 10.

WOULD ISOLATE GERMANY.

A Correspondent Thinks That Would Soon End the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The act of destroying a merchant vessel on the high seas, in which the lives and property of neutrals were wantonly destroyed, is equivalent to a declaration of war against these neutrals. They are justified in seeking redress, independent of the belligerents now engaged in war and without espousing their cause.

The most effective way of doing this and also of terminating the war and compelling Germany to sue for peace is by an agreement between all neutral countries who alike have been and are affected by this barbarous procedure on the part of Germany:

(a) Sever all diplomatic relations with Germany; hand its Ambassadors their passports and recall the respective neutral representatives in Germany.

(b) Ask Germany to appoint some other country to represent it in belligerent countries, and if it does not, refuse longer to represent Germany in such countries.

(c) Prohibit the importation from or exportation to Germany of any article of commerce whatsoever, whether contraband or non-contraband.

(d) Prohibit every person, male or female, from going to Germany from any neutral country.

(e) Prohibit any person, male or female, except citizens of neutrals, from going to any neutral country from Germany.

(f) Permit no mail of any kind to go to or come from Germany to any neutral country.

(g) Permit no cable or wireless messages to be sent to or to be received from Germany.

(h) Destroy any wireless station now communicating with Germany.

In other words, completely isolate Germany and Austria from every intercourse or communication with any neutral country. The belligerents will of their own accord pursue the same course. The effect of this will bring Germany to terms and end the war in a few months.

EMANUEL SHAW.

New York, May 9, 1915.

THE USE OF GOOD COUNSEL.

A Suggestion That the President Summon the Nation's Wise Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As simply one of a great number who have come to look to your editorial page for that quiet mind, and that broad sympathy expressed in your leader of today's issue, entitled "Stand by the President," may I secure your influence in bringing to the notice of the President a suggestion which must be everywhere in the minds of the people without regard to political preferences. He is confronted by a perplexing problem which is almost without parallel. It is not his private problem. It is not his party's problem. It is the problem of the whole people. It calls for a wisdom, a force, and a restraint, which are seldom to be found in any one man. It involves the fortune of a nation—as well as the fortunes of 100,000,000 individuals.

Could the President more entirely enlist the sympathy and support of such a multitude with such a variety of interests, than by calling into consultation men who have already proved themselves capable in meeting international problems, irrespective of party affiliations! One need "name no names."

Whatever the decision of those in authority may be, it ought to voice the will of the whole people, and it must derive its chief effectiveness from that fact. The democracy of England and the democracy of France have established such a precedent, in calling even the opposition into their councils.

S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D.

All Angels' Church, May 10, 1915.

IF THE WORLD SUBMITTED.

That Would Be for Civilization to Invite Its Doom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Germans' claim that they were justified in sinking the Lusitania, in the way they did, because she was carrying a cargo of arms and ammunition, will not hold water. They knew that the ship was crowded with innocent passengers, including many Americans; they knew the name of every person aboard; they knew that there were hundreds of women, and scores of children and infants among the passengers, since they were perfectly aware that their warning had not been taken seriously because nobody, in this age of the world, could believe that it was seriously meant, and yet, with the heartlessness of savages, they executed their awful threat! When they aver that it would have defeated their purpose to give warning before launching their torpedoes, and that, under the conditions of submarine warfare, it was impossible for them to take off non-combatants before sinking the ship, they condemn their own system by showing that it cannot be put into practice without violating every law of human intercourse, including the laws of war itself! If the civilized world permits these late-come Huns to destroy, for their own ruthless purposes, the safeguards of peaceful humanity, then the civilized world will simply invite the doom which Prussian militarism meditates for it.

GARRETT P. SERVISS.

Closter, N. J., May 9, 1915.

DEFENDS GERMANY FOR RETALIATING

Advocate of Teuton Warfare Says We Have Grievance Against Britain.

INNOVATIONS ON BOTH SIDES

New Conditions Have Caused Great Conflict to be Waged in Ways Hitherto Unknown.

New York, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be no doubt that the American citizens and other persons who took passage on the Lusitania had ample warning of what was going to happen to them. The action taken by the German Ambassador to save them from their fate was so strenuous that it brought down criticism on the Embassy as officious. Yet THE TIMES and other New York papers represent the destruction of the vessel as without warning. It may have been unlawful, it may have been inhuman, it may have been, as THE TIMES has it, "assassination," or as The Herald has it, "wholesale murder," but whatever it was, it certainly was not without warning.

The people who took passage on this boat had their own reasons for disregarding the warning. THE TIMES may be presumed to have inside information as to what the reasons were or rather what the reason was, for it assigns but one reason, that these people did not believe that the German Government meant what it said through its Ambassador: "Travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk;" in other words, that they took the proclamation of warning as empty bluster, as a bluff.

I do not believe that they were the victims of any such delusion, that they had any illusions as to the inhumanity with which this war is being waged. I believe that they expected the Germans to sink the British vessel if they could, but that they counted or gambled on the Germans not being able to do it.

Our people chose to disregard the warning, just as they disregard warnings againts stepping on and off cars when in motion, against riding on platforms, against speeding in motor cars, against going to sea in threatening or dangerous weather, &c. It is their sporting instinct that makes them have their way in such things; and that quality will, I confidently believe, keep us from unseemly resentment against Germany for the shocking, tragic loss of the Lusitania.

As to the law of war in the case, Germany and the United States do not agree. Germany asserts the right to sink British vessels within the war zone, at the risk of drowning non-combatants, British or neutral, who, being warned of the danger to which such vessels are exposed, may be on board of them. The United States, I understand, denies or questions that right. Neither party to this difference can be regarded as disinterested or impartial. The issue is of greater importance to Germany than it is to the United States, and so as between the two, the one to decide it, if either is to decide it alone, would seem to be Germany.

In endeavoring to decide it for ourselves, it will not do to say that the view taken by Germany is unprecedented, a departure from all known rules of war. This war is unprecedented in many respects. Not only is it grander in the forces deployed and the interests at stake, it is technically more different from the war preceding it than any other that we know of. As a consequence, it has produced more innovations than any other war. Great Britain, for instance, has adopted the practice of taking ships into port for search instead of searching them, as heretofore, on the high seas; she arrests civilians on neutral vessels as reservists and takes them off as prisoners; she seizes mail packages that contain contraband of war; she intercepts contraband going to a neutral port and no other; or going to the civilian population of a country not blockaded; and makes a "military area" of the North Sea. These innovations we accept or submit to, as developments of so-called international law.

Now, when Germany makes a new departure in the conduct of war by declaring a war zone about the British Islands, are we justified in saying that she should not do it because it has never been done before?

Whatever may be said against the killing of non-combatants without warning, there is little for denouncing such action when ample warning has been given. A law of war prohibits the poisoning of an enemy, but it allows the poisoning of a well, provided that notice of the poisoning is posted over it. The same principle may be applied to the sinking of ships by mines and submarines in naval war zones.

Germany is doing to Great Britain what Great Britain is doing to Germany, trying to starve the whole population of the country—men, women and children; just what we or any other nation who should be at war with Great Britain would try to do, and what Great Britain for at least half a century has been expecting any nation with which she might be at war to do to her. It is the foundation of her traditional two-power naval policy.

So, on the ground of humanity as well as on that of so-called international law, if we have a grievance against Germany, we have at least as great a one against Great Britain.

No wonder the President is reported to be taking solitary walks pondering on the problem of the Lusitania. We may expect that he will find a peaceful and an honorable solution of it, provided he does not try to deprive Germany of the effective use of her submarines; in other words, to tie her right hand behind her back.

HENRY.

New York, May 10, 1915.

IMPOTENCE MAY GRIEVE.

Therefore, Says Agnes Repplier, Appoint a Day of Mourning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should not a day of mourning be observed for the murdered passengers of the Lusitania? If we may not express resentment, we may voice at least our sorrow and our sympathy. Hitherto we have borne the misfortunes of others as tranquilly as even Mr. Wilson could desire, but now our placidity is jarred. We are, as our German friends laughingly remind us, "impotent," but even impotence can grieve. And if we seek for comfort we shall not find it in unconcern, but in the recollection of a truth derided by victorious Germany: "It is better to be Abel than Cain."

AGNES REPPLIER.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1915.

Sees U. S. in Germany's Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suppose that Japan, having announced a Monroe Doctrine—Asia for the Asatics—declares that the United States should give up the Island of Guam to her because it lies nearer to the coast of Asia than it does to our own coast, and her demand results in a war between the two nations. England, as Japan's ally, also declares war on the United States. England blockades our ports and augments her base of supplies at Halifax by the importation of large quantities of war material from France, a neutral country, on board of her own auxiliary steamers commanded by naval reserve officers, the vessels, for the time being, carrying passengers. A number of the citizens of Holland take passage on board of one of the ships in spite of a warning not to do so. Shall the United States be debarred from using her submarines to sink one of these vessels, the only recourse left her, because it will endanger the lives of neutral noncombatants?

FUTURIST.

New York, May 10, 1915.

FACING IT SQUARELY.

It Were Better to Suffer Like Belgium Than to Accept Dishonor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the business of the President of the United States to act in accordance with the direction of the people. In a crisis such as now exists, it is the function of the press to learn and to express the sentiments of the people.

I believe there is in the country a deep undercurrent of feeling among quiet and thoughtful people that our honor is in need of vindication and that the United States should do its part toward re-establishing in the world the principles of civilization as we know them and as all civilized peoples have recognized them until recently. It is for the press to learn if this be true and, if true, to express it, to the end that the nation be not misrepresented.

Let me speak of the subject merely as one of many million men who together constitute the nation.

We, in this country, respected the German people. We saw their sturdy qualities as represented by our German citizenship. We had no political or commercial rivalry with them. We wished them well.

At the outbreak of the war, we learned that underlying all sense of justice and humanity, the force called "military necessity" controlled. Germany broke her word for "military necessity." She exterminated a nation against which she had no grievance, and asked the world to accept it because of "military necessity." When Germany was whipped at sea by the superior naval strength of England, instead of accepting an honorable defeat, she propounded rules of warfare of her own making, and directed us to accept them because of her "military necessity." Up to this point, we tried, in friendship, to accommodate our point of view to that of Germany, but we could not succeed. We kept ourselves aloof from action against Germany by holding tightly to the position of neutrality. But we were not blind and we have judged Germany by our standards of integrity and found her wanting. We do not break our contracts. We do not exterminate weaker nations for our own advantage. We have a standard which respects an oath and calls murder by its right name.

We are now face to face with a question which neutrality will not permit us to escape. Either one hundred of our people have been murdered by direction of the German Government or we are compelled to recognize as a new law, that when German "military necessity" requires it our conception of murder must be revised.

By all means let us consider the subject quietly without undue haste and free from the first burst of passion which follows a tragedy. Let us avoid the hysteria which led us to begin the Spanish War. But let us be insistent and relentless in reaching our conclusion. It is of comparatively small importance that our people have died. But it is of vast importance for ourselves and our children that we should not permit our honor to be stained or the civilization which we have worked and fought for to be overthrown. We have peace, prosperity, comfort. Thus far, we have had an honorable standing among nations. But I would rather see the country suffer the fate of Belgium than accept the dishonor which Germany has put upon us.

DAVID RUMSEY.

New York, May 10.

NOT A LUSITANIA HOLIDAY.

German Schools Always Close on Saturday Afternoons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with your publication of a dispatch from Geneva to the effect that a half-holiday from school was given to German school children in celebration of the sinking of the Lusitania, it may be of interest to your readers to know that there have never been school sessions on Saturday afternoons in any part of Germany, and that therefore, the news of the sinking of the Lusitania, which could only reach Germany on Saturday (the ship sank on Friday afternoon) could scarcely have been celebrated as reported in the schools. The Saturday afternoon school holiday in Germany has obtained for generations; there is a popular doggerel in which Frederick the Great is mocked by a schoolboy whom he told to go to school, because:

Der alte Fritz will Koenig sein,
Und weiss noch nicht zu dieser Frist
Dass Samstags keine Schule ist!

(Old Fritz would be King,
And does not know even at this late day
That there is no school on Saturdays.)

I call this error to your attention lest it be misinterpreted by some blind folk as another intentional attempt of THE TIMES to "poison public opinion," instead of being attributed simply to the unreliable "news with a purpose" that occasionally finds its way from Geneva, Constantinople, and some other European capitals on both sides of the mess.

D. H. J.

New York, May 10, 1915.

HOLDS GERMANY BLAMELESS

Americans Said to Defy Danger in Sailing on British Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a few lines to answer your foolish article on the first column of Page 11 of THE TIMES of this morning.

People who enter the war zone around England and Ireland are in precisely the same position as though they undertook to ride in an automobile between the trenches of the belligerents with an English flag over them.

Any American sailing on a British ship into this zone defies the danger and deserves no more consideration than a man who insists on going to the front as a non-combatant.

Although your paper may be subsidized to help mold public opinion, its articles are so flimsy that you are hardly earning the money. The willingness seems to be present but the ability to write a sensible article seems to be lacking. The paper should be able to hire a man whose reasoning is more logical to be convincing.

JAMES SMITH.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., May 8, 1915.

"Erste Streich."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The German Journal this morning I saw Dr. Dernburg quoted as calling this the "erste Streich." Those who are familiar with Busch's humorous classic of the two bad boys, Max and Moritz, will find in that allusion a peculiar brutality. It is like turning a ragged-edged knife in a wound. To speak of this wholesale murder blithely as the "first prank" and intimate that the second will follow immediately is cold-blooded beyond relief. (Max and Moritz, as many of your readers know, is an account of the seven pranks performed by these famous young imps. As each "Streich" is concluded the author tells us that the next one "follows immediately." The seventh prank ends disastrously for Max and Moritz and they meet a poetic justice in their unlamented end.) Does Dr. Dernburg mean his allusion to be taken prophetically? Are we to have "seven" of these "pranks" before Germany is stopped?

H. ANDERSON.

New York, May 10, 1915.

A Defective Warning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Dernburg says the Lusitania was a British auxiliary cruiser. If that was the case, why did not the German Embassy protest to the United States and cause the internment of the big Cunarder? He also says the Lusitania carried munitions of war for the Allies, which undoubtedly she did. But, if that was Germany's sole reason for sinking the Lusitania, why did not the German Embassy make its warning so specific that prospective passengers would really have been warned?

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Brooklyn, May 9, 1915.

SAYS GERMANY GOT TIP ON CONTRABAND

Government Was Informed When Lusitania Left Here, C. L. Schurz Adds.

DEFENDS TORPEDO ATTACK

Old Rule of Giving Notice to Captured Ships Now Impracticable, It Is Held.

Carl L. Schurz, son of the late General Carl Schurz, in a statement he gave out yesterday, news of which came to the newspaper offices through the German Information Service, asserted that when the Lusitania sailed from New York a week ago last Saturday on her last voyage, "the German Government was informed that the liner had on board contraband of war." How this information was transmitted to the Berlin authorities, whether by wireless or by cable, he did not disclose, nor did he give his authority for this statement.

Mr. Schurz's statement was an attempt to justify Germany's act in torpedoing the Cunarder. Germany cannot be held responsible, he argues, for the great loss of non-combatant lives as a result of the sinking of the liner, since the passengers were fully warned and, therefore, in his opinion, took their lives in their own hands when they embarked. The lawyer, it was stated, gave out his interview at the request of the German Information Service of 30 East Forty-second Street.

"The facts of the sinking of the Lusitania," said Mr. Schurz, "so far as they have reached us up to the present time, are briefly these:

"The Lusitania, a British steamship, was sunk off the coast of Ireland, and within the waters declared by Germany to be a war zone, by a German submarine. A large majority of her crew and passengers perished—among the latter a number of Americans.

Contraband on Board.

"It is established that she had on board a large amount of absolute contraband, consisting of 5,471 cases of ammunition and cartridges, 189 packages of military goods and considerable quantities of contraband metals. Moreover, according to a statement of Dr. John Braun, a chemist of Pittsburgh, she had in her holds 250,000 pounds of tetra-chloride, a chemical used for generating asphyxiating gases.

"The German Government was informed that the Lusitania had absolute contraband on board when she sailed from this port.

"According to the established rules of international law, a belligerent is justified in destroying an enemy's merchant vessel, carrying contraband of war, if he is unable to bring her into a friendly port. If there is doubt as to whether the cargo is contraband or not, the attacking vessel has the right of search; but this is a right not an obligation that need not be exercised, if the nature of the cargo is known.

"Another rule, generally recognized up to the present war, was that the attacking vessel give warning to the merchantman before destroying her, in order to give the passengers and crew sufficient opportunity to save themselves. It is, however, very doubtful whether, in view of the contention of the present belligerents that the modern weapons of warfare made a change of the old rules unavoidable, this particular rule can still be said to hold good at present.

General Blockade Order.

"The first move of importance in the direction of such a change was made by Great Britain when, last November, she established a general blockade of German ports—not a 'close' or 'effective' blockade, confined to specific German ports, in accordance with the established rules of international law, but one extending to adjacent seas. She claimed a right to this action by reason of the changes and the conditions of modern warfare. In this new form of blockade our Government has, practically, acquiesced and has put itself on record, in an official utterance, as inclining to the view that a strict adherence to the old rules is, in some respects, no longer practicable:

> The Government of the United States is, of course, not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated. It might be ready to admit that the old form of "close" blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunities to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines, and air craft.

"Great Britain thus arbitrarily and deliberately violated one of the formerly recognized principles of international law in order to make more effective her avowed purpose of preventing the importation of foodstuffs into Germany and of thereby starving out the German nation.

Inference Was Clear.

"It is only natural and reasonable that Germany should retaliate; and this she did, in February, by declaring the waters around the coasts of Great Britain a war zone and by giving notice to the world that it was her intention to sink all enemy ships encountered in these waters. The warning was accompanied by the assurance that every effort would be made to spare neutral lives and property, but the inference was perfectly clear that occasion might arise when that would be impossible, and that, therefore, neutrals would themselves assume the risk of traveling or shipping merchandise on ships of German's enemies traversing the said war zone. * * *

"Since then both countries have consistently continued acting in accordance with their respective plans of naval warfare. England has maintained the hitherto unknown condition of a general blockade. Germany, on the other hand, has pursued her submarine campaign against her enemies' war and merchant vessels. Her general warning that her submarines would sink enemy vessels encountered within the proclaimed war zone without any further notice has been followed by almost daily reminders of her serious intent and of the imminent peril to those on board of such vessels.

End of the Old Rule.

"The neutral world was thus fully aware that the old rule of giving notice to captured enemy vessels in each particular case, now impracticable because of the particular nature of submarine warfare, would no longer be adhered to by Germany, having replaced it by her general announcement. Moreover, the German Embassy in Washington has published broadcast notices in which the danger of sailing on English ships was once more specially emphasized.

"It can, therefore, not be questioned that the passengers of the Lusitania were fully warned, first by Germany's official note of February last, then by each separate example of the seriousness of her intention, and, finally, by the notice of the German Embassy. If, in spite of all this, they trusted to the speed of the ship and to the protection of the rBitish Navy against a probable German submarine attack, they did so at their own risk.

"If it is true that Germany has deviated from the old rules of international law, by substituting a general warning for a special or individual one, did not England change the rules first in the case of her proclaimed general blockade? And if the act of the one nation is regarded with complaisance, is it fair that the act of the other be unreservedly condemned as inhuman, because, most unhappily, American lives were lost?

"Now is the time when, above all else, we should not permit the shock that so great a loss of life must inevitably cause, to cloud our judgment, or let sorrow or resentment lead us to acts or utterances which may have most serious consequences. On the other hand, it seems imperative that we should earnestly endeavor to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster, and does not the solution lie in the consummation of the plan of mediation proposed by our Government to England and to Germany when the rules of international law were first changed by them? We should not meekly acquiesce that the Declaration of London is a dead letter, but see to it, if necessary, in concert with the other neutral nations, that all the belligerents live up to the rules of that declaration."

LEGISLATURES ACT ON NATION'S DUTY

Texas Senate Pledges Support to Wilson — Tennessee Also Trusts the President.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 10.—Six resolutions were introduced today in the Texas Legislature on the Lusitania, one Senate resolution suggesting severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. The others expressed confidence in President Wilson. Action on all the resolutions was delayed until tomorrow.

The Senate, in which five resolutions were introduced, including that for diplomatic severance, compromised by adopting a resolution pledging support to President Wilson "in any course he sees fit to take to uphold the dignity and honor of the United States."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—Both houses of the Legislature this afternoon adopted a joint resolution on the sinking of the Lusitania after warnings had been given against "rocking the boat." The resolution finally adopted by both houses originated in the Senate and replaced a resolution originating in the House, where Representative Clyde Shropshire, former Consul to Paris, told the excited Representatives that the President of the United States should know that the State was behind him in any crisis. The Senate's resolution was of a milder type than the Shropshire resolution, which first received consideration. The later resolution follows:

> Whereas, The people of the State of Tennessee and the whole nation have been shocked beyond all manner of expression by the dastardly deed of Germany in murdering the citizens of the United States, defenseless men, women and children, aboard the unarmed mercantile ship, an act so cruel and cowardly that the premeditated murderer who kills from ambush stands out in comparison like an honored hero, and
>
> Whereas, This God-fearing and peace-loving nation that "remembered the Maine" will not forget the Lusitania, but with patience and fortitude will calmly meet and do her full duty in the face of such hideous and diabolical piracy; now, therefore, be it
>
> Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That we renew our allegiance to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in full confidence in his wisdom and patience, pledge the people of Tennessee to abide by whatever course his calm judgment dictates, knowing full well that, guided by an all wise Providence, he will act with all fairness in keeping with the time honored prestige which has alweys preserved and maintained the honor and dignity of this great nation.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 10.—This resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives tonight. No action was taken:

> Whereas, On the 7th day of May the Lusitania, a transatlantic passenger vessel, carrying neither guns or other weapons of war, was attacked by a submarine belonging to the German Nation, and without warning or opportunity to escape, sent to the bottom of the sea many hundreds of defenseless men, women, and children, and among them more than one hundred American people, and
>
> Whereas, Such a deed unknown to the laws of war or the principles of civilization constitutes a personal affront to the American Nation and calls for such action on the part of this country as will secure the speediest reparation and a guarantee against recurrence; therefore be it
>
> Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That this House condemns the action of the German Nation as a dastardly deed worthy of none save but a barbarous and uncivilized people; that the detestable act being a personal affront to this nation calls from the President of the United States the most drastic action in securing from the German Nation an apology for its barbarous conduct, reparation to the fullest degree for the destruction of the American lives and property, and an unconditional guarantee that its heinous conduct manifested in this cowardly deed will never again be permitted to occur; be it further
>
> Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States.

5,000 FROM AMERICA TO SUBMARINE ZONE

One Hundred Ships, with 2,350 Passengers, Now Sailing Toward German Peril.

NO HALT TO COMMERCE

Only Noticeable Effect of Under-Water Activity Is to Popularize Neutral Flags.

Careful estimates by shipping men show that there are now more than 100 ships from American ports at sea, bound for destinations that will take them within the range of German submarine activity.

On these ships there are about 2,350 passengers. The crews will total as many more, so that within the next fortnight nearly 5,000 persons from the United States will be exposed to German attack.

The announcement that the Cunard Line intends to put the Mauretania into service between Liverpool and New York shows that those who wish to risk the crossing are to be accommodated. The announcement was posted yesterday in the Anchor Line office that the Tuscania, the best steamship of the company's fleet had sailed on Sunday from Liverpool with 36 saloon, 130 second, and 75 third class passengers.

Neutral Flags Popular.

One effect of the sinking of the Lusitania is the increased popularity of vessels flying the neutral flags. The American liner Philadelphia left on Saturday with 410 cabin and 500 steerage passengers. She will probably reach the war zone early on Saturday morning. The Transylvania of the Anchor Line will pass through the war zone on Sunday. She left here on Friday, after the sinking of the Lusitania had become known. She is bound for Liverpool and has 117 saloon, 310 second and 452 third class passengers. The Espagne of the French Line is bound for Bordeaux, a course which will take her out of immediate danger, but not out of the possibility of meeting a German submarine. She left on Saturday and has on board 80 first, 60 second and 110 third class passengers.

No Effect on Freights.

The activity of German submarines will have little influence on over-sea freights, a shipping man said yesterday. Whatever the effect may be on passenger trade, he said, supplies are urgently wanted in Europe, and with war-risk insurance and the British merchant marine to carry it there will be no blockade of freight.

The 100 ships now sailing on courses that will take them within the sphere of submarine activity are bound out from every large American Atlantic port. They are loaded to capacity with supplies of every description. With the opening of the St. Lawrence there will also be great shipping activity through the ports of Quebec and Montreal.

The Cunard liner Carpathia passed Nantucket yesterday bound from here to Montreal, where she is to be used as a troop ship. She follows the Cameronian of the Anchor Line, which was recently released from service between New York and Liverpool. Another big vessel withdrawn from the passenger trade to carry troops is the White Star liner Megantic, which is in Montreal loading men and supplies.

The Leelanaw, American, for Gothenburg, is on her way from Galveston with a cargo of 6,000 bales of cotton for transshipment to Vladivostok, valued at $358,000. This is the first shipment made by this route, and is regarded as an experiment. From the same port the British steamship Meltonia is carrying cotton to Liverpool. The steamship Nirian, of the Leyland Line sailed from Boston on May 7 with 560 horses intended for the British Army. Her destination is Manchester. She had also 16,000 bushels of wheat and a general cargo. The Warren Line steamship Bay State is bound across the war zone with a large general cargo, which includes forty-seven auto trucks. She is going to Liverpool.

Heavy Cargoes of Cotton.

Bound from Galveston are the Miguel de Larrinaga, British, for Manchester, with a large cargo of 12,300 bales of cotton and a miscellaneous cargo, valued at $708,800; the Aiden, British, for Liverpool with a cargo of 12,000 bales of cotton, valued at $636,000; the Atholl, British, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 12,800 bales of cotton, valued at $672,000; 9,466 plates of spelter, valued at $45,417, and 14,245 pigs of lead, valued at $57,476; the Pythia, Norwegian, for Gothenburg, with a carga of 1,400 bales of cotton, valued at $75,847, and 34,637 bags of cottonseed cake in transit, valued at $159,198; the Nefeli, Greek, for Gibraltar, with a cargo of 226,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $377,420.

The Russian steamship Herakles is on her way from Boston to Manchester with a cargo which includes 64,200 bushels of wheat, 10 tons of machinery and 6 auto trucks. The Saxon Monarch, Boston for London, had between decks an 8,500 ton cargo. This includes 50,000 bushels of corn, 400 tons of provisions, 950 tons of flour, 22,000 boxes of apples, 2,300 tons of lead, 19,913 sacks of flour and 15,500 bundles of binder twine. The Norwegian steamer Rigi for Copenhagen left with a cargo of general freight and her sailing marked the opening of business for the Interocean Steamship Company.

The Dutch steamship Sloterdyk sailed Saturday from Baltimore for Rotterdam with a cargo of grain, and the Aldebaran, (Swedish,) for Copenhagen, also loaded with grain.

Ships Now on the Atlantic.

Shipping records give these vessels as bound eastward across the Atlantic into the sphere of submarine activity:

Steamer.	Flag.	From.	Destinat'n.	Sail.Date.
Craigina	Br.	N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 9
Buffalo	Br.	N. Y.	Hull	My. 9
California	Fr.	N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 9
Satsuma	Br.	N. Y.	Havre	My. 9
Colorado	Br.	N. Y.	Hull	My. 9
Galileo	Br.	Boston	Hull	My. 9
Sloterdyk	Dutch	Baltimore	Rotterdam	My. 8
Finland	Dan	Baltimore	Helsingborg	My. 8
Aldebaran	Swedish	Baltimore	Copenhagen	My. 8
Ramstad	Nor	Galveston	Ardrossan	My. 9
Incemore	Br.	Port Eads	Liverpool	My. 8
Vermont	Br.	Port Eads	Avonmouth	My. 9
*Philadelphia	Am.	N. Y.	Liverpool	My. 8
Orammensfjord	Nor.	N. Y.	Bergen	My. 8
Dordrecht	Dutch	N. Y.	Rotterdam	My. 8
Nordkin	Nor.	N. Y.	———	My. 8
*Espagne	Fr.	N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 8
Toronto	Br.	N. Y.	London	My. 8
Epsilon	Dutch	N. Y.	Amsterdam	My. 8
Maroni	Fr.	N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 8
Joseph Chamberlain	Br.	N. Y.	Havre	My. 8
Sxeter City	Br.	N. Y.	Bristol	My. 8
Bay State	Br.	Boston	Liverpool	My. 8
Cambrian	Br.	Boston	London	My. 8
Bohemian	Br.	Boston	Liverpool	My. 8
Quernmore	Br.	Baltimore	Liverpool	My. 7
Fram	Nor.	Baltimore	Copenhagen	My. 7
Greenmount	Br.	Newport News	Scotland	My. 7
Mig. de Larrinaga	Br.	N'pt Ns.	Manchester	My. 7
Eustace	Br.	Newport News	London	My. 7
Guthrie	Br.	Norfolk	Rouen	My. 8
Wotton	Br.	Norfolk	Liverpool	My. 8
Athol	Br.	Norfolk	Liverpool	My. 8
Huso	Nor	Norfolk	Manchester	My. 8
Poolster	Dutch	N. Y.	Rotterdam	My. 7
Phidias	Br.	N. Y.	Manchester	My. 7
Lompoc	Br.	N. Y.	Dublin	My. 7
Nebraskan	Br.	N. Y.	Liverpool	My. 7
*Transylvania	Br.	N. Y.	Glasgow	My. 7
Volnay	Br.	N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 6
Stanley	Br.	N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 6
Sirius	Dan.	Baltimore	Kirkwall	My. 5
Virginia	Br.	Port Eads, La.	Avonmouth	My. 6
Wathfield	Br.	Newport News	London	My. 6
Victorian	Br.	Newport News	Avonmouth	My. 6
Roja	Spanish	Norfolk	Havre	My. 6
Emanuel Nobel	Belg.	Phila.	London	My. 5
Georgiana	Am.	Savannah	Liverpool	My. 5
Bristol City	Br.	N. Y.	Bristol	My. 5
Elisabeth	Dutch	N. Y.	Rotterdam	My. 5
Bacchus	Fr.	N. Y.	Havre	My. 5
Texas	Fr.	N. Y.	Havre	My. 5
St. Stephen	Br.	N. Y.	London	My. 5
Othello	Br.	N. Y.	Hull	My. 5
St. George	Br.	St. John	England	My. 8
Montford	Br.	St. John	England	My. 3
Colonian	Br.	Boston	London	My. 5
Lord Sefton	Br.	Boston	Liverpool	My. 5
Meltonian	Br.	Galveston	Liverpool	My. 5
Armenian	Br.	Pt. Eads, La.	Avonmouth	My. 5
Chancellor	Br.	Pt. Eads, La.	London	My. 5
Benwood	Br.	Newport News	Havre	My. 5
Stagpool	Br.	Newport News	London	My. 5
Franklyn	Br.	N. Y.	Havre	My. 4
Medhip Range	Br.	Norfolk	Liverpool	My. 4
Rinaldo	Br.	N. Y.	Hull	My. 2
Rigi	Nor.	Boston	Copenhagen	My. 2
*Dominion	Br.	Philadelphia	Liverpool	My. 2
Herakles	Rus	Boston	Manchester	My. 2
Pollox	Dutch	Baltimore	Amsterdam	My. 2
Turcoman	Br.	Port Eads, La.	Liverpool	My. 2
Scottish Monarch	Br.	Phila.	Glasgow	My. 1
Vigilancia	Am.	Savannah	Havre	My. 2
*Rotterdam	Dutch	N. Y.	Rotterdam	My. 1
Palacine	Br.	N. Y.	Havre	My. 1
Virginie	Fr.	N. Y.	Bordeaux	My. 1
Lord Downshire	Br.	N. Y.	Havre	My. 1
Sydland	Swedish	N. Y.	Gothenburg	My. 1
Saxon Monarch	Br.	Boston	London	My. 1
Aiden	Br.	Galveston	Liverpool	My. 1
Sommerstad	Nor.	Newport Ns.	Copenhagen	My. 1
Beekbergen	Dutch	NewportNs.	Rotterdam	My. 1
Marina	Br.	Newport News	Glasgow	My. 1
Mexico	Br.	Norfolk	Liverpool	My. 1
Orpheus	Br.	Baltimore	London	Ap. 30
Samland	Belg.	N. Y.	London	Ap. 30
Wells City	Br.	N. Y.	Bristol	Ap. 30
Ghazee	Br.	N. Y.	Hull	Ap. 30
Comanche	Br.	N. Y.	Manchester	Ap. 30
Knutsford	Br.	N. Y.	Bordeaux	Ap. 30
Neches	Am.	N. Y.	Rotterdam	Ap. 30
John Blummer	Nor.	Baltimore	Copenhagen	Ap. 30
Orpheus	Br.	Baltimore	London	Ap. 30
Elfland	Br.	Baltimore	Dartmouth	Ap. 29
Vent. de Larrinaga	Br.	Npt. Ns.	Manchester	Ap. 29
Algeriana	Br.	Philadelphia	London	Ap. 28
Sachem	Br.	Boston	Liverpool	Ap. 29
Cressington Court	Br.	N. Y.	Havre	Ap. 29
Lord Erne	Br.	N. Y.	Havre	Ap. 29
Kohistan	Br.	Baltimore	London	Ap. 29
Baracondale	Br.	Baltimore	St. Nazaire	Ap. 29
Lokonia	Br.	Newport News	Glasgow	Ap. 29
Queen Adelaide	Br.	Norfolk	Falmouth	Ap. 29
Vulcan	Dan	Philadelphia	Copenhagen	Ap. 28
Vanban	Br.	N. Y.	Liverpool	Ap. 28
Daltonhall	Br.	N. Y.	Havre	Ap. 28
Dania	Dan	N. Y.	Copenhagen	Ap. 28
Gorontalo	Dutch	N. Y.	Rotterdam	Ap. 28
Vitatia	Nor.	N. Y.	Rotterdam	Ap. 28
Indianic	Swedish	N. Y.	Gothenburg	Ap. 28
Custodian	Br.	Newport News	Avonmouth	Ap. 28
Dorothy	Br.	Newport News	Marseilles	Ap. 28

Three big freight carriers sailed from New York yesterday and will travel through the war zone. They are the Saxoleine, (British,) for Havre; the Gardanus, (Dutch,) Havre, and the Quebra, (British,) Liverpool.

THE CYMRIC TO SAIL FRIDAY.

Big White Star Liner Sticks to Voyage as Scheduled.

The agents of the White Star Line stated yesterday that the sinking of the Lusitania would not affect the sailing of the Cymric for Liverpool next Friday at noon, with passengers and cargo. She was a British ship, and carried an ordinary commercial cargo, they said, and Captain Beadnell was prfectly willing to take her over to the other side.

So far the Cymric has 40 cabin passengers booked and 300 steerage, and it is expected the number will be increased before sailing time. She is one of the biggest carriers out of New York, and probably will have about 18,000 tons of cargo when she leaves for Liverpool.

At the Cunard offices no instructions had been received from Liverpool regarding the sailings of its steamers from this port and no cancellations had been made. The Orduna is due to arrive on Friday and leave next Tuesday, followed by the Tuscania on May 21, the Transylvania on June 4, and the Mauretania on June 12.

DISMISSES GERMAN CLASSES.

Instructor Unable to Teach Ideals of Goethe and Schiller Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 10.—John F. Coar, Professor of German in the University of Rochester, declined this morning to hold his classes, explaining to the students that he felt unable to do so because of the sinking of the steamship Lusitania by a German submarine. He also declined to teach on Saturday morning. To one class Dr. Coar said:

"I do not feel able this morning to teach the ideals of Goethe and Schiller, so incompatible with the present conditions. I am inexpressibly unhappy that this should be so, but after what has happened it cannot be otherwise."

Dr. Coar refused to be interviewed this afternoon. He confirmed the report of what he had said to the students in the morning. He said he might make a statement at a later date. He said he did not intend to give up teaching the ideals referred to, but rather felt that they should be taught all the more strongly at the present time.

TRACING VOYAGERS AS REPORTED HERE

Inquirers at the Cunard Line Office Weep When Dead List Blights Their Hope.

When the Cunard offices were opened at 8 o'clock yesterday morning nearly a score of relatives and friends of Lusitania passengers were gathered to await the news that had been received by cable from the head office in Liverpool during the night.

As soon as the offices were opened an additional list of survivors was read aloud to the crowd by one of the clerks. Then he read the first official list of identified dead sent over by the Cunard Line, which contained forty names. As the list was read over several persons gave way to grief on hearing the names of persons they had hoped to find on the list of survivors.

Inquiries sent by the Cunard agents here brought back the following replies:

> Cannot trace E. Blish Thompson.
> No report yet of Mr. Papadopoulo.
> Two Myers reported saved. One without initials. Probably Herman A.
> Mrs. M. Baker saved.
> Mrs. F. S. Hammond saved.

Thomas Adelson of 40 West Thirty-second Street, who made the inquiry about Herman A. Myers, his son-in-law, said that relatives of Mr. Myers had received a cablegram saying that a Mr. Myers was in a hospital with broken ribs. A later message said that this was probably J. L. Myers. Mr. Adelson was informed that two men of that name had been saved and that in all probability his son-in-law was one of them.

William S. Bennet, former Congressman, called at the Cunard office at noon to inquire if any word had been received of Lindon Bates, Jr., a very dear friend. He was told that the name had not appeared in any of the lists.

The mystery as to the fate of E. Blish Thompson of Seymour, Ind., when a cable was received from Mrs. Thompson saying that she could not find any trace of her husband, although T. S. Blish, an uncle of Mr. Thompson, had received a cablegram saying, "Maudie saved and I also." The message was unsigned, but Mrs. Thompson's name is Maude, and Mr. Blish was sure that the cable was from his nephew. He was surprised later when Mr. Thompson's name did not appear on the list of survivors. The Cunard officials are tracing the message. Mrs. Thompson cabled that she would await developments in the Hotel Savoy, London.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Hammond of this city are trying to find out whether the Mrs. Hammond reported saved is the New York woman or Mrs. S. Hammond of Toronto. O. H. Hammond is reported among the survivors.

A cable message received in the afternoon at the offices of Austin, Baldwin & Co., exporters, 44 Whitehall Street, announced that hope had been abandoned for Henry Bradley Baldwin, the head of the firm, and Mrs. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin left for a business trip and Mrs. Baldwin was to stay in London while he was in France.

The London branch of the company chartered a steamer to go to the scene of the disaster and sent four men to the coast of Ireland to search the shores for the bodies. Mrs. Baldwin was Mrs. Mary McCauley of Cincinnati. Mr. Baldwin's three brothers, Joseph, William, and Lansing, are aiding in the efforts to learn something of a definite nature.

While the Cunard office was filled with people seeking information of those who presumably had gone down, a cable dispatch was received from the Cunard office in Liverpool that the Tuscania had sailed at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon for New York with 36 first, 130 second, and 175 third class passengers and mails. This is the first large British passenger steamship to pass through the danger zone since the Lusitania was sunk.

Reports reached the Cunard office that unscrupulous persons were offering to sell information about passengers to relatives and friends. The company issued a statement that it would gladly furnish all information without cost, and that relatives and friends would be notified of any official information at once. The office was closed at 9 o'clock.

In the announcement of
Founded 1826
Lord & Taylor
38th Street Fifth Avenue 39th Street
Published in The New York Times Sunday, May 9th, 1915, the item
Fine Lace Blouses
Combined with self color satin and buttons, double military collar, long sleeves $6.95
was priced $ .95, due to a typographical error.

R. H. Macy & Co.
ON SALE TODAY 9 A. M.
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Special Tables and Extra Salespeople.

Great Semi-Annual Silk Sale
Short Lengths and Dress Lengths

At About HALF PRICE

15,000 Yards of Black and Colored Dress Silks
This Season's Most Desirable Weaves

Our entire stock of short and medium lengths of Silks—accumulated after a busy season's selling, presenting values that are indeed rare. Our original prices for these Silks (when cut from the full piece) were the "Lowest-in-the-City," quality for quality. Simple comparison with the prices in this sale should attract a host of women who know what good value these Silks were before, thanks to the purchasing power of Macy's cash buying methods.

The following weaves are represented:

Taffetas Failles Crepes Fancies
Shantungs Printed Silks Tub Silks
Voiles Satins Charmeuse

New colorings—Black and desirable combinations

Silks originally 69c yard Now (yard) 39c
Silks originally 99c yard Now (yard) 49c
Silks originally $1.29 yard Now (yard) 69c
Silks originally $1.69 yard Now (yard) 89c
Silks originally $1.98 yard Now (yard) 99c
Silks originally $2.49 yard Now (yard) $1.29
Silks originally $2.97 yard Now (yard) $1.49
Silks originally $3.49 yard Now (yard) $1.79
Silks originally $3.96 yard Now (yard) $1.98
Silks. originally $4.96 yard Now (yard) $2.49

The lengths vary from one yard to six yards—the latter, in double width, is sufficient for a gown in the prevailing style of the season. In the lot are some very handsome lengths (2½ and 3 yards) especially adapted for smart Blouses. Short lengths for Linings, Trimmings, Underwear, and a thousand other uses in this remarkable collection of Silks.

Macy's—Silk Department, Second Floor, 35th Street.
R. H. Macy & Co.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
TODAY, TUESDAY
Removal 6 Specials

6850 Yards
Novelty Ratines
41 inches wide—Formerly 50c Yard
Chiefly mixtures in a pretty snowflake pattern, comprising pale blue, pink, lavender, tan and grey blended with white. 16c Yard
NOTE—At a previous sale (April 22) 5,000 yards were disposed of in a few hours at 22c yard. At the price now quoted, 16c yard, we believe it to be the lowest price ever quoted at retail. Mail or Telephone orders promptly and carefully filled.

Noteworthy Sale Of Fashionable
Summer Silks
11,700 yards — None will be sent C. O. D. or on approval. — Savings of 33⅓ to 50%
Printed Chiffon Taffetas, fashionable colors; choice, small medium floral designs. Black Chiffon Taffetas, soft finish, with bright lustre and Crepe de Chines, 40 inches wide, in the fashionable colors for street and evening wear. At 95c Yard Formerly $1.25 and $1.50
The widths are 26, 35 and 40 inch.
STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—26 inches wide; fashionable colorings with various width stripes of white. Value 85c yard. 55c
BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. Value $1.00 yard. 68c
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS—26 inches; a variety of small and medium checks. Value $1.00 yard. 68c
BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. Value $1.25 yard. 78c
BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—Imported; 39 to 40 inches; soft finish; high, brilliant lustre. Value $2.25 yard. 1.38
PRINTED CREPE DE CHINE—Imported; 42 inches wide; small and medium floral designs, on white and light colored grounds. Value $4.50, $5.00 yard. 2.00
PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS—42 inches wide; new this season; Lyons dyed and printed in a variety of white dots and figures; on black and navy grounds only. Value $3.50 yard. 2.25

5,000 Yards
Summer Dress Fabrics
Averaging ½ Price
Fine imported grades of silk and wool crepes, silk and wool creponettes, silk and wool poplins in a large assortment of the prevailing fashionable shades; also imported diagonal mohairs. 58c Yard Formerly $1.00 to $1.50
38 to 42 inches wide.
2,500 yards Cream Serge with black stripes of various sizes; all wool; 50 in. wide. 68c Yard Formerly $1.25 This grade is particularly adapted for Summer Suits and Separate Skirts.

Special Sale of 200
Semi Made Skirts
Beautiful and practical models for the mountain, seashore, travel or sport. Materials are serge, mohair and fine homespuns and mixtures.
4.00 4.75 5.25
Real Values $5.50 to $7.50

Women's Hosiery
10,800 Pairs at Wholesale Price.
Regular widths. Sizes 8½ to 10. Strongly reinforced heels and toes.
MERCERIZED LISLE THREAD—Very lustrous, Summer weight. Black, white or tan. Regularly 35c pair.
IMPORTED GAUZE COTTON—Extra fine. Black or white. Regularly 35c pair.
LISLE THREAD—Extra fine plain gauze. Black only. Regularly 35c pair.
BLACK COTTON—Superior quality, medium weight, lavender tops. Regularly 35c pair.
FIBRE SILK—Plaited; very brilliant Summer weight. Black, white or tan. Regularly 35c pair.
25c 6 pairs for $1.45
NOTE—The price per dozen will be $2.85. We reserve the right to limit quantity to 3 dozen to any one customer, to avoid dealers taking advantage of these exceptional prices.

Sale Extraordinary—2,500 YARDS
Fine Cretonnes
30 inch. Formerly 35c Yard.
Scores of the most artistic patterns, including the much-wanted Old English chintz designs and French floral effects. Now 22 Cents Of very superior quality adapted for Slip Covers, Draperies, Curtains, Wall Coverings and Cushions.

Broadway & 19th Street

"Invincible"
VACUUM-CLEANERS
Unequalled in quality and efficiency

Portable Models
and
Stationary Plants

W. & J. SLOANE
Fifth Avenue and 47th St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH
Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Willow Furniture
"A Royal Showing"

Most *everything* that you could wish—and in full variety.

"*Bar Harbor*" Chairs, for instance, from $2.85 up. Other pieces for proportionately little.

Bloomingdales'—Fourth Floor.

A Sale of White
Now Entering Upon Its 3rd Week

A sale extraordinary—we feel that we have BEATEN EVERY RECORD in value giving.

There's positively no end to the bargains in

Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Brassieres, Infants' Wear, Linens, Sheets, Towels, Toweling, Comforters, Table Linens, etc., etc.

Purchasing for CASH, in *enormous* quantities, and at a time of year when the manufacturers are less busy, make this wonderful Sale possible.

Come NOW—while selections are at their best.

Bloomingdales'—Main & Second Fl.

Ruffs, $3.98
Of Ostrich—and All the Rage Today

In all the most popular and newest shades, to match your gown.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

What ordinary soaps do to the skin

ORDINARY toilet soap makes your skin look white and clean to the naked eye—but look at it through a magnifying glass. You will find that the "free" alkali, which ordinary soap contains, has roughened, irritated and parched your skin; and this may in time cause blotches, pimples, blackheads and other skin troubles.

Resinol Soap
cleans, soothes and protects the skin

You need a soap which not only cleans your skin, but also soothes, heals and protects it—that is why you should get a cake of Resinol Soap from your druggist. This pure and delightful toilet soap contains the same medication as Resinol Ointment, the standard prescription for skin troubles. It therefore affords an *antiseptic protection* to the skin, which *merely pure* soap does not do. Resinol Soap keeps the skin in a clean, healthy condition and insures a clear, natural complexion.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For trial size of each free, write to Dept. 7T, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

PASSING EVENTS ILLUSTRATED. The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is the best illustrated newspaper in the United States. Printed on fine paper by rotogravure process, it is a triumph of pictorial art. The war pictures give a graphic representation of the great conflict. On all news stands. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BROOKLYN MUSTERS AN AMAZON ARMY

Mrs. General Milbank Is in Command, Though She Doesn't Look in the Least Warlike.

THEY HAVE REGULAR DRILLS

Sometimes the Corps Turns Out Five or Six Strong on Good Nights—Home Defense Its Aim.

New York has a woman's army. Its General is Mrs. J. Hungerford Milbank of Freeport, L. I. It is the Army of "Columbia," or to call it by another of its names, 't is the "International Order of Military Women." It is really a Brooklyn army, whose next appearance on parade will be on Memorial Day, and in spite of its international name, Manhattan does not know it, and it is only the Long Island coast which will be kept free from invading foes by the amazons.

Yesterday General Milbank came over from Long Island to talk at the Government Club, of which Mrs. Harry Hasting is President. The General did not come to talk about war, but the notices read that "J. Hungerford Milbank, head of the International Order of Military Women," would speak and all those who received notices flocked to the Hotel Astor, where the meeting was held, to see "Mr." Milbank, who had organized a woman's army.

The head of the woman's army didn't look in the least like a man or a soldier, or even a lady amazon. She was a "fine figger of a woman," to quote some one or other, with an aureole of rich auburn hair, a much-befeathered hat, and richly gowned in purple and fine linen, only the linen happened to be silk.

Find General Milbank Wears Skirts.

"Will Mr. Milbank, head of the International Order of Military Women, be at the meeting?" asked a reporter of a woman who was writing quietly at a small table.

"I am J. Hungerford Milbank," said the woman, lifting her head. It was the lady of the aureole of auburn hair and General of the Brooklyn army. The army was organized in 1913. It is "registered" in Albany, said General Milbank, and she is very proud of it.

"Think what it would have meant to those Belgian women," said the lady General, "if they had had a sabre and known how to use it! Don't you think they would have been able to protect their children?"

But it was not to use the sabre in case of invading enemies that the women's army was organized. General Milbank says that women need broadening. They don't get anywhere if they stay at home all the time and think only about home things. Then they need to learn obedience. That they get in the army. They drill and drill and drill and it is a long time before they get promoted and are able to say a word, and all the time they must obey orders. But if the army is not first and foremost organized for defense neither is it organized in opposition to the home.

"I'm a wife and mother first of all," says Mrs. General Milbank. "My home duties come before everything else. If it wasn't for that I should be able to go about and organize branches of the army. I suppose we have perhaps 150 women in the State, and I have had a great many letters from abroad. The German women were more interested than any of the others. They and the Russian women were most interested, and I have heard from the women of Holland and from French women, and since the war from the English women, but not before.

All Due to a Mathematical Mind.

"I have a mathematical mind. I think that was what first interested me in guns down in North Carolina. I asked a General down there if there were other women with mathematical minds, if he would drill us and teach us about guns, and he said yes. 'Shake hands on it,' I said, and he shook hands."

But it was in New York that the army really came into force and took out its incorporation papers, and now it marches in processions two squads strong. The army drills every Tuesday night at the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Eighth Street, Brooklyn, under Colonel John F. Foote.

"General" Milbank gets her title of "general" from her army. The "girls" call her "general," but the men at the armory call her "colonel."

Would she go to war? she was asked.

"We should be ready to do anything that we were called to do," replied General Milbank, with patriotic fervor. "Dr. Frank Sears, head of the Medical Reserve, did talk of taking us to Mexico at one time in the trouble there, but women would be best for home defense, I believe."

The army has a smart khaki uniform, the plaited skirt, four inches from the ground, coming a little below the high-laced tan boots. The coat is in the form of a Norfolk jacket, with natty lapels turned back to reveal a cravat. There is a three-cornered Colonial hat and a regular military service cap is also worn.

"Oh, yes," said Colonel Foote of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, "the women drill at our armory. Come over and see 'em some Tuesday night."

The army is out for a drill sometimes five or six strong, it is said, on a good night. General Milbank is not a suffragist, because, she says:

"No one of any special political affiliation could have the use of an armory for which the whole city pays."

Reception at Sailors' Institute.

The American Seamen's Friend Society held a reception and tea yesterday afternoon at the Sailors' Home and Institute at West and Jane Streets. Admiral Fletcher, who was to have been a guest, was unable to attend, but he sent the band from the Delaware to play. Talks were made by Daniel Barnes of 76 Wall Street, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, and others. Mrs. Finley J. Shepard was on the Reception Committee.

CLARA TICE LIGHTS GUIDO BRUNO GARRET

Many Drawings by Greenwich Village Artist on View for the Discerning.

PURPLE HAIR ON ONE GIRL

Not All the Works Are Nudes—Some Show Arabian Nights Scenes—Colors Are High.

While all the world outside is full of wars and rumors of wars, art still rules in Greenwich Village. Yesterday there began in Guido Bruno's Garret, at 58 Washington Square South, the first of a series of exhibitions by village artists—exhibitions designed for the lover of art, for the epicure in points of view, for the man or woman concerned with the constant factors of existence, and with original interpretations of such, rather than with special problems of the moment.

The host of the exhibitions, Guido Bruno, an Americanized Serb with an Italian name, who has been a war correspondent in Turkey and a reporter in Chicago, and is at present a translator, publisher and research expert in the history of Greenwich Village, is one of the few cosmopolites who have still kept the world point of view that used to distinguish artists before last August. His garret, at the eastern corner of Thompson Street and Washington Square South, is described by him as the "most forlorn-looking two-story frame building that can be found in New York."

On the ground floor is an Italian soda fountain and candy and cigar store; above are the rooms where the Bruno Chap Books and the semi-monthly magazine, Greenwich Village, are published; and the big front exhibition room with a view, across the fountain and under the Washington Arch, of the lower reaches of the avenue.

"The house," says Bruno, "was the tool house of a city undertaker, the residence of Governor Lucius Robinson and a stage house where the stage coaches stopped and waited until the mail was delivered and new mail taken on. It was a roadhouse where people used to come to spend their Sunday afternoons, and then in quick succession a saloon and an inn."

And now it has become a home for the drawings of villagers which do not appeal to more commercialized tastes. Business considerations are extruded; persons of apparent intelligence who displays a taste for art welcomed, but there is a legend that a rich man from Fifth Avenue, who came down in a limousine with the object of purchasing the collection wholesale, was gently but firmly refused admission.

Clara Tice Is Tacked.

The artist whose works were chosen for the first display is Clara Tice, an 18-year-old resident of West Tenth Street. A catalogue in black and yellow announces the exhibit: "Two hundred and fifty-eight drawings by Clara Tice expressing her own conception of the follies and frolics of her contemporaries, male and female. Tacked from the 10th to the 20th day of May, 1915, on the walls of Bruno's Garret, situated at 58 Washington Square, opposite the bus station."

Bruno writes as a foreword: "Clara Tice pictures through the colors and movements of her drawings the follies and foolery of all of us. One movement (quicker than a flash) can portray the characteristics of an age. Delicate but vigorous. Graceful but strong. Lean and lazy, but lots of latent power. Cats, women, flowers, jewels, delicate shades of colors, strong streams of light, black brutes, white giants, girls with red and golden and black hair, prayers, tears, laughter, dance. Harmony and peace hover over everything! Soundless tunes of an unplayed sonata of Mozart's diffused through the air. Our lives!"

As colloquial persons might phrase it, they are some drawings. The line work, according to those who know, is marvelous; no less the color to those who have a feeling for it—colors such as one rarely sees with the outward eye, the physiological organ; colors that the artist has sensed with the inward perception. Orange, cerise, and purple are the most striking of the shades that flash on the walls of the garret.

Some thirty or forty of Miss Tice's drawings hung not long ago on the walls of Polly's, the restaurant affected by the exotic of the village. Their fame spread, and early one morning there appeared persons who said they were sent by Anthony Comstock to remove the offenses. They removed practically all of Miss Tice's work, and along with it a poster advertising a white sale of one of the big department stores. The poster depicted a lady in a perfectly respectable nightrobe, and had been displayed in all the Subway and elevated stations of New York.

Splashes Show the Hair.

No such fate is feared for the present collection. The artist excels in the delineation of the female figure, but there is nothing of the offensive. A typical drawing by Clara Tice is a line, line and a half or two lines, to show where the figure is supposed to be, and a splash of cerise or Bavarian blue to indicate the hair.

A large number of the drawings on exhibition are illustrations of various stories of the Arabian Nights. The rest depict the follies, outdoors and indoors, of the present day; and there is plentiful attention to those favorite animals of the exotic painter, the serpent, the peacock, and the cat.

A series of the Arabian Nights drawings represents the romance of a huge Ethiopian, a Jack Johnson of his time, clad in a garment, striped orange and white, with a golden-haired girl in a skirt of scarlet-edged mosquito bar. This gives the artist a chance to portray some of the dance steps current during the recent vogue of the turkey trot and grizzly bear.

Another prominent feature is a near-nude descending a staircase. The stairs are indicated by transverse strokes of green. The central figure is a lady clad in an old-rose centrepiece, sliding down stairs headfirst toward a black snake spitting scarlet venom.

On the opposite wall an unclad girl is gazing up ecstatically at two peacocks parading along a rampart. Just beyond one sees a dancing girl with purple hair and cerise eyes, attired in a green and gold blouse and trousers, slashed with red, green, yellow, practicing some new steps before a black and gold snake, which displays great admiration.

The artist whose works will next be displayed is Bernhardt Wall, described as "the O. Henry of the etching game."

8 RIPPER SUSPECTS IN POLICE DRAGNET

In Brownsville Bluecoats Fought to Protect Prisoner from Infuriated Crowd.

TRY TO BREAK INTO STATION

Detectives Patrol District Where Letter Writer Said Third Murder Would Take Place.

The district from Fifth to Eleventh Avenues, and from Fiftieth Street to Fifty-fourth Street, in which a note purporting to come from the supposed murderer of Leonore Cohn and Charles Murray, said that the third crime would occur today, was patrolled yesterday by scores of detectives and policemen in plain clothes, and uniform men drawn from the West Forty-seventh Street Station, the First, Second, and Third Detective Branches, and the staffs of Inspectors Morris and Dwyer.

No attempt to carry out the threat was reported in this neighborhood, or in any other part of the city. The feverish excitement of many mothers and children and the extreme activity of scores of detectives on the case, however, resulted in a large number of arrests in all parts of the city. Throughout the city there were few children on the streets unless their parents or relatives were with them. The scare also had its effect in cities in New Jersey near here, where several suspects were arrested.

A typical case occurred in Brownsville. Policemen Peto and Kraft of the Liberty Avenue station broke through a big crowd near Alabama Avenue and Sutter Street and rescued a supposed "ripper" who was being beaten. As soon as they had lifted their battered prisoner to his feet the crowd attacked the policeman.

At the station the prisoner, who said he was Walter Recordon, 22 years old, of 941 Rockaway Avenue, Brownsville, said he had stepped into a doorway to light a cigarette, when some children there shouted "The ripper," and fled. In a few seconds he was set on by the crowd. Recordon was well known, but for his own protection from the crowd outside he was locked up on the charge of causing a crowd to collect.

Etta Eisenberg, a little girl of 2,661 Pitkin Avenue, who had come to the station with the crowd, said that she had been attacked in the hall at Public School 64 at Atkins and Belmont Avenue. Sophie Margolies of 805 New Jersey Avenue, also said she had been attacked. Recorden was lined up with twenty-one other men, but Sophie picked out another man.

F. Fizi was arrested at Twenty-second Street and the East River by Sergeants McCullen and McGough of the Second Branch on the charge of attacking Mary Manning, 13 years, on Sunday night in the hallway of her home at 257 Avenue C. Mary Manning identified the man as her assailant, but her sister Helen, 14 years old, who had seen the assailant, said that the prisoner was not him. Fizi is being held, anyway.

G. Grammes of 211 Avenue A, a florist, was arrested after he had been seen giving oranges to children at his place of business and taken to the Second Branch. Another man, whose name was not given, was arrested last night by detectives, who found him under a doorstep with one shoe off. At the Second Branch the man said that he was getting out of sight while he smoothed out a wrinkle in his stocking, which hurt his foot.

In the afternoon Andrew Gorcher, a brass worker, 50 years old, of 162 East 100th Street, who was carrying $101, was arrested by Policeman Daly of the East Fifty-first Street Station in front of St. John's Parochial School, at Fifty-sixth Street and First Avenue. Later Frank Loprecte, a piano maker, of 202 First Avenue, was arrested on the charge of acting suspiciously in front of 283 Avenue D.

David Goldenberg, 25 years old, a clerk, of 159 East 105th Street, was arrested after it was reported that he had been tossing pennies to children in front of 508 West Forty-sixth Street. Policeman Grow had to use his club to keep the crowd back while he took the prisoner to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Magistrate Corrigan held Goldenberg in $1,000 bail for Special Sessions.

Henry Pelis, 32 years old, of 205 East Nineteenth Street, was sentenced to fifteen days in the workhouse by Magistrate Simms in the Men's Night Court last night after Margaret Brady, 14 years old, of 212 East Twentieth Street, had testified that he had invited her to go to a moving-picture show.

After arresting Frank Farrell, a printer, of 262 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, on the charge that he had tried to entice two little girls into a building, Policeman Haber of the Herbert Street station, had to fight off a crowd.

Arrests were made of suspects in Paterson and Newark and there were scares in other New Jersey towns.

Louis Stamper, who was arrested under suspecion, was discharged in the Yorkville Court by Magistrate Ten Eyck yesterday. Edward Richman, arrested two weeks ago on suspicion of having written the "ripper" letter to Mrs. Anna Cohn, was discharged for lack of evidence yesterday by United States Commissioner Houghton.

WIRELESS FROM HERE TO GERMAN ADMIRALTY

Word of Lusitania Sent and Submarines Told to Sink Her, Says a Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 11.—The Berne correspondent of The Morning Post sends the following dispatch:

"It seems as if the news of the sinking of the Lusitania had been expected in Germany, for bulletins with huge headlines were distributed broadcast.

"From trustworthy information obtained there is no doubt that the German Admiralty received a wireless message from New York, giving the date of the Lusitania's sailing, and that a number of submarines were told to torpedo her at any cost.

"When the news of her sinking reached Germany, the German censor sent telegraphic instructions to all German newspapers to refrain from comment, but to express the hope that not many Americans were on board, adding that Germany could not be blamed, as her Ambassador had warned Americans not to travel by that boat.

"An American, who spoke to a high German official about the Lusitania, was answered that the Lusitania was the reply to America for supplying ammunition to Germany's enemies. The American then asked:

"'But did not Germany supply ammunition to England during the South African war?'

"To this no answer was vouchsafed.

"This American afterward remarked to me:

"'This latest German outrage upon innocent civilians ought to arouse England and make her Government introduce compulsory military service for every able-bodied Briton.'"

BARON NATILI DEAD.

Diplomatist of the Southern Pacific Was Nominally Station Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 10.—Baron Randolphe Natili died this morning at his home, Morgan City, La. Baron Natili was almost as well known in New York and Washington as in Louisiana. Wherever the Southern Pacific Railroad Company had important business there Baron Natili was prominent, for he was what might be termed the diplomatist of that road for many years. Nominally he was station agent of the road at Morgan City, but in reality he was its general agent, and wherever the interests of the company were in danger the Baron was immediately dispatched to the scene.

An admirable recanteur and a gourmet, with especial reference to terrapin dinners and a "mixer" par excellence, the Baron Natili, when the railroad company had a hot corner to turn, was in great demand. His abilities early attracted the attention of the late Charles Whitney and A. C. Hutchinson, local magnates of the road, and they brought his talents to the attention of Colis P. Huntington, one of the builders of the Southern Pacific and its President until his death, who became his friend. Several times he took the Baron to Europe with himself and his family.

A quarter of a century ago, and less, Baron Natili was on the most intimate terms with every prominent public man in the State. The station agent at Morgan City, one of the unimportant points on the Southern Pacific Road, was always welcome in any circle.

There was much mystery connected with the Baron in uninitiated quarters, but those "in the know" were aware that his salary as station agent at Morgan City was $25,000 annually, and that the railroad company allowed him a very elastic expense account in addition.

Baron Natili made his home at Morgan City, but the office of station agent there did not give him much concern. He left the business of the station in the hands of his assistant and kept his valises packed, awaiting a telegram that might come at any moment.

Baron Natili's illness overtook him in New York a few days ago. His brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Chassaignac of this city brought him home. The Baron did not long survive the return journey.

BLOCKS STATE'S LOAN.

Point of Law Ties Up $6,000,000 on Deposit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—While the $6,000,000 which Controller Travis wishes to borrow for payroll purposes, in anticipation of taxes, has been on deposit with the Commercial National Bank since Saturday, it was learned tonight that a hitch had arised which ties up the money temporarily.

The loan was made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City on the note of the Controller. The rate of interest was to be 2⅞ per cent. It is understood here that the loan was arranged subject to the approval of the lawyers representing the trust company.

The lawyers, it is asserted, have asked for further time in which to consider the question of the constitutionality of the loan, raised by Stewart Browne, President of the Real Estate Owners' Association. Mr. Browne contended that any loan of more than $1,000,000 must be submitted to a referendum.

A representative of the Attorney General's office said tonight that he did not believe there would be any complications which would block the proposed loan on short time notes in anticipation of revenue.

ITALY'S TIME LIMIT TO AUSTRIA UP

Report to Paris from Rome Says It Expired at Midnight Last Night.

MAY DECLARE WAR TODAY

Cable from Count del Frasso to Friends Here He Invited Urges Them Not to Sail.

PARIS, May 10.—"The Government of Italy today awaits the final reply of Austria," says a Rome dispatch to La Liberté. "In the interim the publication of important decrees which were signed at the last meeting of the Cabinet has been withheld.

"I learn from an excellent source that unless the Austrian answer arrives before midnight tonight, or if the reply is unfavorable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated."

The Temps today published a dispatch from Rome saying that the Council of Ministers has decided to ask the Italian Parliament for further powers in dealing with the foreign and military policies of the country. Parliament meets May 20.

The Cabinet counts upon a majority of 400 Deputies when the Chamber listens to the declarations to be made by Premier Salandra.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 10.—It is estimated that 10,000 Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier Saturday and Sunday. Four thousand arrived at Lugano alone.

Italy will declare war today, according to advices received here privately yesterday. This declaration that Europe's most powerful neutral nation had determined to join the Allies came in the form of a private cablegram of warning from Count Don Carlo Dentice del Frasso, a close friend of the Italian Premier, Marchese Salandra.

It was received by equally close friends of the Count, who had accepted an invitation, long since given, to spend the Summer at Count del Frasso's Summer home, and who were to have started for Italy at once. The cablegram said:

"Do not start. Italy will declare war tomorrow."

The message was received last night and was dated yesterday. Its recipients and those to whom the message was shown here, and who know Count del Frasso well, are satisfied that his warning was inspired by his close relationship with the Italian Premier.

Premier Salandra has been known from the very beginning of the war to be privately in favor of intervention, not only because such have been the constantly expressed sentiments of a paper, The Giornah d'Italia, for which he formerly wrote the politics, economical articles, but because The Idea Nazionale, a paper which is practically dedicated to intervention, is under peculiar obligations to him. At any rate, The Idea Nazionale has very often anticipated Government action and has, from the first of the interviews between the German Ambassador or Prince von Bülow and Premier Salandra and his colleagues, in regard to the negotiations pivoting on Trieste and the Trentino, shown itself to be perfectly informed as to what was taking place.

Mourning for John Harvey Page.

The Mark Cross Company establishments in New York, London and Boston were closed yesterday in memory of Vice President of the company John Harvey Page, who met death on the Lusitania. He was an American by birth, descent, interest and education. He had charge of the English factories, and interests, but remained throughout twenty years residence in England an American citizen. No trace of the body has been found.

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Man-a-cea is most effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers.

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Amazing Price Reductions On Most Wanted Summer Goods
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Supply your present and future needs during these remarkable sales. It is the course of TRUE ECONOMY and of PRUDENT FORETHOUGHT to buy and buy liberally during these Trustees' Sales, which are held by order of the United States District Court.

Considering that every possible necessity and luxury is here, originally low priced in accordance with Greenhut's well known policy, and that these prices have been cut very deeply with a view to realizing cash at the earliest possible moment, no further selling argument is needed.

The money savings are simply ASTONISHING, and you must bear in mind that stocks of Summer merchandise are now at their largest and completest in

Women's and Misses' Suits, Wraps, Costumes, Waists and Skirts
Girls' and Juniors' Coats, Dresses, Suits
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Wrappers and Tea Gowns
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Trimmed Millinery
Untrimmed Millinery
Flowers, Feathers and Novelties
Lace Robes, Laces and Embroideries
Trimmings, Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs
Ribbons
Veilings
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Dress Goods, Silks and Velvets
Wash Goods, Linings
Fancy and Domestic White Goods
Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases
Umbrellas
Notions, Hair Goods
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cutlery
Books, Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
Horse Goods
Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles
Groceries, Wines and Liquors
Cigars, Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
Conservatory Supplies
Furniture and Bedding
Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Linoleums, Oilcloths
China and Glassware
Lamps and Lighting Fixtures
Art Bric-a-Brac
Curtains, Draperies
Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings
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Extra and competent salespeople at your service.

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Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more today, Tuesday, May 11.
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The Flexotone is a surprisingly simple device which may be made part of your own piano right in your home, without altering the case. It makes of your piano not a player piano, such as you have always heard, but an instrument of musical self-expression which enables one untaught in music to play as brilliantly as a trained pianist.

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BIG ALLIED DRIVE MAINTAINS GAINS

Germans Admit the Piercing of Their Lines North of Arras.

BUT ADVANCE ON THE COAST

They Take 162 British Prisoners and Renew the Bombardment of Dunkirk.

LONDON, May 10.—Since the battle of Neuve Chapelle and the German reply to it on the Ypres Canal, there has been no such important movement by the British and French armies in the western arena of the war as now is in progress; and, according to the official communications of both General Joffre and Field Marshal Sir John French, the Allies are carrying it out successfully.

The German Headquarters report says that the Allies have brought up at least four fresh army corps (160,000 men) for the attack upon the German lines north of Curas and have gained a lodgement in the first line of the German trenches, from which the Kaiser's forces are still fighting to expel them.

The substantial advance already recorded by the Allies between Carency and Sanchez is taken by military experts here as promising that the present operations will be pushed home. The British and French are attacking along a front of twenty-six miles.

Sir John French reports that five German attacks in the neighborhood of Ypres have been repulsed with heavy loss, and that his troops hold the east of the city to which they fell back when readjusting their positions on May 4.

Dunkirk Bombarded Again.

The Germans announce that they have made progress on the coast near Nieuport and have taken 162 British prisoners at Verlerenhoek. They have renewed the bombardment of Dunkirk.

Engagements elsewhere on the western front appear to have been for the most part unimportant.

The Paris commiqués are as follows:

(Night Report.)—To the north of Arras, in spite of several German counter-attacks, we have maintained all our gain of yesterday, and we have enlarged it at certain points, notably between Carency and Sauchez.

Our success is developing. The total number of prisoners at 3 o'clock today exceeded 2,000. Among these were about 40 officers, including a Colonel.

We have captured in the last two days more than ten cannon and fifty machine guns.

At Berry-au-Pac a German attack has been repulsed, as well as one in the Forest of Le Prêtre.

(Afternoon Report.)—Three new German attacks to the north of Lombaertzyde were repulsed yesterday.

To the east of St. Georges our marine fusilliers took possession of the Union Farm, very strongly fortified by the Germans, and also of a position further to the east. They made about thirty prisoners.

Dunkirk was again bombarded this morning at about 6 o'clock, two shells being thrown.

In the region to the north of Arras we have maintained all the important gains reported in the communication of yesterday evening.

Along the rest of the front, particularly in the Argonne and in Alsace, at Sillakerwasen, there was a continuation of the artillery fighting.

Germans' Attacks Cost Them Dear.

Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Continent, reports no change in the general situation today. His bulletin to theh War Office says:

Our line to the east of Ypres, in spite of repeated attacks by the enemy during last week, is substantially the same as that to which we withdrew on the night of May 3. During the fighting in this quarter yesterday the enemy made five unsuccessful attacks, and his losses in these failures were very heavy.

On the front of the First Army the fighting today has been confined to artillery actions.

While the Germans assert that they gained ground in Flanders and inflicted heavy loss upon the Allies in the grand assault made by the latter in the Arras region, they admit that the German line was pierced near Carency, and that they are still engaged at that part of the front. The Berlin report follows:

We made progress on the coast, in the dunes, in the direction of Nieuport, taking several of the enemy's trenches and machine guns. A counter attack by the enemy during last night advanced as far as Lombaertzyde, but was completely driven back.

Admit Allies' Gains at Carency.

In Flanders we also gained more ground. We took 162 British prisoners at eVrlerenhoek. Southwest of Lille a freat Anglo-French attack, anticipated as a reply to our successes in Galicia, was begun, and directed itself against our position situated to the east of Fleurbaix, to the east of Richebourg, to the east of Vernnelles, and at Ablain, Carency, Neuville, and St. Laurent, near Arras. The enemy, French as well as white and colored British, brought at least four new army corps into the fight, besides the forces which had been employed in this line for some time past. Nevertheless, repeated attacks have been nearly everywhere repulsed, with heavy losses for our opponents. This is especially so in the case of the British attack. About 600 prisoners have been taken. Only in the region between Carency and Neuville did our opponents succeed in penetrating and establishing themselves in our foremost line of trenches. A counter-attack is now proceeding.

South of Steinbrick, in the Valley of the Fecht, the enemy, who had settled himself during a thick fog immediately in front of our position, was driven back by a counter-attack, and his trenches were destroyed.

Stop Racing on British East Coast.

LONDON, May 10.—The Jockey Club has decided to stop racing at Newcastle, Stockton, Redcar and other places in that district at the request of the Northeast Coast Armaments Committee, who have declared that such sports hinder armament work.

ZEPPELINS BOMBARD ESSEX COAST TOWNS

Drop Bombs in Early Hours of Cloudy Morning — Fires Started, 2 Persons Hurt.

LONDON, May 10.—Zeppelin airships dropped bombs on Westcliff-on-Sea and South Enud seaside resorts resorts in Essex, near themouth of the Thames, on the east coast of England ,and at other places in the neighborhood early this morning. Warning of their approach was giiven at 2:52 A. M. The weather was cloudy.

Bombs struck houses in various parts of the South End. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. One resident told of three bombs dropping near his home, none of which caused damage.

It is estimated that about sixty bombs were dropped at South End, but most of them fell on the beach or in other open places, where they exploded harmlessly. One bomb dropped near a ship on which were 1,200 German civilians who had been interned.

A British aeroplane went in pursuit and drive the hostile aircraft out to sea.

A report was received from Romford, near South End, that a Zeppelin had been seen in that neighborhood, apparently in difficulties, but whether in consequence of an unfavorable wind or of having been hit was unknown.

It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh, near South End. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped forty or fifty bombs there.

BERLIN, (Via London,) May 10.—The German War Office announced today:

"One of our airships bombarded the fortified towns of South End, to the south of the Thames, this morning, with a few bombs."

OSTRACIZE PEACE WOMEN.

German Council of Women Bars German Delegates to Peace Congress

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 10.—The German delegates to the recent International Women's Congress received notice on their return home that they had been boycotted by the German National Council of Women owing to their having participated in peace discussions. It is said the council had refused to join the congress.

Miss Julia Grace of Wales, Wisconsin, has been appointed Secretary of the women's embassy which is proceeding to Scandinavia and Russia to intercede with the rulers of those countries to plead for peace.

GERMANS AGAINST JEWS.

Persecutions in Russia Attributed to Teutonic Influence.

The statement that persecution of Russian Jews is to be contributed to German influence in Russia is made in The Jewish Chronicle of London of April 23, just received here.

"We support this country in her struggle," it says, "because the loyalty we feel impels us—we know the value of England to humanity. But we know, too, that it is the German influence in Russia to which is attributable the whole policy of Russian persecution of the Jewish people.

"We do not forget and we will not forget that Germany was the cradle of anti-Semitism. We do not forget and we will not forget that in the worst of the pogroms—Kishineff and Mohileff—the Bureaucratic Administration responsible was a German, or of immediate German descent. We do not forget and we will not forget that there is nothing in the Slav character that is necessarily of a persecuting nature; that in Servia, which is Slav, the Jews are excellently treated, as they are in Bulgaria; and that in Rumania they are not well treated; and the reason is not far to seek when we recollect the political connection that has existed between Rumania and Germany for half a century past.

"We believe that as German influence has progressed during the last forty years, so there has been a constant rise in persecution in Russia, and we believe that with the elimination of German influence upon Russia—the weakening of the German power which has menaced Russia—the better elements in the Slav character will assert themselves. We eblieve that when the influence of German Bureaucracy in Russia is overthrown our people, like other subject races of the Czar, will enter into freedom.

"We rest our belief not on any promise of the Czar or any hope held out by any Minister. We rest it upon something much more valuable than human promises. We rest it upon the logic of events that is bound to follow the victory of the allied arms, the logic of events which even an autocratic Czar cannot avert, set back, or control.

"We look away from the past, and beyond what is happening today, to the future as it will be shaped by victory for the Allies, and then we can see clearly and unmistakably that no power will be able to resist the wave of freedom which will sweep over Russia.

"Nor have we watched in vain at another point—at what has been occurring in Poland. There German influences have been at work for years. There has been a constant endeavor to stir up revolt and revolution in Russian Poland, and we note the anti-Semitism that is prevalent.

"Hence our support, our wholehearted support, of England's cause is not prejudiced, if anything, it is accentuated—by the fact that Russia is one of England's allies."

JAPANESE CRUISER SAVED.

The Asama, Which Caused Turtle Bay Incident, Is Refloated.

TOKIO, May 10.—The Japanese armored cruiser Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California, Feb. 4, has been refloated, according to an official announcement made here today. The Asama probably will be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

The efforts to refloat this cruiser caused a rumor, which gained wide circulation, that the Japanese had landed in great force at Turtle Bay, in Lower California, and were erecting a naval base there. The Navy Department ordered Admiral Howard of the Pacific fleet to make an investigation, and he found that the rumors were false and that the Japanese were merely salvaging the cruiser.

RUSSIANS RETREAT 30 MILES IN GALICIA

But Only One Division Has Withdrawn from Hungary, Says Envoy at Washington.

GERMANS HALT TO REFORM

Teutonic Armies Preparing Second Great Drive, Vienna Reports—100,000 Prisoners, 70 Guns Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Col. Colejeyski Military Attaché o fthe Russian Embassy here, issued the following statement tonight:

During the last week of April very considerable Austro-German forces assumed the offensive between the Vistula and the East Beskid range of the Carpathians.

Supported by considerable heavy artillery the Austro-Germans, after a stubborn resistance by our troops on the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth days of May, succeeded in crossing the River Dunajec and in establishing themselves between the latter and the River Wisloka.

The main Austro-German attack was developed in the direction of Tuchow-Biecz-Jaslo, which for a while threatened the flank of some of our detachments to the southwest of Dukla. These troops, consisting of the Forty-eighth Division, commanded by General Kerniloff, after desperate bayonet fighting, cut their way through the enemy and rejoined their corps on May 7.

The result of the enemy's advance is the withdrawal of the right flank of foru forces in Galicia for a distance of about thirty miles and the recrossing of one of our divisions from the Hungarian slope of the Carpathians into Western Galicia. The rest of our line in the Carpathians as well as in the Trans-Carpathian region is being maintained without any changes.

First Stage of Battle Concluded.

PRESS HEADQUARTERS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY, WESTERN GALICIA, May 10, (via London.)—The first stage of the battle of West Galicia has been virtually concluded. The victorious troops under the lead of the German Ganeral August von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and reforming for a new offensive.

They are bringing forward supplies left behind in their rapid advance, and also are using the interval to gather the captured Russians behind their present front, and seek for abandoned guns and other spoils of war in the mountain forests.

Seventy thousand prisoners already have been brought in. The number of prisoners in this part of the battel in Galicia will be increased, it is estimated here, by 30,000. Between 60 and 70 guns have been captured, but as was the case in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes in February, it is believed it is only a small part of the guns left behind in concealed places.

The second stage of the operations is beginning further to the east, the second Austro-Hungarian Army having stormed the crest of the Carpathians and the northern slopes between Lupkow and Uzsok Passes and driven before it with the bayonet the Eighth Russian Army, under General Brussiloff.

Every advance of the Austro-German forces shortens the battlefront, thus liberating troops for use elsewhere, and at the same time increasing the confusion along the Russian lines of retreat.

Capture 12,000 More Prisoners.

BERLIN, (via London,) May 10.—The following statement was issued today by the German General Staff:

Notwithstanding all attacks of the enemy for the purpose of delaying our pursuit, by means of forces brought up hastily by rail and by foot marches, the allied troops forming the army under General von Mackenzen yesterday drove back its oponents from position after position and took more than 12,000 prisoners and much war material. The number of prisoners captured by this jart of our army alone since May 2 is thereby increased to more than 8,0000.

Our advance guards have apprached a branch of the Stobnica and have reached the Brzczanka and also the lower Wisloka. The pursuit continues.

Fake Dentists Indicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 10.—It was reported here today that the Westchester Grand Jury had indicted many dentists accused of having registered illegally and of having run "dental parlors" where illegal practices were employed. Assistant District Attorney Fallon said that the investigation would be continued until the "fake" dentists had been driven out of business in this country.

BRITISH PLAY WOODEN HORSE TRICK ON TURKS

Collier, Apparently Stranded, Lands Troops on the Plains of Troy.

DARDANELLES, (via Constantinople,) April 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—History has duplicated the tradition of the plains of Troy, for by a ruse as ingenious as the wooden horse which gave the crafty Greeks entrance into the City of Troy, the British succeeded in getting their first landing party ashore for the land operations against the Dardanelles.

On the day preceding the landing the Turkish patrols noticed a huge collier, her decks piled high with coal, drifting in apparent helplessness toward the shoals lining the shores near the plains of Troy. Finally the big boat struck bottom, and in the twilight which was falling the crew was seen to take to the boats and row hastily toward the sea, where other ships were evidently cruising.

Feeling certain that the stranded vessel was safe for the night, the Turks made no attempt to board her, but when the patrols approached again in the morning they were met by a sharp fire from 2,500 British troops, strongly intrenched and supported by a battery of field artillery. These troops had landed under cover of night from the apparent derelict, where they had been concealed below decks.

Then the mist off shore rose and disclosed a long line of transports from which troops were pouring into small boats, which, under cover of the landing force, reached the beach with comparatively few casualties.

The Turks summoned reinforcements with feverish haste, and for a time the small landing detachment was in peril of extinction; but the intrenchments were too strong to be taken by assault, and when the Turkish batteries got into action enough troops had been safely landed to consolidate the position won by the strategic ruse of the collier's human freight.

APPROVES TRANSIT BILLS.

Governor Signs Queens and Bronx Park Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—Two bills affecting transit conditions in New York City were signed today by Governor Whitman. One is the Patten bill, giving the Public Service Commission power to enter into an agreement with the Long Island Railroad Company whereby subway trains of the Queens extension may be run over the Long Island tracks from Corona to Bayside and Whitestone Landing.

The Governor also signed the Hoff bill, which permits the Public Service Commission to take in exchange for land outside of Bronx Park, but adjoining it, a strip of park land twenty-one feet wide and about ten city blocks in length. The land is wanted for the completion of the new subway line into the Bronx, which is to be operated by the Interborough. The bill has the approval of the Public Service Commission. William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoological Garden, withdrew the objections raised by him before it was known that the Interborough had no intention of using the strip of park land for the storage of idle subway cars.

NEW BRITISH LIQUOR BILL SUITS ALL PARTIES

Passes Second Reading—Dealers to be Compensated for Losses.

LONDON, May 10.—The House of Commons this evening passed the second reading of Lloyd George's bill to amend the Defense of the Realm act. The bill originally was designed to place a heavy surtax on wines, spirits, and beer, but under pressure from the Irish Party its provisions were amended to giving the Government control of the sale of liquor in areas in which munitions of war were being made.

Under the bill a central committee will be set up for Scotland and England. It will act on the recommendations of local committees of employers and workmen in the districts affected.

Mr. Lloyd George has promised to appoint a committee to inquire into the charges of drunkenness among workmen, and all parties, including the Laborites, have expressed their satisfaction with the bill.

The Government will absolutely control the sale of liquor in selected districts, including that dispensed in clubs and grocery stores. A commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Dunedin will deal with the question of compensation to the liquor dealers for their losses.

GERMANY APOLOGIZES FOR DUTCH SHIP'S LOSS

Offers Sincere Regrets with Compensation for "Unintentional" Torpedoing of the Katwyk.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 10.—It is officially announced that the German Government has expressed sincere regret for the sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk, which was blown up off North Hinder Lightship on April 14 by a German submarine. Germany explains that the act was in no wise intentional, and undertakes to make compensation.

"A communication from Berlin," says the official announcement, "states that the German Government, after having compared the report of the Dutch crew of the vessel with that of the commander of one of the German submarines, has arrived at the conclusion that the torpedoing was done by a German submarine.

"The commander of the submarine was of the opinion that he was dealing with an enemy ship, as the distinguishing marks used by neutrals had not been illuminated on the side which was struck by the torpedo."

FRENCH HIT AT WILSON.

Clemenceau Jeers at Him for "Consulting His Law Books."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 10.—In an article entitled "Europe's Revolution," George Clemeanceau, editor of L'Homme Enchainé, discusses "Europe's League, Now About Become Universal, for Freedom from German Barbarism." After alluding to Italy and other neutrals as likely to enter the war he continues:

"Some neutrals still hesitate. History will wonder that the most notable among them have not dared to protest against the violation of Belgium's neutrality, apropos of which President Wilson, following the Pope's example, gravely consults his law book authorities to know if right has not been outraged."

STORM TURKISH POSITIONS.

Russian Army of Caucasus Continues Its Advance.

PETROGRAD, May 10.—The following official statement from the headquarters of the Army of the Caucasus was issued today:

In the direction of Olti our troops have dislodged the Turks from their positions and have driven them back to the southwest. In their hurried retreat the Turks abandoned a large quantity of tents and munitions.

In the direction of Tabriz the Turks have been driven from the South Pass, and we occupied villages there.

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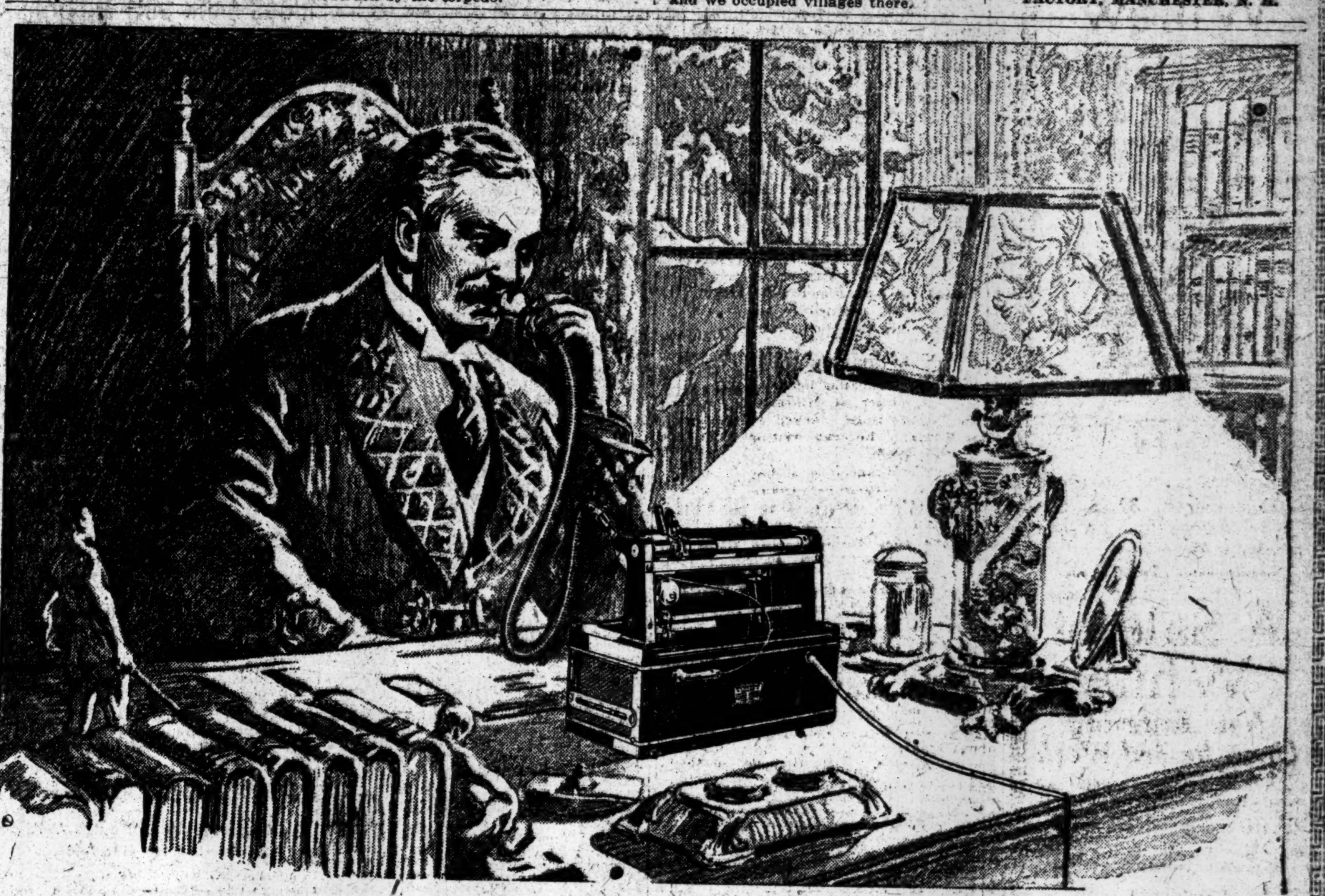

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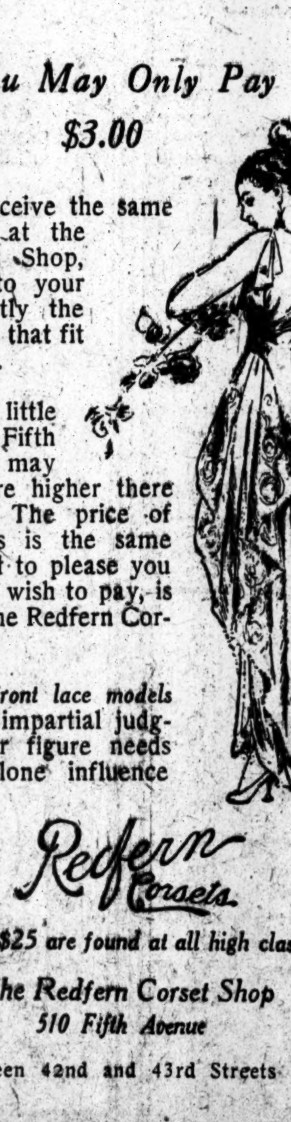

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COURT DEALS BLOW TO BARNES'S CASE

Holds That "Corruption" Colonel Charged May Have Been Mere "Impropriety."

ROOSEVELT SHOWS DELIGHT

Testimony as to Bipartisan Understanding to Go to the Jury—Colonel Wins Many Points.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, May 10.—A ruling of Justice William S. Andrews at today's session of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial, now in its fourth week, gave the Barnes forces a heavy blow and materially changed the aspect of the case in that it may be necessary for the plaintiff to call more witnesses than he had intended.

In deciding upon what testimony he should strike out of the record, Justice Andrews held that the term "corruption" as employed by Colonel Roosevelt in his alleged libelous article might not mean anything more than an impropriety and not pecuniary corruption at all. As the case stood at present, the court said, there was sufficient proof to go to the jury on the question of whether or not an improper alliance existed between the Republican and Democratic organizations.

The Roosevelt forces could not conceal their joy over the Justice's definition of terms, as they believe they have presented enough evidence to show that an improper alliance did exist between the heads of the two political organizations, if not between Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy individually. William M. Ivins, head of the Barnes legal forces, quickly grasped the significance of the ruling, and he will make a hard fight tomorrow to have Justice Andrews reverse himself. The Barnes lawyers admit that if the decision stands, the whole case has simmered down to a simple question of ethics.

Justice Andrews's decision came at the close of the day, after the defense had rested its case and the plaintiff's counsel had made motions to have the testimony of many witnesses stricken from the record. Even in the matter of having this testimony stricken out, the Barnes counsel lost heavily, for the Judge denied all the motions except one. This one exception related to the testimony given by ex-Senator George B. Agnew regarding the election of J. P. Allds to the Senate leadership. The Roosevelt counsel have contended that a corrupt alliance existed between Barnes and Murphy to elect Allds, but Justice Andrews ruled that whatever Mr. Agnew testified to on that subject must go out of the record, as no evidence was presented to show that Mr. Barnes was in any way connected with that election or had used any influence to bring it about.

The points won by the Roosevelt counsel on the motions to strike out were these: That the testimony of ex-Senator Agnew regarding Mr. Barnes's alleged connection with the defeat of the Hart-Agnew antiracing bills was competent as bearing upon Mr. Barnes's alleged dominance in the Republican Party; that the testimony of Major Jacob J. Dickinson, who testified to a conversation he had with Mr. Barnes regarding the same subject, was likewise competent, and that the testimony regarding the alleged conspiracy between the Democratic and Republican machines to bring about the election of William F. Sheehan as United States Senator in 1911 should also stay in the record. The Barnes lawyers did not ask the court to rule upon the testimony of William Loeb, Jr., regarding the same matter.

All the testimony relating to the United States Senatorship contest is considered of vital importance by Colonel Roosevelt, and that the Justice allowed it to stay in the record, connected with the fact that opposing counsel did not ask for a ruling on the Loeb testimony, was considered by the Colonel to be a big victory.

The Barnes lawyers also asked Justice Andrews to throw out all the testimony given by ex-Senator Hinman, Frederick M. Davenport, Josiah T. Newcomb, Henry C. McMillan and Walter T. Arndt regarding the defeat of the Hughes direct primary legislation, and although the Justice did not make a final ruling on the matter, he indicated that he would let it stay in the record. He will give his decision tomorrow.

The Barnes lawyers will ask the Justice to strike out much other testimony when court opens in the morning, including all the matter relating to printing. The printing testimony is one of the vital elements in the case, and the Justice did not indicate whether he would eliminate it or not. It is the general impression that he will allow most of it to stay in.

After two or three witnesses had given further testimony regarding State and Albany County and city printing contracts, John M. Bowers announced at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon that he rested the case of Colonel Roosevelt. The jury was excused for the day, and Justice Andrews announced that he would hear arguments upon motions to strike out some of the testimony which the defense has presented in the past three weeks. Counsel for both sides said they had marshaled all their testimony according to the Justice's instructions of Friday. Henry F. Wolff, associate counsel with Mr. Ivins, made the motions. His first motion was that the court strike out all the testimony of ex-Senator Agnew as to the election of Jotham P. Allds as leader of the Senate, as well as the Hart-Agnew anti-racing bills. Taking up the latter evidence, Mr. Wolff said: "It has not been shown here that there was the slightest evidence of corruption at any time in regard to this matter."

"It seems to me that the evidence is competent," replied Justice Andrews. "I will agree that so far as Mr. Agnew's testimony is concerned there does not seem to be any proof of fraud or corruption, but I think the testimony is competent as bearing upon Mr. Barnes's dominance in the party, and I will allow it to remain in the record for that purpose. It does not cast any reflection upon Mr. Barnes's connection with race track legislation."

There was considerable discussion of the testimony ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman had given regarding the deadlock over the election of a United States Senator in 1911. Mr. Wolff said he would ask that all this testimony, as well as that of ex-Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt on the same subject be stricken out, but that he would not make any such request regarding the testimony of William Loeb, Jr.

"Assuming that Mr. Barnes had an arrangement with Mr. Murphy," said the lawyer, "it was nothing more than an arrangement that Mr. Barnes was not to interfere with the election of a Democratic Senator. If such an arrangement did exist, there is nothing to show that there was anything corrupt or wrong about it. There is nothing to show that a corrupt arrangement existed between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy."

"You mean nothing corrupt or nothing improper?" asked the court.

"I mean," replied the lawyer, "that the record absolutely fails to show any corruption or even impropriety. There is no evidence to show that he took any steps even to hold the Republican organization intact for Senator Depew. Mr. Barnes even wrote a letter to the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate advising that an independent Democrat be elected. I also move that the testimony of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the same subject be stricken out."

"I will deny the motion," said Justice Andrews. "While there may be nothing corrupt about it, I think that there is prima facie evidence that an agreement existed between the heads of the Republican and the Democratic organization so as not to interfere with the election of William F. Sheehan. I think that on the face of it such an arrangement between the heads of two parties is improper, although not necessarily corrupt."

"Do I understand, your Honor, that you rule that there was no corrupt agreement between them?"

"I do not confine the word corrupt to mean pecuniary corruption," the court explained. "As it stands there is proof to go to the jury on the question of an improper alliance."

Colonel Roosevelt, who had been following the argument closely, making many notes and whispering to Mr. Bowers, grinned his delight at the decision. Mr. Barnes shot a severe glance at the Colonel and frowned.

Thoroughly taken aback, Mr. Wolff passed on to the testimony of ex-Senator Hinman. There was no evidence of a corrupt alliance, he said, because some Democrats voted with the Republicans to defeat the direct primary legislation. Mr. Wolff asked that the court couple with Mr. Hinman's testimony that given on the same matter by Messrs. McMillan, Davenport, and Newcomb. As he closed his argument Mr. Ivins arose.

"Your Honor," he said, "I would like to have your definition as to the word 'corruption.' I would like to submit the opinion of some authorities on the matter."

"I don't think I will define anything," Justice Andrews broke in. "I don't have to. I am not bound down by any definition as to the word 'corrupt,' but I can deny the motion to have the evidence stricken out."

Mr. Ivins said that before the Justice made a final ruling on the matter he would like to make a further argument, and the court announced an adjournment until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Ivins said later that the court's ruling was decidedly unexpected, and that he would fight hard to get an opinion as to the exact meaning of the words "corruption" and "improper." He said that no witnesses would be called by him to testify as to any of the testimony ruled out by Justice Andrews. He will call many witnesses to refute the testimony given by the Colonel's witnesses on the subjects that will go before the jury. Two of these witnesses will be August Belmont, who is expected here tomorrow, and ex-Senator James J. Frawley, who arrived here today.

At the morning session Charles M. Winchester of the J. B. Lyon Company was recalled to the witness stand for the ninth time to give further testimony regarding printing contracts his firm had had with the State. William M. Richards, a representative of the City Controller's office of Albany City, the next witness, was questioned about printing work that had been given to the Albany Journal Company and then turned over to the Argus Company.

BELMONT ON THE WAY.

Takes a Special Train from His Kentucky Farm.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 10.—August Belmont of New York, former Treasurer of the National Democratic Finance Committee, who is here at his stock farm with a party of New York friends, left on a special train this afternoon in order to arrive in Syracuse tomorrow in time to take the witness stand in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit. Mr. Belmont would make no statement regarding the case.

PROBING BITTER'S DEATH.

Grand Jury Investigating Auto Accident That Killed Sculptor.

An inquiry into the death of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, who was fatally injured at Broadway and Fortieth Street on April 9 by an automobile driven by Edgar K. James, an electrical contractor, of 338 Madison Avenue, was begun yesterday by the General Sessions Grand Jury. The jury will report its findings today to Judge Wadhams in General Sessions.

James was exonerated from any blame by a Coroner's jury before Coroner Hellenstein. District Attorney Perkins then took up the case and conducted an independent investigation. During the investigation the car which James drove was tested to see in what distance it could be stopped by the brakes while going at different speeds.

The evidence gathered by the District Attorney's staff was placed before the Grand Jury yesterday by Assistant District Attorneys Embree and Follette. There were eight witnesses, most of whom had testified before Coroner Hellenstein.

Mrs. Marie Bitter, the widow, who was with her husband when he received the injuries which resulted in his death, and who herself was injured, was a witness yesterday. Mrs. Bitter did not appear before the Coroner.

NURSE A SUICIDE BY POISON.

Takes Bichloride of Mercury Tablets in a Brooklyn Hospital.

Miss Elinore Coffeen, 21 years old, a nurse employed in the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Kings County Hospital, a suicide. Early yesterday morning Miss Coffeen entered the room of another nurse at the Kingston Avenue institution and said:

"I am dying. I have just swallowed some tablets of bichloride of mercury."

The other nurse summoned the house physician, who had Miss Coffeen taken to the Kings County Hospital. In the girl's room there was found a note which read:

"Good-bye to everybody. I am tired of life."

Miss Coffeen came from Watertown, N. Y., and was graduated from the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I., in 1914. No one at the hospital could give any reason for the girl's act.

SERVE SCIENTIFIC MEALS.

Health Board Menu for Employes Shows Nutriment Value of Foods.

To promote a knowledge of how to eat cheaply and to get the greatest value in nutriment from the smallest amount of eatables, the Board of Health has started a luncheon room for its employes at its headquarters, 139 Centre Street. There the guests, as they look at the bill of fare, find recorded the number of proteids, carbohydrates, and fats that the food contains.

Acting Mayor McAneny and Borough President Marks were the guests yesterday of Commissioner Goldwater at the first meal served in the dining room. Mr. McAneny spoke of the constructive policy now being pursued by the board, and said that in spite of all it was accomplishing there was no better example of city economy than the way it went to work.

F. M. Warburg to Lay Cornerstone.

Felix M Warburg will lay the cornerstone of the Yorkville Jewish Institute and Talmud Torah on Sunday, May 16, at 3 P. M. The institution is designed to look after the religious education of youth in that section of the city from Seventy-second to Ninety-sixth Street, from river to river. The building will cost about $140,000 of which $50,000 has aready been subscribed. The motto of the institution is "Judaism and Patriotism."

10,000 Girls in Central Park.

The eighth annual park fête of the Girls' Branch of the Public School Athletic League will be held this afternoon on the Central Park Sheep Meadow, 10,000 girls taking part. In case of rain the fête will be held at the same hour on Thursday. The combined bands of Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten will furnish the music.

GOV. WHITMAN CUTS $71,400 FROM BILL

Starts at Appropriations with Pruning Knife—Hint of Axe Later.

KILLS ONE DEPARTMENT

Strikes Out Allowance for Support of Salary Commission—Department Heads Protest in Van.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—After approving the McDonald bill which provides that a referendum vote shall be taken on a proposed new bond issue of $27,000,000 for Barge Canal construction purposes, Governor Whitman by liberal use of the pruning knife today succeeded in cutting $71,458 out of the $5,000,000 Supply bill.

The Governor's action was a distinct shock to the Department heads affected. Governors of the past have never given too close scrutiny to the Supply bill, even though it has been known as a measure covering a multitude of sins in a patronage way.

Among the departments to suffer in this instance are the reconstructed Court of Claims, which loses $21,911 of appropriations available at once, the Excise Department, which loses $46,192; the Commission on the Classification of Salaries, which loses $2,200, and virtually is wiped out, and the Civil Service Commission, which had $800 cut from its budget. Most of the cuts affected appropriations made to cover deficiencies in last year's budget or money that would have been available in the next four months.

"The Governor used the pruning knife today; before the week is over he may use the axe," one of Governor Whitman's advisers said tonight.

In Administration circles it is predicted that eventually a round million may be cut from the appropriation bills. The big cuts are likely to come when the General Appropriation bill is taken up. As it was, the Governor today with a stroke of his pen wiped out one department which has outlived its usefulness, for when he learned that the Salary Classification Commission held only two meetings a year and spent $2,200 for the purpose he quietly cut all the money appropriated for it out of the Supply bill and the Appropriation bill.

In the Court of Claims budget the eliminations were: For hire of clerks and stenographers, $11,602; for judges' expenses, $4,800; for office expenses, $4,313.

Here are items cut out of the Excise Department's appropriation: Legal expenses, $10,000; office expenses, $5,000; special investigations, $25,000; furniture, $3,941; enumeration, $2,250.

The department heads who were questioned today protested against the eliminations. Excise Commissioner Farley, Democrat, who relinquishes his office to a Whitman appointee on Oct. 1, explained all of his items, most of which represented expenditures already incurred, and said that only by dropping some of the work of the department could there be any cutting down.

"Well, I guess we could stand for a curtailment of the business of your department," said the Governor. Then he pounced upon an item for furniture. Commissioner Farley explained that it had been put in to cover the expense of refitting the offices of the department when it is removed to new quarters.

"Well, you are not going to move for a while yet, so we'll out that out," said the Governor.

It was observed that throughout the hearing today none of the legislative leaders who had prepared the budget appeared in the Executive Chamber.

$250 DAMAGES FOR KISS.

17-Year-Old Girl Had Sued Dental Student for $10,000.

Alice Bennett, 17 years old, testified yesterday before Justice Deland of th Supreme Court and a jury, in her suit for $10,000 against Louis Chayes, a dental student, whom she accused of kissing her by force in his office at 248 East 18th Street, on Feb. 16, 1914. She said that she called on the defendant seeking work, that he had engaged her, giving her fifty cents for her carfare, and had then kissed her. She said, amid tears, that she had hastened home and complained to her mother.

The defendant denied the story and his testimony was sustained by Miss Lillian Smith, who used to be his office manager. After a short deliberation the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $250.

C. L. JORDAN WED IN JERSEY.

Motors to Hackensack with Mrs. Bevans to Get License.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 10.—Clark L. Jordan, Jr., a lawyer at 154 Nassau Street, New York, living at 51 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Nell J. Bevans, 35 years old, who admitted she was a divorcee, were married here last night by the Rev. Dr. Albert von Schlieder of the First Reformed Church. The couple autoed over from New York on Saturday and obtained a marriage license from Registrar Edward M. Johnson. With them was Lawyer Alex. G. H. Maidment of Hackensack, who asked the Rev A. Peter Tulp of the Christ Episcopal Church if he would marry the couple Sunday afternoon. He declined because Mrs. Bevans was divorced. This morning the Rev. Dr. von Schlieder announced that he had married them at his home.

KILLED IN SAVING HIS HAT.

Samuel Goldblatt's Legs Cut Off by a Subway Express.

As a northbound express pulled into the Wall Street Subway station shortly before noon yesterday the hat of a man standing near the edge of the platform on the uptown side was blown from his head, and in trying to recover it he fell to the tracks in front of the oncoming train. Two cars and the front trucks of the third passed over him before the train could be stopped by the emergency brakes. The man was still conscious when Policeman Eugene O'Connor of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and the train crew extricated him. Both legs had been severed at the ankles and his head was injured.

At Volunteer Hospital it was learned that the victim was Samuel Goldblatt and that he was 33 years old, living at 50 West 129th Street. He died at 6:30 o'clock.

WOMEN DON'T VOTE OUT RUM

Anti-Suffrage Leader Cites California and New Zealand as Proof.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, told the Baptist Ministers' Association yesterday at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, why she did not think women should be enfranchised. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw spoek for the suffragists last Monday.

Miss Chittenden made prohibition a feature of her remarks. She said woman suffrage and prohibition were not synonymous and that until last November only one State in which the women had been enfranchised—Kansas—was a prohibition State, and that had gone "dry" twenty years before it gave women the vote. She declared even the suffragists acknowledged that Montana and Nevada, the latest suffrage States, were the "wettest," and reminded them that California, after it became a suffrage State, had voted down prohibition and that New Zealand had recently voted against prohibition.

Miss Chittenden closed by saying that while she had felt that many of her hearers were against her, she was exceedingly pleased with her reception. The ministers asked many questions, one being about the relation of feminism to suffrage.

"All suffragists are not feminists," she replied, "but all feminists are suffragists, because they believe that that will be the gateway to unlimited freedom for women."

There were cheers for the anti-suffrage leader at the close of her address.

RIGGS BANK SUIT MOTIONS.

Government Files Three Asking That Action Be Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Government today filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia three motions to dismiss the suit brought by the Riggs National Bank against the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and the Treasurer of the United States. The motions, which were filed separately for each of the defendant officials, were purely formal. They will be made in court on Wednesday morning, before which time extended replies on the merits of the case will have been filed.

The motions are identical as to their major reasons, with a few variants in each. The general reasons are that the suits, though brought nominally against individual officers, are directed against them purely in their official capacity and affect solely the property of the United States, which cannot be sued without its consent; that the plaintiff bank has a plain remedy at law, if it has any remedy at all, and that no cause of action recognizable in a court of equity is set forth in the bill of complaint, and that the actions complained of are either commanded of the defendant officials by law or are included within their proper discretion.

Counsel for Mr. McAdoo demurs further that as to specific points, such as the assessment of fines and the selection of reserve cities, the Secretary of the Treasury has no power whatever, all of it vesting in the Controller of the Currency. Mr. Williams further demurs that the prayer for injunction against the Controller of the Currency forbidding him from imposing further fines and demanding further reports from the bank is a suit begun prematurely, as there is nothing to indicate that he intends further fines or calling for further reports.

EXTENDING RURAL DELIVERY

To Establish New Routes Without Waiting for Requests.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Post Office Department announced today that every petition pending for the establishment of rural delivery service had been approved by the Postmaster General. Orders have been issued which will put all this new service into operation during the present fiscal year.

As the next step toward the expansion of the postal service on terms of equality throughout the United States, the Postmaster General has directed his Fourth Assistant to provide for the extension of delivery to all rural delivery patrons reasonably entitled to it, regardless of whether or not a petition for the service is on file in the department.

This introduces a new policy in the administration of postal affairs. The department hereafter will move for the extension of postal facilities without waiting for requests therefor. Investigation will be made to ascertain the localities where necessity justifies the establishment of new routes or the extension of old ones.

CALLS 6 JUDGES TOO MANY.

Justice Tompkins Is Defying Westchester Republican Bosses.

Because Republican politicians in Westchester County are trying to force Governor Whitman to sign a bill giving the Ninth Judicial District two additional Judges, Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court, also an organization Republican, is defying the bosses by renewing his fight against the measure. In an open letter given out yesterday in Mount Vernon Justice Tompkins said the enactment of the measure would be prejudicial to the judiciary as a whole, and added:

"I have earnestly opposed this bill from the time I first heard of it, which was the day it passed the Senate, because I know that even one additional Judge is unnecessary and that two would put a heavy, unreasonable, and unnecessary financial burden upon the taxpayers of the district and for the further reason that it would tend to degrade the judiciary and bring it into contempt.

"If we are to have six Judges to do the work that three or four, at the most, can easily do, we would justly be the subject of ridicule. My anxiety is to preserve the integrity of the judiciary and not to permit it to be made subservient to any political organization or to serve ulterior personal ends of any man or set of men."

Whitman to Give City a Hearing.

Governor Whitman has written in response to the request of Mayor Mitchel promising that an opportunity would be afforded to the representatives of the city to be heard in protest against the proposed direct tax. Leo Arnstein, assistant to the President of the Board of Aldermen, is in Albany now watching the hearings on the appropriation bills before the Governor, and on Wednesday or Thursday Acting Mayor McAneny will go up to Albany and take up the fight in person.

JUDGE SAYS COURTS FAVOR CAPITALISTS

Walter Clark of North Carolina Supreme Court Makes Plea for Laboring Men.

CITES THE DANBURY CASE

Ex-Judge Cullen Denounces Action of West Virginia at Hearing of Industrial Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Industrial Commission today entered on the consideration of views of prominent publicists on the general subject of law and order in industrial relations. The topics embraced in the hearings on this phase of the issues between capital and labor include the matter of free speech and the responsibilities of labor agitation, conspiracy, the boycott, the use of the black list, and the value of laws and courts to the workingman and the employer relatively.

The hearings along this line will continue through the whole week and many prominent labor leaders, well-known jurists, and writers are to be heard. Among them will be Eugene V. Debs, "Mother" Jones, William Hayward of the Western Federation of Miners; S. S. Gregory, President of the National Law School of Chicago; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York, and Clarence S. Darrow, the labor lawyer of Chicago, who defended the McNamaras at Los Angeles for dynamiting The Times building in that city.

Albert E. Roe of New York, the former law partner of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, presented the case of the workingman in the courts and before the law in his statements to the commission today, and ex-Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn discussed the use of the State Military Commission in the West Virginia strike.

Mr. Roe called attention to the ground taken by the United States Court in two recent decisions in which it decided that it was unconstitutional for an employer to deny his workingmen the right to join a union. In discussing the opportunity of labor in the courts, Mr. Roe declared that the employer and the rich had by far the advantage over the employe.

Judge Cullen denounced the course pursued by the State of West Virginia in setting up a military commission to try strikers and rioters. He declared that this was entirely unconstitutional, and there was no legal right, under the Constitution of the State, that could confer on a miliary commission the power to try and punish, in time of peace, when all the constitutional safeguards of our form of government were in full function for the protection of citizens.

Justice Walter Clark, Sr., of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, made a bold and uncompromising appeal for the rights of the laboring man before the courts. He said that the decision in the Danbury hatters' case, in making the individual members of the union responsible for the payment of a large penalty, was biased in favor of capital.

As a rule, Judge Clark said, the courts throughout the country are slow and unprogressive in their views of the rights of labor, and nowhere has the laboring man an equal chance with the employer in the courts of the land. "I think," said he, "that courts are slow to adopt economic ideas enacted by law. One reason for this is that as a rule Judges are elderly men, trained in old principles of law. Many Judges were employed by corporations before they went on the bench, and are biased by the views they gained while practicing at the bar. The only remedy labor has is the slow process of forming public opinion."

Coming to the causes of social unrest, which the commission calls to the attention of every witness to secure views from the observation of all who are heard, Judge Clark said that he thought the injunction was one of the chief causes. "It is a cause," said the witness, "that will grow if not remedied. The usurpation of power by any branch of the Government is a justifiable cause of unrest."

Perhaps the most striking utterance of the North Carolina jurist was his disavowal of the authority of the common law. "I do not recognize the right of a man, or set of men, who lived in former centuries to tell me what to do. I am not bound to be ruled by the common law even as a Judge."

Judge Clark criticised lobbyists, and said they were not only in the corridors around Congress and the State Legislatures, but some were in seats as members of these bodies. He questioned if any man could allow himself to be elected to a seat in Congress or a Legislature by the aid of a campaign contributed to by corporations, and large employers could avoid being influenced by consideration of what was desired in legislation by those who put him there.

Deputy U. S. Marshals Ousted.

United States Marshal McCarthy wielded the axe yesterday in the Federal Building and notified six of the Deputy Marshals, who were appointed by Marshal Henkel, that their services were no longer needed. Those who were removed were Harry G. Gay, Morris Levy, Harry Beatty, Michael J. McEnany, James Reed, and Henry Cunningham. Other changes in the Marshal's office are expected soon.

Suffrage Tea for Ball Players' Wives

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, will throw the ball which will open the game between the Giants and the Cubs on Tuesday, May 18, which will be Suffrage Day at the Polo Grounds, the women sharing in the proceeds. The Governor was invited by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, but he relegated the duty to his wife. The Rev. Billy Sunday and his wife have been invited to be guests at the baseball rally to be held at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, when the wives of the baseball players will be entertained at tea.

Railway Employes to Give Exhibit.

An exposition designed and managed by railway employes to interest the public in the work of the men upon whom depends the safe operation of railroad service will be shown in the Grand Central Palace May 17-22. The exhibit will include signaling systems and safety devices. The Order or Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents, and Signalmen has charge of the exhibit.

ARREST FUGITIVE HUSBAND.

Wife Points Out to Police Louis Whiteman, Wanted for Forgery.

Mrs. Mary Whiteman of 1,916 St. Nicholas Avenue, who suspected her husband, Louis, of eloping with a woman whom he introduced as his wife at the office of the Prudential Insurance Company at Newark, N. J., so that he could borrow $400 on an endowment policy of $2,000, in which his wife was named as the beneficiary, was on Pier 49, North River, yesterday when the steamer Antilles of the Morgan Line docked, and pointed out her husband to detectives when he walked down the gangplank.

Whiteman was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel in Jefferson Market Court on a warrant obtained by the insurance company charging him with forgery. He was held for examination tomorrow. Whiteman, 34 years old, was a designer in a Fifth Avenue cloak and suit house when he disappeared fourteen months ago. Mrs. Whiteman said:

"I found that a woman employed in the same place and who had often been a guest at my house had gone away about the same time. It was the same woman who went to the insurance company, and, representing herself to be me, signed the cash voucher with my husband as 'Mary Whiteman.'"

The Burns Detective Agency alleges that Whiteman and his companion had been in California.

SUNDAY CALLED BY CHICAGO

"Ma" Thinks a Miracle Has Been Worked in the Big City.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 10—Chicago called Billy Sunday today, and he is pleased over the fact that the big Western city is going to give him a chance to show what he can do. While he would say nothing tonight about accepting the call, "Ma" Sunday wasn't so backward, and expressed herself as delighted. She said:

"It's only once in an age that a city the size of Chicago lines up like that for God. It's a miracle. It's God's work. We'll feel justified in keeping all other cities in which we're scheduled to campaign waiting."

Asked whether the call would be accepted, "Ma" laughed and said:

"It looks good, doesn't it?"

A delegation of Chicago people will arrive in Paterson in a special car on Thursday and present their formal request to Sunday. In the party will be Bishop Fallows, the Rev. Charles F. Wishart of the Chicago Second Presbyterian Church, one of the largest churches in the country; the Rev. James E. Walker, and the Rev. William H. Carwardine. In addition, there will be a number of Chicago's most prominent bankers and business men.

Sunday also received a call from Bridgeport, Conn., today, but did not state whether he would accept it or not.

Mr. and Mrs. Sunday and their two boys and several other members of the Sunday party were the guests today of William D. Plumb, President of the Paterson Rotary Club, at his bungalow at Greenwood Lake.

CORNELL MEN ARRESTED.

One, a Brooklyn Student, Charged with Robbing a Restaurant.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 10.—Eugene Howe of Fleischmanns, N. Y., a sophomore in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, was arrested here today on a charge of forgery. For three months local merchants have been victimized by spurious checks and in the arrest of Howe the police believe they have cleared up the case. It is said that Howe confessed his guilt.

The police today also arrested Robert L. Smith of Brooklyn, who, in February, as a sophomore, was "busted" out of the College of Civil Engineering at Cornell, charged with stealing about $800 from a cafeteria on Dyden Road of which he had been cashier. It is charged that $200 of this amount was taken at the rate of $2 a day and that the balance was stolen in a lump sum from a desk in the restaurant.

Removes Ban on County Building.

Supreme Court Justice Brady yesterday vacated a temporary injunction which he granted a week ago on the application of Adolph Hupfel, a taxpayer, restraining the City of New York from signing a ten-year lease of a building to be erected by William C. Bergen, a contractor, at Arthur and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, before Oct. 1, for the Bronx County Court, jail, and county offices. Justice Brady said the need of adequate space for the County Court and offices is too urgent to waste time on injunction proceedings.

New York's Death Rate Lower.

There were 1,600 deaths and a death rate of 14.46 in New York City last week as against 1,607 deaths and a rate of 15.01 for the corresponding week of 1914, an increase of two deaths and a decrease in the rate of .55 of a point, which is equivalent to a relative decrease of sixty-one deaths. The causes showing an increased mortality were measles, scarlet fever, diarrhoeal diseases, and lobar pneumonia. The death rate for the first nineteen weeks of 1915 was 14.71 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 15.41 for the corresponding period of 1914.

OSBORNE'S ACCUSER, SAFFORD, SENTENCED

In Giving Hotel Clerk 9 Months Court Calls Him "Small Cog in a Very Large Wheel."

MAY TRY TANZERS IN JUNE

Rae Denies Rumor That She Had Recanted Story That James W. Was "Oliver."

Describing the prisoner as only "a very small cog in a very large wheel," United States Judge Hough yesterday sentenced Franklin D. Safford to nine months' imprisonment for committing perjury when he identified James W. Osborne as the man he had seen with Rae Tanzer in the Hotel Kensington, Plainfield, N. J., on the afternoon of Oct. 18, 1913. In addition to the prison sentence, which must be served in the New York County Penitentiary, Judge Hough imposed a fine of $1 on Sanford.

By thus exacting practically a minimum penalty from Safford, Judge Hough observed the recommendation for leniency made by the jury. The Judge said that he concurred in the opinion of the jury, chiefly because of Safford's relatively small part in the alleged conspracy to defraud James W. Osborne and also because of the prisoner's age and circumstances. Before passing the sentence Judge Hough denied motions made by Safford's counsel asking for an arrest of judgment, and the setting aside of the verdict. Later he denied a motion for a stay of execution of sentence.

While in court Safford again affirmed his innocence of the perjury charge, and his attitude indicated that he intended to stick to his story, although there were unconfirmed rumors that he would recede from his position. The rumors, it was said by his lawyers, were without foundation, and simply the usual aftermath of a conviction.

Another self-circulating report that attracted much greater attention was that Rae Tanzer would once more "change her mind," and for the second time affirm that James W. Osborne was not the man she knew as Oliver. This rumor spread rapidly after it became known that Harold Spielberg, Miss Tanzer's counsel, had gone to see United States District Attorney Marshall, but Mr. Spielberg denied any knowledge of the rumor. When Miss Tanzer herself was questioned she said, "There's nothing to it." When further interrogations were put to her she said:

"I'm very sorry for poor old Safford. That's all I have to say. Please don't ask me any questions."

Mr. Marshall said that the next trial in the Tanzer-Osborne case would begin some time in June, but that he did not know whether the Tanzer sisters, the Slades, or McCullough would be put on trial first. Mr. Spielberg, it is known, wants the Tanzer sisters tried together, and it is probable thatthey will be after Rae has been indicted for perjury, as her sisters have been.

A silver Buddha opened the door to Fu-Manchu's den. Dr. Petrie seizes it—he is confronted by the wicked Chinaman and a grewsome death. Follow Petrie into the weird region behind "The Silver Buddha," in this week's

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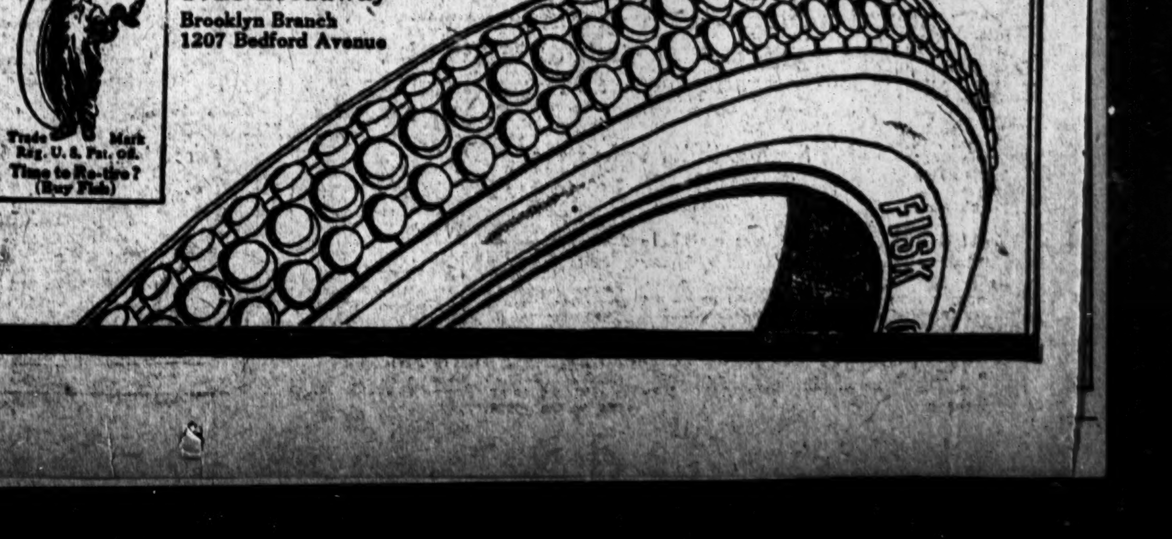
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HETTY GREEN MOVES BACK TO HOBOKEN

She Spends Nights at 1,211 Washington St., but Apartment Is Not in Her Name.

HAS NOT PAID TEXAS HERE

Matthew Astor Wilks, Her Son-in-Law, Says He Doesn't Know Where She Resides.

Mrs. Hetty Green has moved back to Hoboken, thereby leaving to tax assessoors and collectors the task of deciding whether she is a resident of New York or of New Jersey. Tax collections began May 1, and the name of Mrs. Green is not on the list of the great holders of property who have paid. Tax assessments began last month, and most of the work will be done in May, June, and July. Mrs. Green, who enjoys the reputation of being the world's richest woman, is said to be worth $100,000,000, and, consequently, her every movement is a matter of concern to taxe officials.

Whether Mrs. Green intends to live the rest of her days or the rest of the Summer in Hoboken or not, a reporter for THE TIMES ascertained that she spent the nights of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at 1,211 Washington Street, Hoboken, in the apartments of the family of Jacob Van Twist, caretaker of the apartment house. The agent for the house, which is owned by the Hoboken Land Improvement Company, said that Mrs. Green had not leased an apartment. However, it is recalled that three years ago when Mrs. Green lived in the same block her apartment was in the name "Mrs. Dewey." Mrs. Green owned a dog named Dewey. Van Twist denied last night that Mrs. Green was then at his home.

Mrs. Green did not spend the night at her supposed home at 9 West Ninetieth Street. She moved from Hoboken to Manhattan several years ago when her daughter was married and took an apartment at the Plaza Hotel. She soon left there for the Ninetieth Street home. Number 5 West Ninetieth Street is the home of her son, Colonel E. H. R. Green. The caretaker of 9 West Ninetieth Street said last night that Mrs. Green occasionally came to the house, but that she neither slept nor ate there. He said she drove up yesterday morning in a cab at 9 o'clock and left at 9:50, not saying where she was going. He said this was the first time he had seen her in a month. He said he had not seen Colonel Green for several months. He advanced the information that the house was not furnished with the exception of a very small lot of furniture. The building is a small, three-story brownstone house.

Just what State can boast of Mrs. Green as a resident was not known by her son-in-law, Mathew Astor Wilks. Asked last night where Mrs. Green lived he replied:

"I don't know. She visits my wife occasionally. Outside of that I don't know where she lives. She might be in New Jersey and she might not; she might be in Manhattan and she might not. Good night!"

Mrs. Green has never made any secret of the fact that she just detests interviews with tax assessors or collectors. While the tax on her realty was fixed last October, there is a large part of her personal property that may escape taxation if the collector cannot find her. And then after the assessment is fixed, if she can prove in court that she is a resident of New Jersey, the tax authorities will have to begin all over again.

Wherever Mrs. Green's home is—her office is at 111 Broadway—it is to be a game of tag with the New York tax men, and after they find her they may not have her after all, for she's living now in Jersey.

DROP ROOSEVELT PICTURES

Williamsburg Progressives Dislike Colonel's Remarks on Lusitania.

Dissatisfied with the attitude of Col. Roosevelt concerning sinking of the Lusitania, 200 members of the Fourteenth Assembly District Progressive Club at Driggs Avenue and South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, voted unanimously last night for the immediate removel of two pictures of the ex-President on the wall of the grill room of the club, where the pictures of all the Presidents are grouped. The pictures were taken down and locked in a closet.

Coroner Ernst Wagner, leader of the district, who suggested this as a rebuke to the colonel, said that although the majority of the members were foreign-born they were "all for America first." They resented the statements of Mr. Roosevelt, he said, on the ground that they tend to embarass the national administration.

Shortly after the pictures were removed a new sign was put up in front of the clubhouse from which the word "national" had been removed, indicating that the club had withdrawn from the National Progressive Party. Further intimation that the club intends to return to the Republican Party was shown by its reception of a speech by George W. Serenbetz, representing Jacob Livingston, chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, advising the Progressives to fuse with the Republicans.

SMITH BEWAILS STATE TAX.

Tells Real Estate Men Only Extra Session Can Prevent It.

Alfred E. Smith, minority leader in the Assembly, was the chief speaker last night at a meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association called to protest against the levying of a $19,000,000 direct tax. Mr. Smith criticised the appropriation bills, many items of which, he said, should unquestionably be vetoed.

"The Governor signed one bill, that of the direct tax, too soon," said Mr. Smith, "and unless an extra session of the Legislature is called, no matter how many appropriation bills may be vetoed, reducing State expenses, the $19,000,000 direct tax must stand, because that was the only bill of its kind passed.

"There would be some relief if we could get the $18,000,000 excess now in the Sinking Fund, but under the Constitution that cannot be taken out. The subject is being considered by the Constitutional Convention, and I hope it may arrive at some means whereby this excess sum may be utilized in a legal manner for the needs of the State."

Joseph S. Schwab, President of the association, presided, and there was a large attendance.

Would Change County Government.

The County Government Association of New York State, which will recommend to the constitutional convention that amendments be made to the constitution in regard to the form of county government, held a meeting at the City Club last night and debated the question without reaching any definite agreement. Another session will be held next week. This executive committee was elected: J. M. Wainwright, Dr. Carroll Dunham, Otho G. Cartwright, three years; Wayne Heydecker, George S. Buck and William M. Baldwin, two years; G. L. Hubbell, Delancey Verplank and H. S. Gilbertson, one year.

Deaf Boy, Playing Ball, Hit by Train

While trying to catch a batted ball yesterday, John McCreery, 12 years old, a deaf mute, living at 100 Pennsylvania Avenue, Clifton, Staten Island, backed onto the tracks of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company and was hit by a train. His left leg was cut off at the hip. The boy is said to be near death in Smith Infirmary Hospital, New Brighton.

VILLISTAS REPORT VICTORY IN SONORA

Killed 180 at San Pedro de la Cueva and Took Much Booty.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Villa agency here has received this telegram, dated today, from Governor Maytorena, at Nogales, Sonora:

"Our troops have defeated a Carranzista column, commanded by Colonel Samaniego, at San Pedro de la Cueva. Their losses were 180 killed, among them one chief and ten officers. Our forces captured 150 horses, two machine guns, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies."

General Villa today advised his agents in Washington that in the fighting south of Leon the enemy lost 844 dead and 1,238 prisoners, according to revised figures. Villa makes the claim that his own forces captured eleven machine guns, five cannon, a trainload of arms and ammunition, and many horses. According to Villa General Obregon retreated to Irapuato, where he is intrenching.

A message from General Carranza to his confidential agency in Washington said: "Our forces have reoccupied Panuco with great loss to the enemy." Panuco is in the heart of the Panuco oilfield, southwest of Tampico. The Villista agency made public a telegram which said: "The report of the recapture of the city by Carranzistas is untrue." The capture of Panuco by the Villistas was attended by heavy losses, these of the Carranzistas being the more severe, according to this dispatch, and General Urbina of the Villa forces reported that he took a large quantity of ammunition and war materials in the battle.

General Ignacio L. Pesquiera, accompanied by a technical commission composed of Manuel J Urrea, brother-in-law of General Alvaro Obregon, and José Penedo, are in Washington on their way to New York, commissioned by General Carranza to purchase three transports for the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

The Carranza agency received a cablegram from Vera Cruz which said:

"First Chief Carranza has issued a decree allowing import and export duties and taxes to be paid in silver as well as gold, the peso being valued at 76 cents and the tostones at 53 cents. This is expected to bring into circulation much silver that is being hoarded. General Carranza also issued a decree removing the embargo on dynamite and powder further to assist mining throughout the country."

The agency says that the Villistas near Morelia have been dispersed and that the entire State of Michoacan is under Constitutionalist control.

"Villa forces have been pouring into Torreon since Saturday," says another telegram. "They say Obregon defeated them at Aguascalientes and Villa ordered their concentration at Torreon. Forces of General Ricardo Pena, ex-Federal, are also arriving after being defeated at Zacatecas by Generals Murguia and Dieguez."

ART IN ATCHISON.

Its History Is Told by the Pictures on the Walls.

In a town the size of Atchison it is not necessary to join an art study class to learn the history of art. It is written on the walls of the houses in the town. When an engraving of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" hangs on the wall, and a chromo of a woman with a shawl over her head stares over her left shoulder as though she were making a wish on the new moon, the house is ruled from kitchen to parlor by "mother," and she is between 60 and 70 years of age, and believes in the "old masters."

When Madonnas holding fat babies are on the parlor walls, and highly thin women in red robes tooting bright yellow horns which they hold to their mouths with wooden fingers, the lady of the house adores sacred art and knows how to pronounce Fra Angelica, Bondenhousen's Raphael, and the rest. When there is a picture on the wall of a motherly looking woman, while father and the child look on, visitors at the house recognize the art that was born during the Chicago World's Fair, and when "Breaking Home Ties" became the rage. A little later period in the art history of the town is represented by pictures on the parlor walls of a fine, healthy-looking young man wearing a monk's habit, with the cowl slipping off from his thick hair. People posted on "art" know that is a picture of Hosea. When there are pen-and-ink sketches of square-jawed men and and tall, bony young women in very low-neck evening dresses the rage of Gibson pictures, (now about extinct,) is represented.

When there are water-color pictures of girls with pink cheeks, lips puckered up as though ready to be kissed, and colored pictures of a chubby little girl under which is written "Innocence," with a scattering of funny pictures of gayly colored English ladies and gentlemen climbing in and out of buses, "modern art" is displayed, and the presiding genius of the house is a bride, and those pictures were wedding gifts.—Atchison Globe.

MILITARY BURIAL FOR STOLZ

Naval Aviator, Killed in Fall, to be Interred at Cypress Hills.

Ensign Melvin Lewis Stolz, the United States navy aviator, who was killed at Pensicola, Fla., last Saturday by a fall of an aeroplane, will be buried with military honors from his late residence, 610 Riverside Drive, at 9:30 tomorrow morning.

Stolz was born in New York in July, 1888. He entered the Naval Academy under appointment of Senator Platt in 1906, was graduated in 1910, and saw service in Vera Cruz. He returned from Europe on the U. S. S. Jason about a month ago.

A detachment of 125 seamen with officers from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will accompany the body to Cypress Hills, where a salute will be fired over the grave. It is expected that several brother officers of Ensign Stolz, now with the fleet in the North River, will attend the funeral.

Wash Lines Broke Her Fall.

Mrs. Annie McGowan, 45 years old, of 428 West Fifty-second street, yesterday began to hang the clothes out on her line extended across the airshaft from her window on the third floor and lost her balance. As she fell screeming to the ground she carried other wash lines and family wash down with her. A Polyclinic Hospital ambulance surgeon found Mrs. Fechtig very angry and slightly bruised. He said the ropes had broken her fall but he took her to the hospital for examination.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Headed by a brass band 500 striking employes of A. Hollander & Sons, fur finishers, marched to the plant at 143 East Kinney Street yesterday, where articles of "peace" were signed by the strikers and members of the Hollander firm, who will recognize the union.

NEWARK.—Among patrons of the Tinquer House, at 50 Court Street, damaged by fire yesterday, were Miss Bessie Foye and Miss Camilla Priestly, actresses appearing at the Orpheum Theatre, who were unconscious from smoke when rescued by firemen.

MONTCLAIR.—The Rev. Nassau S. Stephens, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1. Mr. Stephens said he is leaving Montclair because he feels that his work for St. James's is completed.

MORRISTOWN.—Owen James Adams, 22 years old, an attendant at the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, was drowned last night in Jaqui Lake when a canoe which he was paddling capsized. Adams's home was in Madison.

RED BANK.—Three masked men bound and gaged three employes of the Monmouth Electric Company in the car barns at Shrewsbury yesterday and then blew open the safe. They obtained $500.

PHILLIPSBURG.—The stock and fixtures of the Phillipsburg Daily Press were sold yesterday at a receiver's sale. Andrew Newman of Fairview Heights paid $50 for the outfit. Bonds amounting to $13,100 are standing on the property.

DOCTORS CALL HALT ON DRUG-HABIT LAWS

Disapprove Proposal to Duplicate Federal Narcotic Statute in State.

A PLEA FOR OPIUM USERS

Dr. Daniels Tells Society of Medical Jurisprudence That Family Privacy Is Attacked.

Further steps to curb the use of habit-forming drugs by the enactment of a uniform State law modeled after the recently enacted Federal narcotic law, were advocated by Charles Wesley Dunn, attorney for several pharmaceutical societies, at a meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Academy of Medicine last night. Mr. Dunn had scarcely finished reading his paper when several doctors jumped to their feet and voiced their disapproval of the idea. Dr. Frank H. Daniels was the first to protest.

"We seem to be approaching the time in this country," he said, "when privacy will be a thing of the past, and when even the secrets of family life must be recorded for inspection by some State department or commission. Many a person has innocently acquired the opium habit and takes daily a small quantity of the drug. Can it be said that this is any worse than the habit of chewing or smoking tobacco or drinking wine in moderation? These people, some of them aged, cannot or will not give up the habit, and really need the drug as much as the cardiac patient needs digitalis. And must they be listed as under the ban of the law?

"If these people, by virtue of the large doses of drugs taken, become a menace to the community, or, to use the language of the law, become addicted to the use of the drugs in a manner contrary to the public welfare, they certainly ought to receive institutional care. But the mere fact that they take a small quantity of the drug and are harmless is to my mind no concern of the State officials and is a matter about which the public need not worry."

Dr. Daniels asserted that the Federal Narcotic law, which went into effect on March 1 last, merely "tagged doctors like so many automobiles." Some parts of it he said rivaled even the Sherman Law for complexity.

"The patent medicine joker in the Federal law and the Baylan law of this State," declared Dr. R. W. Wilcox, "shows goth pieces of legislation to be vicious."

Dr. Daniels sand that if the uniform law ever was passed in this State every doctor would have to provide himself with a bok of duplicate order blanks, besides three separate books—one for recording drugs given to patients, one for drugs given to habitual users, and one for recording the quantities of cocaine ordered and dispensed.

"If any such law is passed," he added, "each physician will be entitled to the services of a private secretary at the State's expense."

FAVORS NEWSBOYS' CLUB.

Mrs. Philip Lydig Says New York Owes It to the Little Men.

Mrs. Philip Lydig is much interested in the campaign headed by Martin W. Littleton to raise $250,000 for the Newsboys' Home Club. She said yesterday:

"New York City certainly owes a well-equipped club to her 4,000 newsboys, and I hope she will pay the debt promptly. I cannot help feeling that if a boy who comes into life with a normal body and a normal brain grows up to be either a charge on the community or a menace to the community, the responsibility lies with those who withheld from him either deliberately or thoughtlessly the means for his proper development.

"Since they form a concrete group, why shouldn't the newsboys have a club of their own? It would give them a sense of esprit de corps. Boys are only little men, after all, and like men they enjoy association with those who are pursuing lines of work similar to their own. There are lawyers' clubs, engineers' clubs, doctors' clubs, teachers' clubs, clubs of painters and musicians, and even press clubs. Why not a Newsboys' Club!"

Some Kansas English.

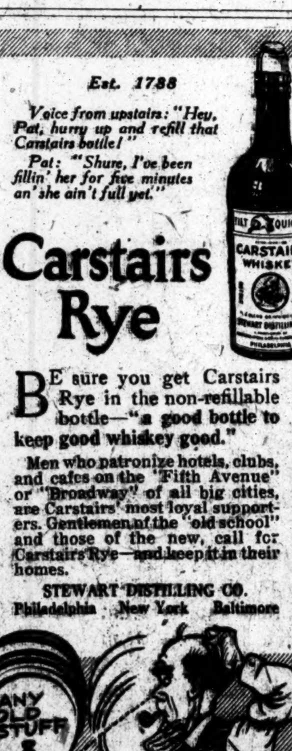
Judge Ruppenthal of Russell writes to The Luray Herald: "One lawyer in this district often refers to a 'skintilla of evidence' in his argument; another calls people receiving county aid, 'indignant'; a third always wants every 'ingredimient' of the charge in criminal cases proved. One or more object to the 'irrevelant' testimony."—Kansas City Star.

The Way of the Cartoonist.

Mosha Murphy notes our inquiry as to why a newspaper artist couldn't make a box without printing "SOAP" on it. He adds a few inquiries of his own, to wit: "Why can't a cartoonist draw a barber without a comb stuck in his hair?" And "Do all stews hold themselves up by means of lamp posts?" Also, "Why does a cartoonist always depict himself as wearing a flowing black Windsor tie?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wonder Why.

A mule was in the act of kicking Uncle Pat Snyder in front of the blacksmith shop, but when he turned and looked at him right hard, the animal immediately jumped the fence and hurried off across the field.—Altamount (Mo.) Times.


Est. 1788

Voice from upstairs: "Hey, Pat, hurry up and refill that Carstairs bottle!"

Pat: "Shure, I've been fillin' her for five minutes an' she ain't full yet."

Carstairs Rye

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KILLED BY AUTO IN TOW.

Charles Walcott Trips on Rope and Falls Under the Car.

After being treated at the Polyclinic Hospital for contusions of the body and chest, which he suffered when struck by an automobile yesterday, Charles Walcott, 52 years old, a salesman, returned to his home at 301 West Forty-sixth Street, and at 7 o'clock last evening was found dead in his bedroom.

Mr. Walcott was crossing Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street shortly after noon, when he started to walk behind a slowly-moving automobile owned by the Renault Automobile Company of 719 Fifth Avenue. He did not notice that the automobile was towing another at the end of a rope about ten feet in length, and stumbled over the rope. The second car, owned by the same company, struck him. He did not think his injuries very serious, and, after being treated at the hospital, insisted on returning home, where he ate an early supper with his wife and retired. It was his wife who found him dead soon after supper.

Charles Crowe of 87 Henry Street, Long Island City, was the chauffeur of the first automobile. He was examined by the police, but was not arrested.

An investigation of Mr. Walcott's death was made late last night by the Coroner's physician, Dr. McAllister, and it was learned that the victim of the accident had died from internal injuries and a fracture of the plevic bone.

At Mr. Walcott's home it was said that he stated, on returning from the hospital, that he had insisted on coming home only when informed that his injuries consisted principally of a sprained back.

CONCERNING APPLAUSE.

Too Much of It and No Discrimination in Awarding It.

Applause is no longer significant in the concert hall. There is no discrimination. A pianist comes on the stage. He may be a familiar apparition or a questionable stranger, it matters not; he is greeted with applause. This is natural courtesy. He attacks a sonata. There is applause after each movement. Too often he rises and bows; thus the continuity of the sonata is destroyed. There is a group of small pieces. He may play a prelude abominably and the succeeding nocturne inimitably. The applause is the same. After each number in a group, there is the bowing in acknowledgment. He leaves the stage three or four times. Returning, he is again greeted with applause. And the applause is as hearty and without regard to merit for some stumbler or pounder as for the well equipped and poetical.

It is true that many in the audience are deadheads, but deadheads are supposed to be hypercritical and constitutionally ungrateful. Is it possible that the hearers are mindful of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's injunction: "Lend a hand"? Or are they nervous and eager to do something? The pianist need not feel obliged to rise frequently for the purpose of stretching his legs. A judicious use of the pedals will prevent his feet from going to sleep, and there is the exercise of leaving the stage and coming on again.

The chief objection, however, to applause is that it no longer means anything. It is not a compliment. Nor would it be safe to entrust the direction to any fugleman seated on the stage to wave a red lantern of disapproval or stand up and cheer.—Philip Hale in Boston Herald.

STIR IN THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

Excitement Due to Little Maggie's Day at Home.

"Why were you absent yesterday?" asked the teacher.

"Because they wanted to be sure what was the matter with me," answered the little girl. "The doctor didn't know whether it was diphtheria or something else."

The teacher hustled the child to the school nurse, who sent her home. Then the telephone wire buzzed.

"No case of diphtheria at that address," the Board of Health reported. The little girl came to school next day.

"What did you say was the matter with you?" the teacher asked.

"They weren't sure whether it was diphtheria or appendicitis."

"You go back home and bring a note from your mother," said the Principal.

Later in the day the child appeared with the following written message:

"Please excuse Maggie, as I kept her out because she had chilblains."—Newark News.

Well Matured by This Time.

It is said that England is buying 5,000,000 eggs a week from the United States. England will find that some of these eggs are being forwarded by descendants of the members of the Boston Tea Party, and the people who eat the eggs will think they were aid about two weeks before the tea went overboard.—Houston Post.

His Next Preferment.

Here's a prominent foreigner who has had the Order of the Bath and the Order of the Garter conferred upon him, and probably he's now nervously waiting for the order of the Winter underclothes as the next step in the line of preferment.—Ohio State Journal.

EGYPT AS RULER OVER NEW TURKEY

Sir William Ramsay Suggests Revival of an Old French Policy After the War.

COUNCIL OF ALLIED POWERS

Freedom for Armenia and a New Moslem Power on the Asiatic Shore.

LONDON, April 24.—Writing in The Manchester Guardian on "The Future of Turkey" Sir William Ramsay says:

"It is believed almost universally that, as the result of the present war, Constantinople must pass out of the hands of the Turks. Let us assume that this is so. What will be the consequences in Asia Minor, to which the Turkish officials and Government must retire? In the central region, extending right across from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, there is a compact Moslem population, varied in race, but all looking naturally and contentedly—for the Turks are almost always content, whatever be their lot—to the Sultan as their lord. This population consists of Turks proper or Osmanli, the Western Kurds, (completely separted from the well-known Eastern Kurds of infamous repute,) the Turkomans, and several less numerous nomad races such as Yuruks, and the scattered refugee peoples, Circassians, and European Turks from Bulgaria, Roumelia, Bosnia, &c. These form a considerable body, and with a proper government might be made into a solid State; but they have never had a chance for many centuries. They may number anywhere between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000, according to the boundaries selected.

"The western coast lands, with the valleys of the Hermus, Caicus, Cayster, and Maeander, contain a considerable Greek population, whose numbers and property have increased greatly since the railways radiating from Symrna were built. These all tend toward union with Greece, but in this region there are considerable districts where the population was purely and wholly Mohammedan in pre-railway times and remains still preponderantly Turk; the mountains are wholly Moslem, while the Greeks increase in the fertile valleys. The interlacing and yet separation of Moslems and Greeks would constitute a serious difficulty in respect of bounds. How much should go with the Central Sultanate, and how much would gravitate toward Greece? The presence of certain bodies of Armenians, generally prosperous and even wealthy, and of a considerable body of Jews in Smyrna need not cause any more difficulty than the existence of bodies of Europeans and of Levantine Christians in the cities; these are foreign, and remain so until they may be absorbed into a stable and rationally administered State. Turkish religion and law and the capitulations forbid them becoming subjects of Turkey. Such bodies of foreigners will become more numerous and influential also in the Central Sultanate when it is governed decently.

"On the northeast a protected Armenian State is a necessity. The same difficulty of interspersed Moslem population presents itself here as on the west, but justice and reason and history protest against the subjection of the industrious Armenians to the brutal Kurds and the lazy Turks. Freedom for Armenia ought to be a first and absolute condition. Unless diplomacy recognizes this essential fact, it can do no good in Asiatic Turkey. Further south, Syria has no feeling of loyalty to Turkey, and still less has Arabia. In recent years it has several times looked as if Syria were about to split off from the weakening grip of the Young Turks. Syria speaks Arabic, but does not naturally coalesce with the Arabs of the desert.

"The existence of a Sultan in Egypt suggests the extension of his authority, though not in any kind of absolutism, over the Arab-speaking country, and it might even come about that the scheme fostered by the French in alliance with Mohammed Ali and Ismail Pasha, 1830-39, might at last prove successful, and an Egyptian Sultan might rule over all Turkey with guidance from European advisers and a European council, in which Russia, France, England, and Belgium should have a place, and possibly Italy, &c., might also be included. I name those four countries not because they are the four Allies at present, but by reason of the experience of the past forty years in Turkey. If, however, this council is to do any good, it should consist not of diplomats, but of men who know the country and its people and its history and social conditions—medical men, scientific men, historians, even lawyers. Let knowledge and science for once have a hearing in Turkey. If a council of diplomatically trained men, ignorant of the practical basis on which civilized life rests, regulates Turkey, the last state of the country will be worse than the first.

"It seems probable that the difficulties on the west side of Asia Minor may be lessened by the King's action in overthrowing Venizelos and breaking his agreement with the Allies. Constantine failed at the critical moment. None who knew the reputation that he used to have was surprised at this; it is exactly in accordance with all that was said and thought about his character. The success of the last war with Turkey rehabilitated his reputation; but there was little apparent ground for reversing the old belief in Greece regarding him, which I need not repeat. But the facts are known to the Asiatic Greeks, and they will put the blame where it is deserved. Will this stop the drift of the Aegean districts of Asia Minor toward Greece? People tend strongly toward a country that they can be proud of, as Greece for several years deserved; Venizelos did the work, and the King got the credit before the world.

"The same people who were moving toward Greece may not move toward Constantine. They may remember the fundamental fact of this case. In a country administered under European officials and a European council the Greeks of the Aegean littoral would have great power and full security. They would be the dominant influence in that new Asiatic Turkey which may after all be bounded by the Aegean Sea. I cannot doubt that they would be safer, happier, more influential in that Europeanized Turkey than in a Greece where Constantine rules; and they may realize this truth."

GREAT MEN OPPOSED WAR.

The Churchman Tells of Generals Who Deplored Conflict.

General Sherman's strong statement, much quoted, in regard to war, which has been denied, but which he actually did say in a letter to his brother, echoes the feeling of other war leaders. The Churchman, one of the organs of the Episcopal Church, in its last issue, in a column in which it comments on current events, has brought together the thoughts on war of a number of war leaders. Here they are:

"Napoleon said at St. Helena: 'The more I study the world, the more I am convinced of the inability of brute force to create anything durable.' The Duke of Wellington wrote to Lord Shaftesbury: 'War is a most detestable thing. If you had seen but one day of war you would pray God that you might never see another.' George Washington said: 'My first wish is to see this plague banished from the earth.' Wrote Ulysses S. Grant: 'Though educated a soldier, and though I have gone through two wars, I have always been a man of peace, preferring to see questions of difference settled by arbitration. It has been my misfortune to be engaged in more battles than any other American General, but there was never a time during my command when I would not have chosen some settlement by reason rather than by the sword.'"

The collection is completed with that classic by General W. T. Sherman:

"I confess without shame that I am sic kand tired of war. Its glory is all moonshine. It is only those who have neither heard a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded who cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell!"

CITY BREVITIES.

Dr. Perry M. Lichtenstein, physician of the Tombs Prison, will speak tonight before the Harlem Jewish League at the Belvedere, 71 West 119th Street, on the "Dope Fiend."

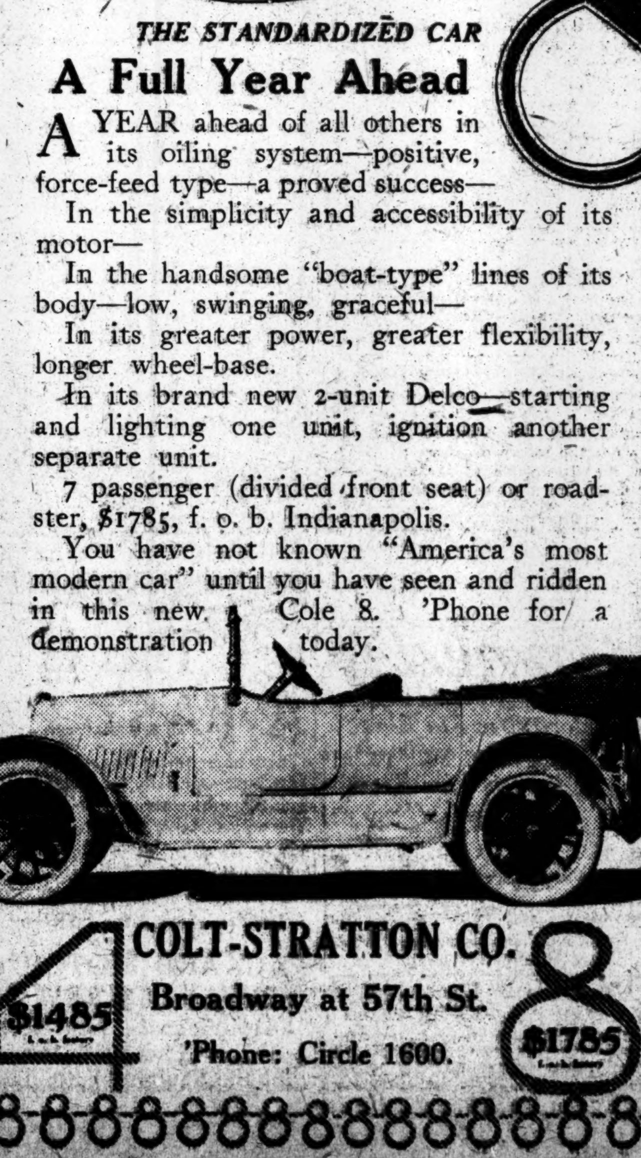
The American Guernsey Cattle Club is holding its annual session at the Hotel Imperial. It will close tonight with a dinner.

At the Civic Art exhibition of the Municipal Art Society, at the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street, the Public Service Commission is showing twenty-five photographs and drawings of different stages of subway construction.

Ong Sing, part owner of the cigar store at 13 Pell Street, and Lee Loy, a messenger of 12 Pell Street, were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton and held in $5,000 bail each for examination on the charge of trafficing in smoking opium.

A verdict for $15,000 against the City of New York was awarded yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Laura Fuller of 3,233 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, for the loss of her husband, who was killed on Jan. 7, 1913, on the Manhattan Bridge, when an exploding valve blew him off the bridge to the street, causing his death.

Former Controller of Internal Revenues Charles W. Anderson will be the guest of honor at a dinner this evening at Manhattan Casino to be given by the Colored citizens of New York.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KITCHENER MADE FRENCH KEEP PARIS

War Lord Said to Have Threatened to Withdraw Troops if City Surrendered.

UPHELD POINCARE'S HAND

French President Was Able to Overthrow Caillaux's Plans and to Send Him Into Exile.

A Parisian explanation of the reason for Lord Kitchener's flying trip to France in September, which was kept secret at the time and which has never been officially explained, is given in an article on "Paris in War Time," which appears in the current issue of the American Oxonian. The author is E. F. Porter, a Rhodes scholar from North Dakota, who gives the story as it is told in Paris, though, of course, devoid of official sanction.

"Every one will remember," writes Mr. Porter, "the English explanations of this move, which were quite wonderful—one that he had had a French General cashiered for failing to support the British at Mons, another that he had shot some high military official for traitorously suppressing certain orders, or allowing his German wife to steal them.

"In Paris one hears that when the German advance was rolling up the French and English forces before it and it became necessary to think of the defense of the city itself it was suddenly discovered that the ammunition in the forts was ten years out of date and that the forts themselves would be of little use before the recent developments in German guns. Panic seized on people. A faction in Parliament headed by a certain ex-Premier advocated the policy of non-resistance, of making Paris an open city after the fashion of Brussels, and allowing the Prussians to enter it. Caillaux, himself generously offered to go to the Emperor and make the necessary arrangements. Then Kitchener and French and Joffre came to Paris and informed the Cabinet that if this plan were followed the English troops would be withdrawn and the French left to fight it out alone. With this definite statement Poincaré was able to overthrow at once both Caillaux and his plans—which accounts for the vigorous preparations for defense—and the fact that Caillaux is now quietly in Brazil. (The Prefect of Police and Military Governor of Paris, Caillaux adherents, were also removed.)"

In writing of life in Paris during the long period of waiting with the German lines still on the Aisne, Mr. Porter says:

> The Paris through which my taxi drove was not that of a year ago in brilliance of lights and busy, jolly crowds of people. But it was like the Great White Way in full blast in comparison with London. After the dense and heavy gloom which has settled even upon Piccadilly of late, the atmosphere of Paris seemed joyous and exhilarating. The ratio between the gayety of the two capitals remains about the same. For while the French are taking the war with a calmness and force which seems a great contrast to the habitual attitude of the average Parisian, it is hard to imagine any circumstances which would reduce their city to the stolid and deadly level of seeming respectability which London presents.
>
> True, one misses nearly all of the external phenomena—the things which make it a centre and give it the name of "gay Paree." The cafes are almost deserted, the theatres seldom open, the museums and art galleries closed. One finds but little of the usual animation on the boulevards, while the emptiness of the chairs and tables outside the cafes reminds one more forcibly than anything else that Parisians have now other uses for their time. I was told by presumably competent judges that the only part of the Paris underworld enjoying any measure of prosperity was the underground railroad. But under present conditions the difference between the two capitals is that London is London but more so, while Paris is Paris but less so. But a little less of Paris improves it, while any more of London is hopeless.

The writer also reminds Americans that all the aid they have sent to the French is trifling by comparison with the need, and that "the attitude of some people who seem to have the idea that our military hospital was doing the whole work in Paris, or at least that it far exceeds any other in management and equipment, is comparable with that of some British papers which talk as if their small army were holding back the tide of German invasion with some trifling assistance from the French."

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YANKEES LOSE, UNABLE TO HIT WITH MEN ON BASES—BOSTON DEFEATS GIANTS AGAIN—BOXING

FOSTER HOLDS YANKS SAFE IN THE PINCHES

Tris Speaker Snuffs Out Their Best Chance to Win by Great Catch with Two on Bases.

In the ninth inning of yesterday's game between the Yankees and the Boston Red Sox at the Polo Grounds the Yanks were at the bat, with two men on the bases and one out. Boston was leading by a score of 3 to 0. Roy Hartzell, at the bat, jarred the ball on a lurid flight into deep right centre field.

You'd willingly mortgage the farm to get down a bet that this was a home run in the making, that the score would be tied, and the game would go to extra innings, and goodness knows what might happen. One of Uncle Sam's able-bodied seamen wanted to wager the whole Atlantic Fleet against a Subway ticket that Hartzell would knock a board out of the centre field fence.

This calculation would doubtless have been correct if it had not been for the fact that Tris Speaker was in Boston's centre field. Tris covers ground like a shadow, only more of it. He gets something like $17,500 a year for frisking other teams out of their deserved spoils, just as he wantonly robbed Hartzell of a home run yesterday.

No movie picture camera would be fast enough to show how Tris got from where he was in centre field to where the ball was floating in right field. Tris has some kind of a charm like Aladdin's lamp. He just wishes himself to a certain place anywhere from left field to right field, and the first thing you know he is there.

He wished himself under Hartzell's Roman candle and nipping the ball out of space. He squelched the Yankee rally and permitted several citizens to get home to dinner in time to avoid being grilled brown on the pan.

Hugh High then made a single to left, and Duffy Lewis caressed the ball in his hands as if he owned it, and stood as silent as a wooden Indian in front of a cigar store, while Pinch Hitter Ray Caldwell scored with the Yanks' only run. The final reckoning was 3 to 1.

The sailors from the fleet didn't pour out to the park at the Yankees' nice invitation in the numbers expected. There was a brass band there to welcome them, but only a few hundred responded. The tars made enough noise for the whole fleet.

The sailors didn't see all of the game. They sat through the first inning, and during the second inning were busy in the department where lemonade is also sold. They saw the third inning, then skipped one and saw the fifth, and so on until the game was over.

The sailors were expected to fill the whole upper tier, but there was plenty of room for them downstairs. There is one occasion this month when that upper stand is going to be jammed, and that will be on May 18, when the suffragettes are going up there in all their beauty and fashion to root for the Giants against the Cubs. Bet the Giants will win.

The Yankees had plenty of chances to win yesterday's game, but George Foster pitched so well in the pinches that no safe slaps were forthcoming when Yankees sojourned on the pillows. On three different occasion—in the second, fourth, and sixth innings—Leslie Nunamaker ambled to bat with two men on the bases, but he failed each time to unload any of the bases.

Marty McHale didn't permit so many hits, but those which the Bostons did produce were long, extra-base clouts which were easily translated into runs.

In the first inning Hooper walked, went to second on Wagner's out, and scored on Speaker's triple to left centre. In the third, with one gone, Lewis singled, stole second, and scored on Scott's double to left. Then, in the ninth, with one out, McNally singled through first and counted on Thomas's triple to centre.

The Yanks had a great chance to wreck the game in the eighth. High doubled, and Pipp and Cook walked, filling the bases. Peckinpaugh dissipated all hope by hitting into a double play. Foster gave a nifty exhibition of the right kind of pitching in this round.

In the ninth Nunamaker was an easy out at first. Caldwell, hitting for McHale, walked. So did Maisel. Then Speaker's great running catch nullified Hartzell's almost home run. High singled to left, where Lewis held the ball, while Caldwell scored. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..	3	1	0	0	0
W'g'r, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Lewis, lf..	4	1	1	1	1
H'lit'l, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Scott, ss..	4	0	1	1	2
M'N'y, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1
Thomas, c.	4	0	2	5	3
Foster, p..	4	0	1	1	5
Total..	35	3	8	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b..	4	0	0	0	3
H'tz'l, lf..	4	0	1	1	0
High, cf..	5	0	2	3	0
Pipp, 1b..	3	0	2	12	1
Cook, rf..	3	0	1	1	0
P'p'gh, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	4	4
N'm'r, c..	4	0	0	3	1
McHale, p.	2	0	0	2	2
*Caldwell..	0	1	0	0	0
Total..	31	1	7	27	14

*Batted for McHale in ninth inning.

Error—Lewis.

```
Boston ............1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
New York ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
```

Two-base hits—Scott, High. Three-base hits—Speaker, Thomas. Stolen base—Lewis. Earned runs—New York, 1; Boston, 3. Sacrifice hit—Boone. Double play—McNally, Thomas, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—New York, 12; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 2; off Foster, 8. Struck out—By Foster, 2; by McHale, 2. Wild pitch—Foster. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Umpires—Messrs. Mullaney and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Pirates in Winning Form.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—Pittsburgh won its sixth consecutive victory today by defeating Chicago, 10 to 7. Cooper and Zabel, who started the game, were knocked out of the box in the second inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..	4	2	3	2	0
Fisher, ss.	3	1	1	5	2
S'ulte, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
Zim'n, 2b.	5	0	1	1	1
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
Will's, cf.	5	0	2	1	0
Bres'n, c..	3	1	1	6	1
Phe'n, 3b.	3	2	1	1	3
Zabel, p..	1	1	1	0	2
Lav'r, p..	1	0	0	0	2
*Knisely..	1	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	0	0	0	1	0
†Archer ..	1	0	1	0	0
K.Ad's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	7	12	24	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	0	3	0
John'n, 1b.	4	2	2	15	2
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
H'ch'n, rf.	4	2	2	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	2	1	3
Cost'o, cf.	2	2	0	1	0
Viox, 2b..	2	1	2	1	1
Schang, c.	4	1	0	5	0
‡Harmon..	1	1	1	0	0
Conz'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
§M'Carthy.	1	0	0	0	0
C.Ad's, p.	1	0	0	1	1
Total.	33	10	9	27	15

*Batted for Lavender in sixth inning.
†Batted for Cheney in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Cooper in second inning.
§Batted for Conzelman in sixth inning.

Errors—Good, Fisher, 2; Schulte, Costello, 2.

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Chicago ..........1 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—7
Pittsburgh .......1 4 0 0 4 0 1 0 .—10
```

Two-base hits—Good, Bresnahan, Johnston, Hinchman, Harmon. Three-base hits—Good, Fisher, Hinchman, Viox. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Johnston, Hinchman, Wagner, 2. Sacrifice hits—Good, Fisher. Sacrifice fly—Fisher. Double play—Phelan and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 4. First bases on balls—Off Zabel, 2; off Lavender, 2; off Cheney, 1; off Cooper, 1; off Conzelman, 1. Hits—Off Zabel, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Lavender, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; off Cheney, 1 in 2 innings; off K. Adams, 0 in 1 inning; off Cooper, 5 in 2 innings; off Conzelman, 5 in 4 innings; off C. Adams, 2 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Conzelman, (Saier.) Struck out—By Lavender, 3; by Cheney, 3; by Conzelman, 1; by C. Adams, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 13; Minneapolis, 12.

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence, 9; Fitchburg, 0.
At Lynn—Lynn, 8; Lowell, 2.
At Portland—Lewiston, 8; Portland, 7.
At Manchester—Worcester, 8; Manchester, 5.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Chattanooga, 8; Aalanta, 6; Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 2.
At Birmingham—Memphis, 2; Birmingham, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Little Rock, 3.
Nashville at Mobile, postponed; rain.

Scores of Other Games.

At Brunswick—University of Maine, 10; Bowdoin, 3.
At Hanover—Brown, 11; Dartmouth, 1.
At Kent, Conn.—Choate School, 17; Kent School, 6.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston, 3; New York, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston, 14; New York, 9.
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 10; Chicago, 7.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Chicago, 10; Newark, 5.
Pittsburgh, 10; Baltimore, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Buffalo, 3.
(Fourteen innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 9; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester, 10; Newark, 3.
Providence, 6; Toronto, 4.
Richmond, 11; Buffalo, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	17	7	.708
New York	12	7	.632
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	9	8	.529
Cleveland	10	12	.455
Washington	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
St. Louis	6	17	.261

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	7	.630
Chicago	13	8	.619
Boston	12	8	.600
Cincinnati	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	11	12	.478
Brooklyn	9	12	.429
St. Louis	10	14	.417
New York	6	13	.315

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	15	8	.652
Newark	14	10	.583
Chicago	13	11	.542
Brooklyn	12	11	.522
Kansas City	12	11	.522
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Baltimore	10	15	.400
Buffalo	8	16	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Providence	8	2	.800
Montreal	8	4	.667
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Rochester	5	5	.500
Richmond	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	4	.429
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	8	.200

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Newark.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Richmond.

MRS. WHITMAN TO TOSS BALL

Governor Delegates Wife to Aid Suffragists at Polo Grounds.

Governor and Mrs. Whitman have been invited to be the guests of honor of the suffragists at the baseball game on May 18 at the Polo Grounds, when the suffrage cause will share the gate receipts from the game between the Giants and the Cubs. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the Baseball Committee, asked Governor Whitman to toss the ball into the field and open the game, but the Governor, who is not certain of being present, has delegated this part of the program to Mrs. Whitman.

"The woman suffrage game at the Polo Grounds Tuesday, May 18. The Giants and the Cubs will play. Buy your tickets now at McBride's, Tyson's, Alexander's, or from the suffragists at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street." This is the wording of the sandwich boards which will be paraded at noon Tuesday by the Baseball Nine through Wall and Nassau Streets. Among the paraders are Miss Abastenia Eberle, Mrs. Lila Wheelock Howard, Miss Agnes Morgenthau, Mrs. A. D. Martin, Miss Bessie Brainard, and Miss Emily Hooper.

The suffrage van will be stationed at Broad Street and Exchange Place on Wednesday to round up lukewarm fans. Mrs. A. D. Martin will speak at 1 o'clock.

On Thursday at 4:30 P. M. there will be a baseball rally at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street. Tea will be served, and the wives of baseball players will be guests of honor. Billy and "Ma" Sunday have also been invited to be special guests at this tea.

Tigers Beat Reds in Poor Game.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—Detroit defeated the Cincinnati Nationals, 10 to 9, in a poorly played eight-inning exhibition game here today. Griffith's muff of Crawford's fly after two were out, Veach's triple, and Kavanagh's single gave Detroit the winning runs in the eighth. Score:

```
                                   R.H.E.
Cincinnati .......0 1 1 0 5 1 0 1—9 9 2
Detroit ..........3 0 1 1 0 0 2—10 12 5
```

Game called to allow Cincinnati to catch train.

Batteries—Toney, Brown, and Dooin; Ledbetter, Oldham, and Peters.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

```
                                       R. H.E.
Montreal .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 4—9 15 1
Jersey City...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 1
```

Batteries—Dowd and Howley; Thompson, Sherman, and Yelle.

AT NEWARK.

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                                       R. H.E.
Rochester ..2 0 0 4 0 0 2 2 0—10 15 1
Newark .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3 8 3
```

Batteries—Hoff and Erwin; Schmutz and Heckinger.

AT PROVIDENCE.

```
                                       R. H.E.
Providence ..1 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 .—6 10 6
Toronto .....1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—4 11 2
```

Batteries—Bentley, Comstock, and Haley; Herbert and Kelly.

AT RICHMOND.

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                                       R. H.E.
Richmond ...2 5 3 0 0 1 0 0 .—11 11 4
Buffalo ....3 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 11 3
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Batteries—Goodbred, Andrews and Schaufle; Bader, Fullenwelder, and Lalong.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

AT TROY.

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                                       R.H.E.
Utica. .......3 0 0 3 2 0 3 0 0 0—11 13 1
Troy. ........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 10 5
```

Batteries—Frock and Ahearn; Wintess and Bruggy.

AT ELMIRA.

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                                       R.H.E.
Scranton .....2 0 0 7 1 0 2 1 0—13 18 0
Elmira .......2 0 0 0 4 3 2 1 0—10 15 2
```

Batteries—Hill, Barton and Miller; Dessau, Kagle and Bemis.

AT BINGHAMTON.

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                                       R.H.E.
Wilkes-Barre .0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3 2 6
Binghamton ...5 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 .—9 7 3
```

Batteries—Meyers and Briger; Powers and Petersen.

AT ALBANY.

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                                       R.H.E.
Syracuse .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 0
Albany .......1 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 .—9 9 0
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Batteries—Bell and Jarosik; Jacobs and O'Connor.

BRAVES FLAY THREE NEW YORK PITCHERS

Champions Take Five Out of Six Games Played with Giants This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 10.—The Braves made a runaway match of their final engagement with the Giants at Fenway Park this afternoon, beating them 14 to 9, lashing out fifteen hits against Tesreau, Schupp, and Ritter, and all afternoon tantalizing the New Yorkers by allowing them to get runs in every other inning or so.

It was the fifth beating in six games administered by the Braves to McGraw's team this season, and what disgusted the visitors most was that for the fourth time the champions were able to run their total runs into double figures.

The Giants played poor baseball aside from the fact that the pitchers had little or nothing with which to bother the home club, which apparently is getting into last season's stride. The Giants hit Tyler hard, getting twelve hits against him and finally, in the ninth inning, driving him from the box, but all the New York hitting was done while the Braves were pegging along under a comfortable lead.

For the Braves it was a nice day's work of hitting the ball into territory the New York fielders were unable to cover, while on occasions the Giants also had good luck. The Braves' six runs of the earliest inning hardly were enough to win, but they were the means of taking the starch out of the Giants, the least of whose troubles today was losing the last afternoon train for home. Tesreau beat the Braves the other day, and McGraw figured him to repeat. The team put Tesreau right by scoring a run in the first inning, which Burns opened with a single, later to score on Lobert's sacrifice fly.

Big Jeff, however, did not last even a full inning against the champions. Moran started things with a hit for the home club, and then after Brainerd had made a brilliant stop Tesreau passed both Connolly and Magee, filling the bases. Then Schmidt's right field single, Doyle's error on Smith's roller, which should have been turned for an easy double play to end the inning, and hits by Whaling and Tyler, following Maranville's strike-out, made, with a wild pitch by Jeff himself, the easy combination on which the Braves waded into the game with a 6 to 1 lead. Schupp displaced Tesreau when Moran came to bat for the second time in the inning, and he stopped things momentarily. Two innings later, though, the Braves got to Schupp for a cluster of two singles and a double, which, with an intermediate pass, netted three runs.

Soon after this the Braves got to Schupp again for a single and a double after he had hit Schmidt, and in the eighth and ninth innings Ritter, first through wildness and later because of his ineffectiveness, was made responsible for three more runs. Tyler, with the big lead behind him, marched through the game with little effort, the Giants getting runs in five different innings after their opening.

In the ninth, when the Braves were ahead, 14 to 6, Lobert, Fletcher, and Robertson each landed on the first ball served for a hit. This ended Tyler, and although a subsequent hit against Crutcher made three New York runs possible for the inning, the lead was too great, and the Giants' final effort ended as quickly as it had begun.

Several times it was up to Tyler to extend himself, and this he did in excellent fashion. He also was a very important figure in the attack of his team, for, coming to bat five times, he missed hitting safely only once. It was plain today that after the first inning McGraw had little hope of getting back into the fight. The New York club was sadly off in its fighting qualities, and the four errors which show in the score do not cover the general manner in which off-day baseball hit the club as a whole. Burns was in the game from start to finish, his two triples and two singles counting toward four of his club's nine runs. Murray's exhibition in centre field was weak, although he is charged with no errors. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	2	1	1	0
Egan, 2b.	5	0	2	2	3
Con'y, lf..	0	1	0	0	0
Cather, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Magee, cf.	2	1	0	3	0
Sch't, 1b..	3	3	2	8	1
J.S'h, 3b..	4	3	1	2	0
Mar'e, ss.	4	3	2	4	3
Whal'g, c.	4	1	2	5	0
Tyler, p...	5	0	4	0	3
C'tcher, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	14	15	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..	5	2	4	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	5	2
Lob't, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
Flet'r, ss.	4	1	1	2	1
Rob'n, rf..	5	3	3	2	0
B'nerd, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
Meyers, c.	1	0	0	1	0
M'Le'n, c.	4	0	1	3	2
Mur'y, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
T'reau, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Sch'p, p..	2	0	0	0	2
Ritter, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*H.Smith..	0	1	0	0	0
†Grant ...	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	9	13	24	9

*Batted for Schupp in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Ritter in the ninth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Fletcher, McLean, Ritter, Egan, Connolly.

```
Boston ..........6 0 3 0 0 2 1 2 .—14
New York ........1 1 0 0 1 1 2 0 3—9
```

Two-base hits—Maranville, Robertson, Lobert. Three-base hits—Burns, (2.) Stolen base—Moran. Sacrifice flies—Whaling, Magee, Lobert, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, Cather, Maranville. Double plays—Schmidt, Maranville, and Schmidt; Doyle, Fletcher, and Brainerd; Maranville, Egan, and Schmidt. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 10. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Schupp, 3; off Ritter, 2; off Tyler, 4; off Crutcher, 1. Hits—Off Tesreau, 4 in 2-3 inning; off Schupp, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; off Ritter, 3 in 2 innings; off Tyler, 12 in 8 innings, (none out in 9th;) off Crutcher, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball—By Schupp, Schmidt; by Tyler, Fletcher. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Schupp, 1; by Ritter, 1; by Tyler, 4. Wild pitches—Tesreau, Tyler. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

'BEANED' THE BASE RUNNER.

Star Bonehead Play Ascribed to Pitcher Rube Evans.

Probably the "boniest" bonehead play ever witnessed on the baseball diamond is that accredited to Rube Evans, a southpaw pitcher, who has pitched in almost every minor league of note in this country and earned a nation-wide reputation as a "squirrel." His most amusing stunt was witnessed when he was pitching for Portland a few years ago.

At that time the squeeze play was attracting considerable notice because of the manner in which the Philadelphia Athletics were successfully employing this intricate bit of baseball strategy. The opposing teams were using the play with such regularity and marked success that Manager McCredie was in a rage when runners were on third with none or one out.

Finally, after the squeeze play had been worked on Evans twice in one inning, McCredie said:

"The next time they try that play, bean him, (meaning, of course, the batsman.) That will stop them."

The following inning the opposing team tried the squeeze play.

"There he goes!" was the cry set up by Evans's team mates. Imagine the surprise and excitement in the grounds when Evans whirled about and deliberately threw as straight as an arrow at the base runner. The pitcher's aim was perfect, and the ball struck the runner just back of the ear, stretching him unconscious on the base path. A riot almost followed, and Evans was lucky to escape without being mobbed.

On the way back to the hotel, Manager McCredie said: "What were you thinking of, you big lunkhead?"

"You told me to bean him, didn't you?" replied Evans. "Why didn't you say the batter? I thought you meant the base runner."

Illinois Defeats Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10.—The University of Illinois defeated Minnesota 10 to 6 today in a Western Conference game. Score:

```
                R. H. E.
Illinois ......10 13 8
Minnesota ......6 5 5
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Batteries—Halas, Lawson, and Bradley; Young and Solon.

PHILS CAN'T STOP DODGERS.

Quakers Shut Out by Wheezer Dell—Errors Help Brooklyn Win, 5 to 0

The Dodgers gave the Phillies a farewell party yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, and the Quakers left with tears in their eyes. It was all because of Wheezer Dell, the lanky Westerner who, Manager Robinson says, is going to be one of the greatest pitchers in the National League. However that may be, he certainly made the Quakers have a mean opinion of themselves when they tried to snatch the deciding game of the series from the Dodgers. When nine men in nine innings manage to acquire a title to only three hits it is time to call the baseball doctor. That is all the Phillies got at the Brooklyn field yesterday, and as a result of Wheezer's stinted generosity the Dodgers shut out Pat Moran's boys by a score of 5 to 0.

There is something about that Brooklyn baseball club this year that fills one with wonderment. Defeat has been in past years such a constant occurrence that it seems like a miracle that the team can really play ball. If you had seen yesterday's game you would no longer be a doubting Thomas. Robbie's men go at it as if they had never been on speaking terms with defeat. Yesterday they shot right out in front and took advange to the fullest of the lax play of their opponents. Good old-fashioned slugging spelled out the Quaker defeat, and when you get that combined with a few glittering errors there is little more needed to win any game. The generous Mr. Whitted helped along two Brooklyn tallies, once by a poor throw to Mayer when he was covering the sack and again by a fumble of a grounder from O'Mara's bat. Both of the errors in fact came on the Dodger shortstop and he scored two of the Brooklyn runs.

When the Phillies say that they could not win by the usual method of heavy hitting, they tried the talk game and it brought the usual quick action. This started in the eighth. Up to that time there had been no general dissatisfaction with the work of Mr. Quigley in calling balls and strikes. When Niehoff came up to lead the Phillies' batsmen in the eighth he shot out a single to right field. That looked like a good start to the Quakers and they had wonderful visions of a tie score. Dell was getting a trifle unsteady and passed Paskert, but not before the Quaker City player had voiced his disapproval of two of the strikes that had been called. They call him praying Paskert and he did it yesterday to Quigley's disgust. Also he talked a bit to the umpire but the latter restrained himself and Paskert finally walked. Burns had taken Killifer's place in the third inning and he too tried the talk game when he was struck out. Dugey, batting for Mayer, also struck out, and the Phillies' opportunity crumbled when Stock was thrown out by O'Mara. The trouble had only started, however. The three men who felt offended kept up their comment and an instant later Mayer, Burns and Dugey were ambling from the field urged by Mr. Quigley's persuasive voice.

Actually the Quakers never had a chance. Only two men reached third. In the seventh Niehoff managed to get to that sack and in the ninth Bancroft was down beside Schultz, but neither one had an opportunity to get in. The ninth was really one of the hopeful innings for the visitors. Bancroft had drawn a pass and Becker sent one to right field for a base. With none out Pat Moran was beginning to have another vision of victory. It was quickly dispelled, however. Cravath succeeded in foul flying into Miller's hands and Whitted struck out. Then Niehoff raised a long lofter to Myers and the game was over.

In the second inning with two down Niehoff was safe on O'Mara's fumble of a grounder. Paskert tried to outdo himself and sent the opportunity away without even shaking hands. He singled to left and then proceeded to stretch the hit to a double. He ran Niehoff off and the latter was an easy out between the bases.

Brooklyn started things with the help of the Phillies in the first inning. O'Mara was safe when Whitted made a mess of Stock's throw to first. The Quaker first baseman, however, redeemed himself a moment later when he made a great stop of Daubert's hot one. O'Mara went to second on the play and took third on Stengel's infield out. Wheat doubled to left centre, scoring O'Mara and Wheat came in on a three-bagger to right by Cutshaw.

In the next inning Schultz led off with a three-bagger to left and scored when Dell singled to right. O'Mara was safe on Whitted's poor throw when Mayer was covering the bag. Daubert doubled to right and Dell and O'Mara came in, the latter on Cravath's poor throw to second. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	2	1	2	3
Da'bert, 1b.	4	0	2	8	1
Stengel, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.	3	1	1	1	1
C'shaw, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Myers, cf..	4	0	0	6	0
Schultz, 3b.	3	1	2	0	1
Miller, c..	3	0	0	9	0
Dell, p...	3	1	1	0	1
Total...	32	5	8	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b..	4	0	0	0	2
B'croft, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Becker, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'vath, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Whit'd, 1b.	3	0	0	14	1
Niehoff, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4
Pask't, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
Killifer, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Burns, c..	2	0	0	2	0
Adams, c..	0	0	0	2	0
Mayer, p..	2	0	0	0	5
B'g'ner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Weiser ..	1	0	0	0	0
†Dugey ..	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	30	0	3	24	15

*Batted for Killifer in third inning.
†Batted for Mayer in eighth.

Errors—Cravath, Whitted, (2,) Adams, O'Mara.

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Philadelphia .......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn ...........2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—5
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Two-base hits—Wheat, Daubert, Schultz. Three-base hits—Schultz, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Niehoff, Paskert, Myers, Becker. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Baumgartner, 1; off Dell, 3. Hits—Off Mayer, 8 in 7 innings; off Baumgartner, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Baumgartner, 1; by Dell, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Neyland! Fordham Is Coming.

The work of reconstructing the Fordham baseball team was started by Billy Lush, the new Maroon coach, yesterday. With Notre Dame due at Fordham Field tomorrow and the annual game against the Army at West Point next Saturday, Lush is facing a hard task to pull Fordham out of its slump. As usual, the reservations for the West Point trip are nearly exhausted. Negotiations are now pending to hire another steamer to handle the exceptionally large crowd of Maroon rooters who intend to see Fordham attempt to break the Army's winning streak and especially defeat Weyland, the Army's great pitcher. The steamer Grand Republic has been hired already, while the bands of the Jersey City Police Department and the Twenty-second Regiment will be on hand to help the Fordham cheering sections at West Point.

Brookfeds' Anniversary Day.

Anniversary day, with enlisted men of the Atlantic fleet as guests, will be observed at Washington Park this afternoon when Joe Tinker's Chicago team will oppose the Brookfeds in the first game of the final home series prior to the Western trip which begins after the game on Thursday. R. B. Ward, President of the Brookfeds and Vice President of the Federal League, announced last night that the only special ceremonies in connection with the fact that Federal League baseball was first played in Brooklyn one year ago today would be left in the hands of Manager Lee Magee.

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BENNY KAUFF WINS GAME FOR KAWFEDS

Brookfeds' Outfielder Throws Ball So Wild That Two Runners Score.

Benny Kauff, centre fielder for the Brookfeds, who was a member of the Giants for a few minutes two weeks ago, assisted Kansas City in winning yesterday at Washington Park by the score of 4 to 3 when he threw the ball from deep centre field into the visiting players' bench, allowing two runs to score. It was in the fifth inning that Benny pegged away the two runs. Gilmore, the first man up for the Kawfeds, had singled and Brown drew a pass. Packard flied out to centre and then Chadbourne poked a safety into centre. Kauff grabbed the ball and threw it toward second base. It whizzed its way past Holt at second and continued on its journey past third at a terrific rate of speed, finally bringing up with a dull thud against the concrete wall back of the Kansas City players' bench. Gilmore and Brown in the meantime had crossed the plate and stood around watching the progress of that wild heave. Chadbourne, whose hit caused Benny to fling the sphere wildly, scored a moment later on Rawlings' sacrifice fly.

Lee Magee was back in the game yesterday after several days enforced idleness because of an injured finger, and although the youthful manager started a rally in the sixth that nearly won the game, he could not put a victory across and the Kawfeds left town, taking two out of the three games of the series with them.

Kansas City's first tally came in the second inning. Kruger walked, but was forced at second by Kenworthy. The latter stole second, went to third on Gilmore's hit and scored on Brown's sacrifice fly. The other three runs came in the fifth, when fickle Benny performed so disastrously.

Although the Brookfeds had men on third and first in the second and third innings, Gene Packard, the Kawfeds' flinger, was stingier with his hits than a miser with twenty dollar goldpieces and the would-be runmakers languished on the bases. Lee Magee stepped to the plate in the sixth and decided that it was time to start something. He singled. Benny Kauff wanted to get back in the good graces of the fans after that disastrous error in the fifth, and he doubled. Steve Evans cracked out another double, scoring Magee and Kauff, and Steve scurried home when Westerzil sent a screamer into left field.

In the next inning, with two down, Magee singled and stole second. He slid into the bag in a cloud of dust and came up yelling, "Come on, Benny, bring me in," but Gene Packard was afraid Benny might do that very thing, and so gave that gent a pedestrian's ticket to first. Steve Evans tried hard to bring both men in again, but he was tossed out at first, Stovall to Packard. Again in the ninth, with two down, the Brookfeds' chances looked promising when Anderson walked and Magee sailed to the plate with his favorite stick in hand. Anderson tried for second, however, and was tagged and the game ended. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Chadb'e, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R'lings, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stovall, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perring, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kruger, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenw'y, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilmore, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Packard, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	30	4	6	27	18

BROOKFEDS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magee, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kauff, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'zil, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coop'r, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Myers, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holt, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Murphy.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	32	3	8	26	13

Errors—Westerzil, Kauff, Kenworthy.
*Batted for Wilson in the ninth inning.
†Kruger out, hit by batted ball.

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Brookfeds .......[illegible]—3
Kansas City .....[illegible]—4
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Two-base hits—Perring, Kauff, Evans. Sacrifice flies—Rawlings, Brown. Stolen bases—Kenworthy, Gilmore, (2,) Perring, Magee. First base on errors—Brookfeds, 1; Kansas City, 1. Left on bases—Kansas City, 4; Brookfeds, 7. Double plays—Packard, Rawlings, and Stovall; Holt, Magee, and Cooper; Wilson and Cooper. Struck out—By Wilson, 4; by Packard, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Packard, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Chifeds Victors in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Chicago won the final game of the series here today. Frequent changes were made in pitchers. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zwil'g, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mann, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'kl'd, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farr'l, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beck, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J'ks'n, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John'n, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'Con'l, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Flack	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total.	43	10	12	27	10

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'K'e, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scheer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lap'e, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huhn, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esm'd, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rari'n, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reul'br, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Schaefer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
‡G.W'h's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Batted for Black in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Reulbach in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Brandon in ninth inning.

Errors—Wilson, Smith, Campbell, (2,) McKechnie, Laporte, Huhn, Scheer, Reulbach.

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Chicago .........[illegible]—10
Newark ..........[illegible]—5
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Hits—Off Black, 4 in 6 innings; off Johnson, 3 in [illegible] inning; [illegible] off Reulbach, [illegible]. Three-base hits—[illegible]. Stolen bases—Mann, Wickland, Scheer, McKechnie. Struck out—By Black, [illegible]; by Johnson, [illegible]; by Reulbach, [illegible]. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1. Batter hit—By Black, Campbell. Double plays—Farrell and Smith. Passed balls—Rariden, Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Pittsfeds Clean Up Series.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Pittsburgh had an easy time winning today's game from Baltimore, 10 to 4, making a cleanup of the series. The visitors bunched three of their hits off Suggs, whose wildness proved very expensive. Konetchy's two-base smash, which cleared the bases in the seventh with two on, was a feature. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kelley, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bergh'r, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mowrey, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K'chy, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oakes, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewis, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'dley, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berry, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leclair, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barger, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	33	10	10	27	14

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinn, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walsh, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knabe, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duncan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doolan, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suggs, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Russell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	33	4	9	27	14

*Batted for Suggs in eighth inning.

Errors—Konetchy, Lewis, Duncan, Walsh, Kirkpatrick, Knabe.

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Pittsburgh ......[illegible]—10
Baltimore .......[illegible]—4
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Two-base hits—Bradley, (2,) Lewis, Doolan. Home run—Oakes. Stolen bases—Kelley, Barger. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 3; Baltimore, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mowrey, Doolan, Duncan, Lewis, Berry, Berghammer. Double play—Barger, Berry, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Baltimore, 10; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—Off Leclair, 3; off Suggs, 5; off Barger, 2. Hits—Off Leclair, 7 in five and one-third innings; off Barger, 2 in three and two-thirds innings; off Suggs, 5 in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leclair, (Walsh;) by Suggs, (Lewis.) Struck out—By Suggs, 1; by Leclair, 10; by Barger, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

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St. Louis Wins in Fourteenth.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10.—The closing game of the St. Louis series today developed into a fourteen-inning battle that went to the visitors 5 to 3. Four singles, a sacrifice fly, and a bad throw to the plate by Downey netted St. Louis two runs in the fourteenth, and the Buffalo failed to score. Hits were credited to Johnson, Herbert, Vaughn, and Drake in the crucial inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'dw'l, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobin, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dr'ke, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'rt'n, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miller, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K'b'y	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H'tley, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deal, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J'nson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herb't, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†V'ghn, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	50	5	13	42	18

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hofman, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dalton, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Engle, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D'ney, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schulz, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
And's'n, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bed't, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*McD'n'd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
§Agler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blair, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	47	3	9	42	19

*Batted for Miller in fourteenth inning.
†Batted for Bridwell in third inning.
‡Batted for Schulz in fifth inning.
§Batted for Allen in eleventh inning.

Errors—Kirby, Downey, (2.)

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St. Louis .......[illegible]—5
Buffalo .........[illegible]—3
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Two-base hits—Herbert, Dalton, Drake, Kirby, Engle. Stolen bases—Hofman, Hartley, Allen, Downey, Borton, Johnson, (2,) Chase, Drake. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3. Sacrifice hits—Engle, Chase, and Louden. Sacrifice fly—Tobin. Double plays—[illegible]. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Buffalo, 13. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—Off Herbert, 5; off Schulz, 2; off Anderson, 1; off Bedient, 3. Hits—Off Schulz, 5 in four innings; off Bedient, 8 in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Herbert, 1. Struck out—By Herbert, 3; by Schulz, 1; by Bedient, 2. Wild pitches—By Anderson, 1; by Bedient, 1. Passed ball—Allen. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.

CORNELL PITCHER WEAKENS

Johnson Allows Notre Dame Two Hits Up to Eleventh, Then Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 10.—A batting rally by Notre Dame in the eleventh inning this afternoon gave the Westerners a 5 to 2 victory over Cornell. Up to that frame Johnson had allowed the visitors only two hits, but in the eleventh inning a bunt by Wells and singles by Dugan, Lathrop, and Mills and a sacrifice by Bergmann netted the Indians four runs. In Cornell's half of this inning the Ithacans had three men on bases, but only one run was scored. Streble, batting for Johnson, was hit by a pitched ball and crossed the plate on Bills's grounder. An error by Keating and Mills's three-base hit gave Notre Dame one run in the fourth. Cornell scored in the first when Mullen came in from second on Wells's wild throw. The score:

NOTRE DAME.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gman, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dugan, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L'throp, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mills, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kenny, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'm'dy, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elw'rd, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walsh, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	38	5	6	33	22

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cord'n, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mullen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dwig, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clary, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K'tg, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sut'by, rf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burpee, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Strebel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	37	2	9	33	14

*Batted for Johnson in the eleventh inning.

Errors—Mills, (2,) Wells, Keating, Johnson.

```
Notre Dame ......[illegible]—5
Cornell .........[illegible]—2
```

Three-base hit—Mills. Sacrifice hits—Bills, Burpee, Bergman. Struck out—By Johnson, 11; by Wells, 8. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Wells, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Wells, 2. Wild pitch—Johnson. Umpire—Mr. Flynn, Buffalo. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Brown Slugs the Ball Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., May 10.—Brown defeated Dartmouth here today in a heavy hitting game on the part of Brown by the score of 11 to 1. Brown batted two pitchers out of the box and secured eighteen hits. Brown put the game on ice in the first inning, scoring eight runs. Dartmouth's lone tally came in the second. Six three-baggers and a home run were the features of the game. The score:

BROWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dyke, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
And's, ss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mur'y	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rab't'n, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Don'v'n, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pein'h	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr'm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ormsby, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M'phy, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crowell, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	40	11	18	27	12

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ms, lf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esk'ne, 2b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull, cf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gerrish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Th'h'r, 3b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doyle, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Poore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..	32	1	3	27	15

*Batted for Doyle in fifth inning.

Errors—Eskeline, Theilscher, (2,) Gerrish, (3,) Andrews, Murray.

```
Dartmouth .......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brown ...........[illegible]—11
```

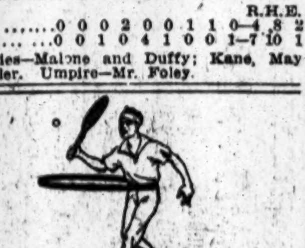
Home run—Cram. Three-base hits—Theilscher, Paine, Andrews, Ormsby, Crowell, Cram. Sacrifice hits—Andrews, (2,) Cram. Stolen bases—Murphy, (Dartmouth,) 2. First base on balls—Off Doyle, 2; off Holmes, 1; off Crowell, 1. Struck out—By Doyle, 2; by Holmes, 2; by Crowell, 7. Double play—Gerrish, Eskeline, and Paine. Left on bases—Brown, [illegible]; Dartmouth, [illegible]. Wild pitch—Donovan, 2. Hit by pitcher—Bull. Umpire—Mr. Innis. Time of game—Two hours.

Fordham Juniors Beat Seniors.

By a victory over the Seniors in their game at Fordham Field yesterday, the Junior nine tied the near-graduates for first place in the interclass baseball series. The score was 7 to 4. Malone, who has won all but one of the games he pitched so far, proved easy for the Juniors, giving ten hits. O'Brien's work in left field and the splendid support of Murray at shortstop for the Seniors [illegible] several sure scores. [illegible] Roy O'Connell, Assistant Manager of the Maroon 'Varsity, [illegible] Kane then came through with a single, scoring O'Connell. May succeeded Kane in the sixth with the bases full and one out, but he retired the next two batters on strikeouts.

```
                R.H.E.
Seniors ........[illegible]
Juniors ........[illegible]
```

Batteries—Malone and Duffy; Kane, May and Butler. Umpire—Mr. Foley.



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FIGHT TO GET BOXING FILMS INTO STATES

Judge Hough Hears Counsel For and Against Admission of Welsh-Ritchie Pictures.

Freddie Welsh, holder of the lightweight championship title, was scheduled to appear before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court in the Woolworth Building and tell how he won the title from Willie Ritchie in Olympic Hall, London, on July 7, 1914, but neither Freddie nor his lawyer put in an appearance, much to the disappointment of the gathering, who had hoped to hear the details of the famous contest.

Welsh's appearance in court was to have been made in an attempt to show that it was neither a "prizefight nor a pugilistic encounter" in which he had won the title from the American and so permit of the entrance to this country of the moving pictures of the battle.

George Considine brought 3,542 feet of motion picture film to the United States showing the two men in the encounter, but according to the Sims act passed July 31, 1912, "movies" of prize fights or pugilistic encounters are forbidden admission to this country and also forbidden carriage in inter-State commerce, so the films were detained by customs officials on the contention that they came within their category.

Mr. Considine through his attorney, Frank S. O'Neill, SState Boxing Commissioner, is attempting to show that the films do not come within the meaning of the act, but Assistant United States District Attorney John Walker's assertion is that they do, and yesterday he submitted a brief in which he gave dictionary derivations tending to show that a prizefight and pugilistic encounter are one and the same and the films should be barred. Frank S. O'Neill will probably submit a brief on the question today.

SAILOR FALTERS NEAR END.

Tommy Robinson of Fleet Only Gets Draw with Moody.

Tommy Robinson, one of the tars here with the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy, boxed six rounds to a draw with Charles Moody of Brooklyn in one of the main bouts at the weekly matinée of the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday. The sailor gave a good account of himself in the first three rounds, which were all in his favor, but he could not go the full route at his early speed, and Moody consequently evened the contest in the final three sessions.

In another feature bout scheduled for six rounds, Battling Waters of Brooklyn was knocked out in the second round by Young Gorman of Maspeth. Up to the time of the knockout blow the contest was all in Waters's favor. A right-hand blow to the jaw settled him.

As usual, there was a wealth of good boxing in the three-round semi-professional exhibitions, a few of which failed to go the limit. They resulted as follows:

Young Silva and Kid Whitey drew. Matty Baldwin and Young Spino were ordered out of the ring in the second round for stalling. [illegible] and Frankie Fora drew [illegible] Young Fisher, Elmer Green knocked out Young Nelson [illegible] Charlie Chaplin in two rounds. Kid Ad[illegible] knocked out Frankie Buck in the second round. Young Kramer and Young Daly drew. Pete White outpointed Battling Butts. Young Cooper and Young Nesk drew and Jack Kaufman and Young Spiegel drew.

Popular Boxers at 135th Street Club

The two ten-round bouts which will be staged at the 135th Street A. C. Tuesday night of next week are attracting considerable attention. The contestants are local boys and each one has a legion of followers. Charles Harvey, the crack Harlem lightweight, will meet Leach Cross, the hard hitting east side dentist, in the final number, while Benny Leonard, the clever Bronx lightweight, will clash with Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn in the semi-final. It will cost the management of the club $2,800 for the two bouts. Cross is to receive a guarantee of $1,300, and Harvey, Leonard, and Callahan $500 each. It is one of the best local cards that has been arranged in many months, and it promises to produce some fine action. Harvey and Cross are battlers of the same style, both being aggressive, hard-hitting warriors. Leonard and Callahan are two more clever performers and are expected to give a fine exhibition of scientific boxing.

Kilbane at Broadway Club.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will present as its star attraction tonight Johnny Kilbane, the world's featherweight champion, and Mel Coogan, the fistic idol of Flatbush, in a ten-round bout which should fairly sizzle with action. Coogan finished training yesterday and is in excellent condition and at the required weight—129 pounds ringside. Kilbane is anxious to prove that he is capable of giving and taking punishment, and [illegible] Jimmy Dunn, is confident that he will win by a "K. O." Young Gilbert and Johnny Clinton, Tommy Cox and Walter Hanson, Hack Wallack and Jack Navin will finish the fireworks in the six-round sessions to precede the main event.

Daly Defeats Coleman with Cue.

Maurice Daly last night began a series of exhibition matches in which he will oppose the leading amateurs of this city in competition at 18.2 balk line billiards at his academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. Daly's opponent in the first game of the series was Hal A. Coleman, who last winter won the national amateur Class B championship title, and after twenty-three innings of play, in which the veteran was not forced to extend himself, Daly was returned the winner by the score of 250 to 141.

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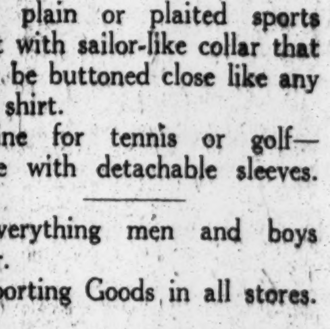
CON HOYT'S QUICK FLOP.

Veteran Boxer Gets Enough as Substitute in Half a Round.

Sometime far back in history there was a boxer named Con Hoyt, and he was brought from his retirement last night to box Joe Woods of Brooklyn at the Olympic A. C. in place of Whitey Allen, who failed to put in an appearance. Hoyt was counted out about the middle of the first round, but it was not a knockout. Woods, a young giant, let hit veteran gently on the jaw, and Hoyt, after a few moments' hesitation, flopped to the floor, while Referee Billy Roche counted him out. The crowd very forcibly expressed their opinion of what was to have been a ten-round bout. Hoyt's weight was 168, and Woods weighed 172.

Gardner Brooks knocked out Johnny Kelly in the third round of what was to have been a ten-round go. In the opening session each boy scored a clean knockdown. Brooks was easily the better boxer of the two, and after the first round he kept away from Kelly's powerful left swing. Brooks cut his opponent up pretty badly and quickly wore him down, sending him to the floor under a shower of blows near the end of the third round.

In the four-round preliminaries Jack Hayes won from Johnny Murphy and Harlem Danny Burns won from Kid Edwards.



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Mackinaws, with roll or pencil curl, $3 and $4.
Panamas—young men's shapes as well as more conservative styles, $5, $8, $10 and $12.
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SPORTING EVENTS.
Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. To-day, Tip-Tops vs. Chicago Feds.
Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati.
SWIMMING Prepare for Summer. Learn Privately. Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St.

METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT STARTS—OTHER SPORTS

WOMEN PLAY FAST TENNIS FOR TITLE

Leading Racquet Experts in East Compete in Metropolitan Championship Tourney.

The early rounds of the metropolitan women's tennis championship, played yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., brought out several brilliant matches among many of the best players in the Eastern States. Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities besides New York were well represented, while among the entrants from the metropolitan district were Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, national indoor champion, and Miss Marie Wagner, former title-holder.

Miss Bjurstedt, who has recovered from her injury, was at the top of her form and her hard, low drives eliminated two strong contestants. In the first round the Norwegian expert disposed of Miss Lucille Weil, 6—0, 6—1, and in the second she defeated Mrs. A. G. Miles, one of the leading players in New Jersey. Miss Bjurstedt lost but three games in the four sets she played.

The first appearance of Miss Wagner on the outdoor courts was signalized by a clever victory over Miss Hartley. Miss Wagner's long absence from competition was apparent in the first set, when her opponent forced her to a deuce set. The former champion gradually improved, and allowed her opponent but one set in the second set. Miss Gertrude Della Torre defaulted to Miss Wagner in the first round.

Miss Anna Sheaf of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston showed splendid form and promises to be a dangerous contender for the title. She defeated Miss Darch in straight sets, and although she was not required to show her best form her playing carried a finish of execution that stamps her a player of unusual merit.

One of the surprises of the day was the victory of Miss Ina Kissel over Miss Florence Ballin. It was the most contested match of the tournament and required forty-one games to reach a decision. Two of the sets went to deuce. Miss Kissel played a steady, effective game and captured the first set, after a brilliant rally at 8-6. The pair alternated in the lead in the second until sixteen games had been played, when Miss Ballin broke through her opponents' service and then won her own with the score 10-8. Miss Ballin appeared in difficulties in the third set and Miss Kissel won with very little effort.

Mrs. Marshall McLean, the clever New Jersey player was the only woman to qualify for the fourth round, defeating in succession Mrs. J. W. Jenkins and Miss Helen Bernherd. Mrs. McLean played a clever game, in spite of her many duties as head of the committee.

The double which will start today promise to be exciting. Miss Bjurstedt is paired with Miss Ballin, Miss Myer is to team with Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Barger-Wallach should prove a strong combination. The mixed doubles will start tomorrow. The summary:

Women's Metropolitan Championship Singles, (First Round.)—Miss Carona Winn defeated Mrs. Percy Wilburn, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. C. N. Beard won from Mrs. T. Cassebeer, by default; Miss Helene Pollock won from Mrs. A. Humphries, by default; Mrs. E. C. Lindley won from Miss Bessie Holden, by default; Mrs. Barger-Wallach won from Miss Adele Cragin, by default; Miss Edna Shepard defeated Miss Helen Cousins, 4—6, 6—0, 8—6; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Helen R. Punnett, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Hartley defeated Miss Alice Kortright, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner won from Miss Gertrude Della Torre, by default; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 8—6, 8—10, 6—3; Miss Anne Sheafe defeated Miss Darch, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Miriam Blagden, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. de Gersdorff won from Mrs. Huff, by default; Mrs. A. G. Miles defeated Mrs. E. S. Knapp, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Lucille Weil, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Hilah French won from Miss Claire Seidenburg, by default; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Margaret Taylor, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; Miss Alberta Weber defeated Mrs. W. H. S. Voss, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round, (first round byes.)—Miss Stella Grossman defeated Miss C. Mordecai, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Elsa Kahn, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. B. Briggs defeated Miss Katharine Force, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Carona Winn defeated Miss Louise Witherbee, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2; Mrs. Beard defeated Miss Pollock, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4; Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeated Mrs. Lindley, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Hartley, 8—6, 6—1; Miss Cassel defeated Mrs. de Gersdorff, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Malla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Miles, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Maud Jaretzki won from Miss Weber by default; Miss Helen Simpson won from Miss Cornelia Delafield by default; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Mrs. J. W. Jenkins, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Helen Bernhard won from Mrs. Herbert Carlesbach by default.

Third Round.—Mrs. McLean defeated Miss Bernhard, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Washburn Surprises Pell.

Watson M. Washburn, the Harvard tennis expert, sprung a surprise on Theodore R. Pell in the semi-final round of the Class A, men's singles of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at Forest Hills. Washburn was at his best, and outplayed his opponent in two short sets. Pell failed to get his stroke, and scored but three games in the two sets, Washburn winning 6—1, 6—2. The second semi-final match will be played this afternoon, and an effort will be made to stage the final tomorrow.

Columbia Freshmen Win at Tennis.

Columbia University freshmen won from the Poly Prep tennis team yesterday, three matches to two. The losers were easily outclassed in the singles, but they put up a stubborn fight in the doubles. Summary:

Singles.—Kimbardt, Columbia, defeated Raymond, Poly Prep, 6—4, 6—2; Ruckgabes, Poly Prep, defeated C. Hollander, Columbia, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Knox, Columbia, defeated Francis, Poly Prep, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles.—Kimhardt and Knox, Columbia, defeated Francis and Noyes, Poly Prep, 6—3, 10—12, 3—6; Ruckgaber and Raymond, Poly Prep, defeated Katz and Boyce, Columbia, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Springfield Beats Tufts at Net.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. defeated Tufts in tennis today, 5 to 1. Tufts won one doubles match.

Arrangements for Specialty Show.

At the monthly meeting of the Boston Terrier Club of New York, which was held last night at the Hotel Gregorian, arrangements were made by the Bench Show Committee for the specialty show, which will be held at the Gedney Farms Hotel, White Plains, on Friday, June 18. Mrs. George H. Pell, the Secretary, notified the members that she had already received a large number of entries, and that the specials offered by members and friends were unusually numerous.

TENNIS PLAYERS ADVANCE.

Four Contestants in Bronx Championship Tourney Win.

Three players reached the round before the semi-final in the tennis tournament for the Bronx County championship in men's singles yesterday on the courts of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club at Mosholu Parkway, which brings half of the round to a completion. Arthur M. Lovibond, the Seventh Regiment crack; Allen Behr, cousin to Karl H. Behr, and J. H. Steinkamp were the trio of players to join S. Howard Voshell, who qualified on Sunday. J. H. Steinkamp and Behr had easy victories, the former winning from E. M. Behar and the latter defeating E. Nolan. Both matches were decided in straight sets. Lovibond found unexpected opposition in G. H. Croley, who forced the military player to three hard sets to win, at 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. Lovibond had previously won from Abraham Bassford, Jr., 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

King Smith, another member of the Seventh Regiment team, won two matches. In the second round Smith blanked E. H. Hooker in the first set, but was carried to 8—6 in the second. The second match was brilliant, Ingo Hartmann being Smith's opponent. The left-hand service of Hartmann bothered Smith considerably, but an aggressive attack carried Smith successfully through. The second set went to deuce several times before Smith won at 11—9. The summary:

Bronx Championship, Men's Singles.—Second Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Bernard Wiseltier by default; Eugene Nolan defeated A. Mandelskamp by default; J. L. Woodruff defeated C. G. Burroughs by default; King Smith defeated E. H. Hooker, 6—0, 8—6; Ingo Hartmann defeated Norman Johnson, 6—3, 6—3; G. A. L. Dionne defeated Allen Tobey, 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round—Eugene Nolan defeated J. L. Woodruff by default; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; King Smith defeated Ingo Hartmann, 6—3, 11—9; Charles Chambers defeated M. E. Fox, 6—0, 6—1.

Fourth Round—J. H. Steinkamp defeated E. M. Behar, 6—1, 6—3; Allen Behr defeated E. Nolan, 6—3, 6—1; A. M. Lovibond defeated G. H. Croley, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

MISS RAMSAY GOLF VICTOR.

English Woman Defeats Miss Margaret Curtis at Brookline.

BROOKLINE, Mass., May 10.—Miss Vera Ramsay of England, a runner-up in the British woman's golf championship in 1911, who is now in this country in connection with Red Cross work, astonished the gallery at the Country Club in an open team competition today by defeating Miss Margaret Curtis, a former United States woman's champion, by 3 up and 1 to play. Miss Ramsay outdrove Miss Curtis at every hole, and approximating three holes turned in a medal score of 87.

Harry Vardon Goes 18 Holes in 64.

The wonderful score of 64 has just been accomplished by Harry Vardon, the famous English professional golfer, on his own course at the South Herts Club at Totteridge. Vardon, who was 45 years of age last Sunday, has been playing brilliantly of late, which promised splendidly for his arranged tour of the United States, now abandoned. On the occasion of his latest performance, Vardon went out in 31 and came home in 33. His only mistake was an over-strong putt, which resulted in a 4 at the shortest hole on the course. He tried for a 2, so as to be out in 29.

Inwood Opens Golf Season.

The Inwood Country Club formally opened its schedule over the week end with an eighteen hole medal play handicap. There were ninety starters and the high wind kept the scores more on the high side than usual. Harold A. Steiner, the club champion, won the gross cup with 90, while the net fell to N. Fried for his card of 105—32—73.

NEWS FOR THE ATHLETES.

Current gossip in athletic circles of the University of Pennsylvania has it that Dr. Alvin Kraenzlein will be the successor to George Orton, who will resign at the expiration of the present athletic year as trainer of the Blue and Red track and field men. Orton announced a short time ago that he will have to give up his trainership through pressure of more important business.

Pennsylvania alumni are of the opinion that their Alma Mater owes the position of trainer to Kraenzlein. He was one of the most noted athletes ever turned out from the Philadelphia institution, knows many of the tricks of the game that Mike Murphy used in developing his numerous stars, and incidentally was responsible for Meredith and several other of the present Pennsylvania track leaders. Kraenzlein was trainer at Mercersburg Academy when Meredith was developed into one of the world's greatest athletes.

Following Mercersburg, Kraenzlein took a position with the University of Michigan, and established such a name for himself that he was engaged for a number of years to teach Germans how to train their athletes. Just before the war broke out last year the dentist-trainer received intimation that it would be safer for him in this country than in Germany, and Kraenzlein took his leave of the empire. He expected to return to Germany, but he has changed his opinion recently, and would willingly take up where Orton leaves off.

"Old Harry" Grumpelt will be active again this Summer, scoring points for the New York Athletic Club in the running high jump. The veteran jumper, who has been in the game for almost fifteen years, wrote Paul Pilgrim yesterday that he would be ready to take part in the senior metropolitan championships, which undoubtedly will be held next month. Last year, his fourteenth in competition, Grumpelt finished third to Oler and Jennings in the Mets.

Before going to Princeton on Friday night Johnny Mack, coach of the Yale track team, had a talk with Paul Pilgrim in the New York A. C. clubhouse, and the result probably will be the addition of several Yale men to the Mercury Foot squad next month. Mack has a lot of good material on his squad this year, and he always desires to place his men in good hands during the time they are away from college during the Summer vacation.

Seven events open to Amateur Athletic Union men appear on the program for the Post Office clerks' games at Celtic Park on Sunday afternoon, May 23. Many of the metropolitan champions have already entered the meet.

If suitable terms can be agreed upon, Stevens Institute in Hoboken will have the honor of staging the tryouts for the national championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in August. The A. A. U. has been dickering with the Hoboken authorities for some days, but the terms offered by the Stevens people do not meet with the approval of Secretary Rubien of the A. A. U.

CASCADILLA CREW BARRED FROM RACE

Ithaca Schoolboys Not Eligible to Row in Special Race for Schoolboys on May 31.

Cascadilla School of Ithaca, N. Y., will not be permitted to enter a crew in the eight-oared shell race for high schools in the regatta of the New York Rowing Association on the Harlem River on May 31. This decision was reached after a heated discussion at a meeting of the association held last night at the New York A. C. The declination of the Ithaca school's request to take part in the contest was made on the grounds that the race was for juniors in the strict sense of the word—that is, open only to high or preparatory school oarsmen within fifty miles of New York who have never pulled an oar on a winning crew.

Through a mistake posters were printed for the association designating this race as being open to "junior eight-oar crews of high schools and schools." The delegates who contended that Cascadilla was eligible for the schoolboy race based their stand on the definition of a "schoolboy junior" as interpreted by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The governing rowing body classifies all schoolboys as juniors until they have won a race in open competition, so that if a boy was in ten winning school boats he would still be eligible for a junior schoolboy race. This definition is accepted by schools of Philadelphia and other cities, but when it was decided last year to have a schoolboy race on the Harlem the New York Association adopted its own definition of the term junior, as was within its jurisdiction.

Sam Cramer, of the Lone Star Boat Club, who has been giving much of his time to prepare the High School of Commerce crew for the Decoration Day race, strenuously objected to Cascadilla and threatened to give up coaching the New York boys if the Ithacans were permitted to enter.

It is probable that next year a special scholboy race will be held in connection with the Harlem regatta, in which Cascadilla, Exeter, Andover, Groton, Central High School of Philadelphia and others will be invited to enter. But owing to the immature stage of rowing among the local high school boys, it was deemed unfair to permit a school with the reputation which Cascadilla possesses for rowing to enter.

De Witt Clinton is still without an eight-oar shell for the Memorial Day race, but Columbia University will take care of them if they cannot get a shell from ony local clubs. Some of the clubs are also without the necessary boats. Chairman Sturcke related how his club, the Woodcliffs of New Jersey, loaned their four-oared barge, and then their junior oarsmen decided they would like to enter the junior four-oar barge race. Mr. Sturcke could not recall the boat, so he told his men they were "not good enough" to take part in the event.

On a special vote of the delegates, Lovejoy of the New Rochelle High School was declared eligible for this year's schoolboy race. He was on a winning schoolboy crew last year.

President Sturcke will visit Philadelphia tomorrow to endeavor to secure the entries of three local clubs for a junior quadruple sculls race. The Malta and Fairmont clubs of Philadelphia have asked the New York association to add an event of this nature to their programme, but if the request is granted all the entries will have to come from Philadelphia.

The War Department will be consulted some time this week by a committee of the association to see what assistance it can render in having the Harlem cleared of much of the debris which handicaps oarsmen in their practice work. A great part of the boxes and other stuff that floats up the river comes from a dumping station near 125th Street, and this place will be singled out in the fight to clear the river.

A special committee was appointed to work on a regatta which will be held next year on the Passaic River in connection with a Newark celebration.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Borrow and Luke McLuke Assigned Top Weight in Stake Race.

Weights for the Metropolitan Handicap, which will be run on the opening day of the New York racing season at Belmont Park on May 20, were announced yesterday. There is only two pounds difference between the first five horses nominated among the thirty-seven on the list, Borrow and Luke McLuke being assigned the top impost of 126, while Roamer and Harmonicon are loaded with 125 pounds each, and Rock View must take up 124 pounds. The weights follow:

Borrow	126	Tartar	103
Luke McLuke	126	Leo Skolny	101
Roamer	125	The Finn	102
Harmonicon	125	Trial by Jury	102
Rock View	124	Iron Duke	100
Buckhorn	119	Phosphor	100
Stromboli	118	Kilkenny Boy	100
Flying Ship	115	Addie M.	100
Ruskin	115	Hauberk	99
Robert Bradley	110	Charter Maid	97
Flittergold	110	The Masquerader	97
Punch Bowl	110	King Simon	95
Charlestonian	109	Cliff Field	95
Pandean	108	Fair Count	95
Pebbles	108	Harry, Jr.	95
Slumber 2d	107	Sam McMeekin	95
Magnet	106	Singsong	92
High Noon	104	My King	90
Sharpshooter	103		

Penalties accrue from 6 P. M. Monday, May 10.

Weights for Hunt Meet Handicaps.

The following weights are for the handicaps to be run Saturday at Belmont Park at the meet of the United Hunts Association:

Hillside Handicap; about five furlongs. Ambrose, 165 pounds; Bartlett, 145; Culvert, 161; Exemplar, 135; Fenmouse, 150; Lily Orme, 155; Mack B. Eubanks, 150; Mr. Specs, 163; Muskmelon, 135; Otto Floto, 140; Rosa Russell, 135; Tommie Thompson, 150; True as Steel, 163.

Greentree Steeplechase for hunters; about two and a half miles. Aggravate, 139 pounds; Ben Cabell, 148; Conqueror, 170; Cloud, 159; Descendant, 145; Duke of Duluth, 160; Floral Artist, 159; Knight of Merci, 148; M. J. Shannon, 150; Royal Amber, 154; Web Carter, 162.

Queens Open Steeplechase; about two miles. Aggravate, 149 pounds; Adventuress, 146; Abdon, 147; Cabaret, 154; Foxcraft, 140; Frijolee, 148; Mission, 160; Meeting House, 154; Native Maid, 138; Roland Pardee, 132; Rahab, 146; Royal Amber, 154; Unmask, 159; Wooltex, 145.

Harlem Y. C. Racing Schedule.

The racing season of the Harlem Yacht Club promises to be one of the best in the history of the organization. On Decoration Day will be the annual regatta, open to all boats up to and including Class P. As this is practically the first race of the season, a large entry list is assured. On Aug. 21 the club will hold a long distance race to Stratford Shoal and return, which will be open to cabin yachts in cruising trim, rating over seventeen feet and not over thirty-one feet, racing measurement, enrolled in any recognized club. During the season there will be three "In Bay" races, during the months of June, July, and August. These races will be open only to boat owners who are members of the club and will be sailed in two divisions. In place of awarding a prize for each race, the Regatta Committee have decided to give a substantial series prize for each division. These races will be on the Larchmont point system, and probably the handicaps will be "blind," so that the owners will be kept in the dark regarding their positions. Ex-Commodore George W. Jarchow has offered a prize for the race in September, open to members' boats who finish in the Decoration Day Regatta. The Regatta Committee consists of Edwin H. Tucker, Chairman; ex-Commodore F. C. Sullivan, and Philip Fox.

WASHINGTON TURNS TO HORSE SHOW

McLean, Stotesbury and Homewood Stables Win Most of the Ribbons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Sport-loving Washington spent the afternoon at the Capital City Horse Show, where seventeen classes were exhibited. The chief events included the contests of army teams, Class 70, open to all hunters, in which the Homewood Stable of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hitt took the blue ribbon, with Nancy Pansy; with E. B. McLean's Alarm second, and the contest for the MacMurray Cup. In this last-named class, with thirty-five horses entered, the donor, Miss Ethel McMurray, took her place in the judges' box. The cup, one of the handsomest of the show's trophies, was won by E. B. McLean's Ravello, with Alarm of the same stable taking second ribbon.

In the ladies' road saddle class, Miss Alice Mann of Washington and Miss Marion du Pont of Wilmington took first and second honors.

E. B. McLean, the Homewood Stable, which is in Virginia, and E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, were among the patrons of the show, each taking ribbons in almost every class.

In addition to the large army contingent from this city and Fort Myer, the patrons included the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, the President of the Federal Reserve Board, Charles S. Hamlin and Mrs. Hamlin; Mr. Brun, the Minister from Denmark; Mrs. Mackey-Smith, the Misses Mackey-Smith, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bronson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Dr. and Mrs. Adolf C. Miller, Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Miss Jane Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mitchell, Mrs. Draper, Miss Margaret Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mrs. Fletcher Harper of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Emory, Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLanahan, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooke, the Misses Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. George Myer, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry Breckenridge, Miss Margaret Breckenridge, Hugh Legare, the Misses Patten, Mr. and Mrs. James Parmelee, and Miss Maury.

CYCLE RACING NOTES.

Under the leadership of Frank L. Kramer, President of the American Racing Cyclists' Union, the cyclists have selected May 19 as the date on which they will conduct a Floyd A. MacFarland memorial meet. All the proceeds will go to the widow of the late racing manager. It will be the first night race meeting of the Summer season. All the riders have responded to the call and an interesting card of races will be put on the program. MacFarland, it develops, did not leave much property, though in his day he earned many thousands of dollars in the game. The manager carried no life insurance. Mrs. MacFarland has returned to her home in Buffalo and the body of the late manager has been sent to that city for interment.

Clarence Carman, the American motor paced champion, who has been doing a vaudeville turn on the rollers with Joseph Fogler the Brooklyn cyclist, has signed a contract to ride on the tracks controlled by the Cycle Racing Association and will make his first appearance of the season at the Boston track on May 22. Carman will on that day be matched against Wiley and Mandonna in a special match race. Carman has kept in fine condition, but will start in active training next week, working out at Brighton Beach. Fogler has not signed a contract as yet this season, but it is expected that with the end of his vaudeville season he will now come to terms.

John M. Chapman, who was appointed manager to succeed MacFarland, has also been named Secretary of the Cycle Racing Association, taking the place of Edward De B. Newman, who resigned recently.

TROOPERS PLAY POLO.

Whites Defeat Reds in Squadron A Series at Van Cortlandt Park.

Squadron A polo teams played their second match of the season yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park. Ten players reported, and by the time the game was called, at 5 o'clock, there was a fringe of spectators along one side of the field. The teams lined up as the Whites and the Reds. The former won by 3 goals to 1. Both sides played a surprisingly fast game for so early in the season. The ponies—the squadron having acquired a number of new ones—were fast and in fine shape. The players also showed a vast improvement in their stick work over their performances in the opening match. They followed the ball with greater accuracy and rode straighter.

The Reds were the first to score, the tally coming in the opening period. The ball had only been in play for about a minute, when, from a scrimmage in front of the Whites' goal, Bolton shot the sphere between the uprights.

The Whites even matters up in the second chukker, when Johnson tallied for his team from a difficult angle, the ball being almost on the sideboards. Eaton added another in the third, which gave the Whites the lead.

For teams playing on the flat the sides were quite evenly matched. There was hardly two goals difference between them. The Whites, if anything, were a little better mounted than their opponents. Neither side was able to tally in the fourth period. Captain Strong took E. B. Rives's place on the Red team and Captain Thomas succeeded J. F. Johnson at back for the Whites. The latter has a nasty spill soon after entering the game, but was not hurt.

COLUMBIA-STUYVESANT TIE.

Freshmen and School Teams Each Score 45 in Annual Meet.

The freshmen of Columbia and Stuyvesant High School held their annual track meet yesterday, with the result a tie at 45 points. Both teams alternated back and forth in the first three events, the freshmen winning first and second in the 120-yard high hurdles, Stuyvesant retaliating in the 100-yard dash, and the yearlings repeating in the mile.

W. A. White, '18, and Maynard White, Stuyvesant, tied for second honors with two firsts, Albrecht of Stuyvesant leading them with two firsts and a second. Summary:

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by W. A. White, 1918; Brown, 1918, second; Banks, Stuyvesant, third. Time—0:18 4-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by M. White, Stuyvesant; Albrecht, Stuyvesant, second; Mahnken, 1918, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Osswalt, 1918; Huelsenbeck, 1918, second; Miller, Stuyvesant, third. Time—5.00 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Albrecht, Stuyvesant; Doolittle, 1918, second; Zychlinski, 1918, third. Time—0:55 2-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by W. A. White, 1918; Hammerslag, Stuyvesant, second; Brown, 1918, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by M. White, Stuyvesant; Cooper, Stuyvesant, second; Alzamora, 1918, third. Time—0:23.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Huelsenbeck, 1918; Kaufman, 1918, second; Doolittle, 1918, third. Time—2:08 3-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Albrecht, Stuyvesant, 19 feet, 5¼ inches; Bryan, 1918, second, 19 feet, 3 inches; Cooper, Stuyvesant, third, 18 feet, 11 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by Banks, Stuyvesant; Lehman, 1918, and Sinclair, Stuyvesant, tied for second. Height, 5 feet 2 inches.

Shot-Put, 12 Pounds.—Won by Sinclair, Stuyvesant; Ritter, 1918, second; Behlin, Stuyvesant, third. Distance, 45 feet, 1½ inches.

NEW LAW A SETBACK TO MERCHANT FLEET

Can't Man Ships with English-Speaking Crews, Ring Says.

Welding Ring, an expert on deep sea trade conditions, says that costs in manning and operating vessels will be higher under the provisions of the Seaman's law, recently signed by President Wilson, but nobody can as yet be certain what the exact effect will be. The element of increase that has to do with the maritime labor market, he holds, can only be revealed with the passage of time.

"A new requirement is that no United States vessel of 100 tons or more," says Mr. Ring in the current issue of The Americas, "may leave any home port with a crew of which less than three out of every four men understand English. The law reads, 'A crew not less than 75 per cent. of which, in each department thereof, are able to understand any order given by the officers of such vessel,' which might be construed to mean that the men must be expert navigators, or even include Lascar crews of the Pacific, that make excellent seamen and understand exactly what they are to do. But the law is understood to mean that they must understand English. Some shipowners think that they must be citizens of this country, but there seems to be nothing in the law requiring citizenship.

"The practical effect of this requirement, some operators of the ships say, will be to make it next to impossible to man our present sample merchant navy. The vessels of our Atlantic Coast shipping, both coastwise and overseas, are manned largely by foreigners. Officers of United States ships must be citizens. Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, Russians, Spaniards, and Latin Americans fill the crews, as seen on some actual lists, with only an occasional citizen of this country.

"The new law removes all penalties excepting loss of a seaman's personal effects and half the wages due him for desertion of his ship either in a home or a foreign port. The peculiar provisions of the law in this regard seem to shipowners to give unlimited possibilities of mischief and expense in the operation of their ships. Heretofore sailors have shipped for full voyages or longer, and a master could make a contract for withholding all wages for desertion, also have a deserting seaman arrested in a home or foreign port and sent to jail for a month. Consular officers abroad were charged in the old law to discountenance insubordination by every means in their power and to 'reclaim deserters.' All reference to prosecution for desertion has been taken out of the law.

"Sailormen have heretofore had the privilege of drawing half the money due them on arrival at any port. But the master has been able to stipulate this privilege away by special contract. The new law makes such stipulations void. The man must be paid, 'provided, such a demand shall not be made before the expiration of, nor oftener than once in, five days. Any failure on the part of the master to comply with this demand shall release the seaman from his contract, and he shall be entitled to full payment of wages earned. And when the voyage is ended every such seaman shall be entitled to the remainder of the wages which shall then be due him.'

"The man gets half of his money, and if he then deserts cannot be prosecuted. The law specifically applies this privilege of drawing half pay to the seamen of foreign ships in American ports. With the withdrawal of prosecution, desertion on half pay is possible to them also.

"As an illustration to show the difficulty of carrying out this provision some of the steamers that are loaded for West India ports, and also ports of the Pacific Coast, call at as many as fifteen or twenty different ports before the voyage is completed. Providing they are five days apart, it would enable the seamen to collect their half pay at least fifteen or twenty times during an outward voyage. To carry this out would necessitate the employment of a bookkeeper to keep the accounts for the master. This is an extreme illustration, but it is quite possible under the wording of the law.

"The law adds to the official requirements of seamen's menu by specifying five quarts of water per day, instead of four, and two ounces of butter, instead of one. In the case of the specimen 10,000-ton ship this adds 10 gallons of water and 2½ pounds of butter a day to crew requirements.

Almost any shipowner may be able to figure out at once the cost to him upon specific vessels of the additional room, shower baths, and butter, and the diminished earnings by the taking out of cargo space. But what his labor is going to cost him is now the anxious question."

PITCHED BALL KILLS BOY.

Played Throughout Game, but Died from His Injury Yesterday.

Edward Seligman, 17 years old, of 305 Eath Eighty-eighth Street, died in his home last evening as the result of being struck by a pitched ball in a baseball game last Sunday at Westchester Avenue and Furman Street, the Bronx.

Two games were played between the Hempstead baseball team, of which Seligman was a member, and Mike's Old Stars. As Seligman stood in the batter's box in the first game he was knocked down by a pitched ball which struck him on the head. He continued playing, however, throughout the two games.

Sunday night he complained of a headache. He was attended by the family physician, and seemed to recover. He felt normal when he arose yesterday morning, but complained again of a headache in the afternoon. He lapsed into unconsciousness at 5 o'clock, and died an hour later.

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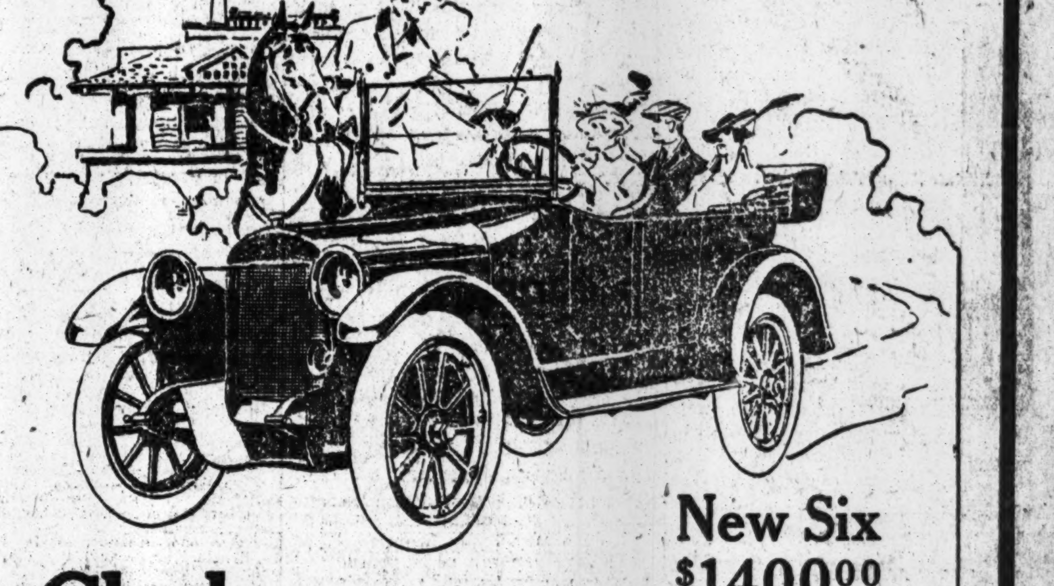

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915.

NOT THE FINAL WORD.

The words President WILSON addressed to four thousand naturalized citizens at Philadelphia last night will not meet the expectations of the twenty times four million Americans who are citizens by birth. He made no direct reference to the subject that is uppermost in the minds of all the people, to the murder of so many of our fellow-citizens by German arms, a deed of desperation that has stirred a deeper feeling in the bosoms of Americans than any by which they have been moved since the close of the civil war. He spoke his thought in those general phrases which—we have his own word for it—he sometimes employs to cloak his real opinions.

But while this utterance of the President does not respond to the feeling of the people, they must see that it was unreasonable to expect him to make a declaration of national policy to this Philadelphia meeting. The occasion was not appropriate, the moment doubtless inopportune. Mr. WILSON did not speak the final word when he said last night that there is such a thing as being so right that a nation does not need to convince others by force that it is right. We are unconquerably right in our conviction that we have suffered at the hands of Germany a wrong that must be atoned for, yet it is not alone to right the wrong that we shall act, if act we must. It is not alone the Lusitania's dead that call upon us to seek redress, it is our own living sense of the peril that would beset us and all peaceful nations if by these frightful methods and in this savage spirit Germany shoud beat back her foes and come to a place of dominance in the world. That must not be. There can be no peace on earth until the Hohenzollern curse is lifted from Germany, until her godless military arrogance is crushed.

That is the thought that the men of this country are now speaking to each other in the deep tone of conviction. Manifestly the President could not, in an address of occasion, give voice to such a thought, nor could he be expected to announce any resolve he may have formed. We must wait, as he is waiting, for the fit moment. It is to be assumed that he has information not yet disclosed to the public, and his purposes must remain in his own keeping until he is ready to proclaim them. While the American people wait upon his decision they are in a state of nervous tension that grows every day more painful, but no sober-minded man will urge hasty action. It is the nation's prayer that we may escape the great calamity of conflict, and it will be the universal hope that there may be in the President's mind some planned way of deliverance that will leave our peace untroubled, our honor free of reproach. WOODROW WILSON is an American, he feels and thinks as an American. We must trust to his wisdom, to his determination, in a time of greatest trial and responsibility, to find the right and just way.

GERMANY'S DEFENSES.

Germany and her defenders feel the need of justification for the destruction of the Lusitania, and they can find none, none that for an instant avails them before the judgment seat of civilization. The German Government sought to make it appear that the Lusitania was actually a ship of war, and so might be sunk without warning. In its official communication given out on Saturday evening it said that "the Lusitania was naturally armed with guns, as were recently most of the English mercantile steamers." The statement is untrue. It was at once denied by the British Government, and Mr. MALONE, the Collector of Customs at this port, declares that "the Lusitania was inspected before sailing, as is customary," and "no guns were found, mounted or unmounted, and the vessel sailed without any armament." Governments in their official communications are not supposed to utter falsehoods. Unless her spy system utterly failed her in this instance, Germany must have known the truth.

The German Government puts forth a further defense that the responsibility for the loss of these 1,400 lives rests on England's policy of a "starvation blockade." Dr. DERNBURG and other defenders of Germany justify the attack upon the Lusitania as a retaliation for England's starvation mode of warfare. But a blockade which inhibits the food supply of an enemy country is a recognized method of warfare, neither cruel nor unusual. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not a cruel man and he had a profound respect for law. Yet the Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field, issued as General Orders No. 100 in April, 1863, instructions drawn up by Dr. LIEBLER which had the benefit of LINCOLN's revision, contain this declaration:

> War is not carried on by arms alone. It is lawful to starve a hostile belligerent, armed or unarmed, so that it leads to the speedier subjection of the enemy.

But there is no room for argument as to the lawfulness of a blockade that cuts off supplies of every kind, including food. It is a measure that tends to shorten war. Nor has the starvation blockade inflicted any suffering upon the women and children or peaceful citizens of Germany. It has been the German boast, it is the common report of correspondents and others observers, that the food supplies of the empire are as yet ample. Moreover, Germany has a way of escape from any possible suffering the cutting off of her food supplies may involve. It is open to her to end the war at any moment. Foodstuffs would then flow in freely. The commander of her submarine gave the 2,000 human beings on the Lusitania no hope of escape, there was no way open to them save such as chance might afford. The German commander did his utmost to kill them all. The defense based on reprisal is destitute of validity.

Dr. DERNBURG in the statement he gave to the newspapers yesterday morning attempts this defense:

> It has been the custom heretofore to take off passengers and crew and tow the ship into port. But a submarine, say 150 feet long, cannot do it. It has no accommodations for either passengers or crew. The submarine is a frail craft and may easily be rammed, and a speedy ship is capable of running away from it.

Therefore it was a justifiable act, without notice or warning, to dispatch a torpedo against the hull of the Lusitania, even though more than 1,400 persons were thus sent to their death. This justification can mean only that the submarine, as a new instrument of war, operates outside the domain of international law and may carry on its work of destruction in disregard of the usages of war. But the German Embassy cited international law and precedent in its protest to the State Department against the construction of submarines at the Bethlehem Iron Works for export to England. It insisted that under the law of the Geneva Arbitration such exports would violate our neutrality. In the German mind, therefore, international law covers submarines when they are intended for England, it has no binding force in respect to German submarines.

Then there is the warning given by the German Embassy's advertisement and by the German proclamation of the war zone. The war zone decree had no warrant in law, and our Government gave official notice that Germany would be held to "strict accountability" for any invasion of our rights under that spurious doctrine. The embassy's warning serves Germany as a defense no better than an assassin's antecedent threatening letter would serve him when on his trial for murder. The Germans tell us that the responsibility for the deaths of the more than 100 Americans who went down with the Lusitania rests upon themselves, that in common prudence they should never have taken passage on that threatened ship. They were within their lawful rights in sailing to England aboard the Lusitania, and the argument based upon considerations of prudence is answered by our Government's warning that Germany must not do the thing she has done, that she would be held to strict accountability for such an act. It was incredible that a nation claiming to be civilized would disregard such a warning, it was even more incredible that a nation which so loudly boasts of civilization would perpetrate a crime so barbarous and damnable.

There is no defense for Germany. There is nothing to be said in her behalf that can diminish her bloodguiltiness. There is no exception to the rule of law that the crew and passengers of a merchant ship which the captor intends to sink must first be removed in safety. Disregard of that rule stamps the captor as an outlaw, and in this case, since the crime was premeditated and carefully planned as executed, Germany has put upon herself the ban of outlawry.

Candid men even in great crises that move to swift action have a natural desire to make up their minds in the light of reason and fact. In the case of the Lusitania the law and the facts are absolutely unmistakable. They leave Germany no defense. They leave no excuse save that of willful perverseness for those who seek to defend her.

A CALL FOR DEFENSE.

The call of the National Security League for an immediate improvement of our defenses on land and water is signed by men who cannot be charged even by peace advocates with jingoism or a disposition to arouse the war spirit. The call or "open letter" was prepared before the present excitement, as the result of careful deliberation, and it bears the names among others of JOSEPH H. CHOATE, ALTON B. PARKER, and HENRY L. STIMSON. It sets forth clearly the inadequacy of our present mobile army and the weakness of our coast defenses, which are matters of common knowledge. It urges the building up of the National Guard to its normal strength provided by law, and demands the formation, as quickly as possible, of organized reserve forces for both the national army and the State troops. It dwells upon the navy's need of scout cruisers, battleship cruisers, aeroplanes, and mine layers. It demands a correction of the present wasteful methods of disbursing the funds supplied for the army and navy and the adoption of a "definite military policy."

This letter has been sent to all members of Congress and officers of the Federal and State Governments, and has been widely distributed also among private citizens. It sounds no note of alarm, but indicates a real necessity, which must be met.

BASED ON MISAPPREHENSION.

It is not to be expected that the investigation of the circumstances of the loss of the Lusitania which has been ordered by the British Board of Trade will reveal any negligence on the part of the ship's officers or lack of discipline among the crew. Indeed, discipline seems to have been maintained until the vessel sank. The statements of a few passengers of their experience in the brief period of intense excitement after the second torpedo struck the hull have no great weight as testimony. For instance, it has been charged that the crew were ordered not to lower the boats, but Captain TURNER has explained that, although the engines were disabled by the first torpedo, the Lusitania was still moving rapidly, and it is obviously impossible to lower boats from a moving ship. After the vessel had listed, one side of it was far out of the water, so that boats on that side could not be used, while too little time remained before the culmination of the disaster for lowering all on the other side. There seems to be ample testimony now that Captain TURNER made no mistakes. He followed the course specified by the British Admiralty, from whom he received two messages while nearing the Irish coast, to which he replied. The ship was proceeding at the speed usually maintained in those waters.

Criticism of the British Admiralty for not providing an armored convoy is seen now to have been founded on misapprehension. In the House of Commons yesterday the First Lord of the Admiralty said that the resources of the British Navy did not enable the Admiralty "to provide destroyer escorts for mail and passenger ships." The fact has been overlooked, also, that in war the status of a convoyed merchant vessel is precisely that of a warship, and that to provide a convoy of destroyers would be to invite submarine attack. The war vessels have been guarding the transport of troops to various foreign ports. Although a large part of the navy is still in home waters, where it may be busily employed before long, many British warships are in the Dardanelles or off the coast of Africa, while we all know that some are watching our coasts for German vessels detained here that might otherwise try to escape. The defense of the Admiralty, therefore, is sufficient, in spite of the widespread belief here, while the Lusitania was making her last voyage, that she would be convoyed into port.

When there is time to discuss details of a calamity which has given rise to problems of graver import than the management of ships at sea, the question of lifeboats for ocean liners, so hotly discussed after the loss of the Titanic, will be brought up again with new facts for argument. It will be found, probably, that the comparatively few boats out of the Lusitania's ample supply which could be launched were not as useful as they were expected to be and that the work of lowering them was too difficult to be quickly accomplished. The few light collapsible boats, on the other hand, were very serviceable.

POPULARIZATION OF CITY BONDS.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN's idea of the establishment of city savings banks as a means of disposing of city bonds has more capacity of damaging existing savings banks than of benefiting the city. And yet there is much attractiveness about the idea of popularizing the city's bonds. The existing savings banks serve their purpose well. They take cash on any day, pay cash practically on any day, finance their own expenses, and give depositors no trouble about the safe keeping of securities. The average person of small means does not invest in bonds because of the cost and trouble of buying, the cost and difficulty of selling, and embarrassments regarding safe deposit. These are to some extent difficulties of inexperience and ignorance, and therefore are as irremedial as like causes of straitened means.

It would seem that without prejudice to Mr. LEWISOHN's broader idea there might be a narrower and more promising field of usefulness. The city used to take its taxes all on one day. It now takes them on two days. Why should not the city take its taxes on any day, discounting them to those who anticipate them? That this privilege is appreciated is shown by the fact that many millions are paid on the first day that the opportunity of payment is available. Taxpayers have their times of abundance, like other people, and the city could get in its receivables, on the average, much quicker than on its two days. It would be a simple matter to calculate for each day the discount value of a tax debt to the city and to accept the taxes less discount. It would not be necessary to go into bookkeeping. Certificates receivable for taxes could be issued, and they would be dealt in. Taxpayers know their requirements within a small fraction, and could provide themselves either directly from the city or from the market which would be established in them. The transaction would substitute the acceptance of taxes for borrowing in anticipation of taxes. The bankers' commissions would go to taxpayers in discounts in part, for the discount would be less than bankers would accept.

The popularizing of bond issues has been tried more than once, and with only doubtful success. The offering of better facilities to taxpayers has been approved by them in the application of the city's recent method, and would be more appreciated if widened.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Passenger Lists Imperfect.

When the business of maritime transportation is going along smoothly, the present method of making out and keeping the lists of passengers sailing on the various steamers meets more than fairly well the necessities and demands for information as to the identity of the persons thus conveyed. Naturally it would do so, as the system in use has slowly crystallized out from long years of experience. But when there is departure from the ordinary course of events—when accidents happen to liners, large or small, or when, as now, the existence of war has been made the excuse for the wholesale destruction of peaceful travelers going quietly about their lawful business—then the lists as prepared and preserved by the several companies are found to be woefully inadequate sources of the knowledge required.

The result then is confusion as to the numbers and names of the dead and the living, and harrowing uncertainties are imposed on relatives and friends seeking to learn the fate of those in whom their interest is so keen. In spite of their best efforts to secure accuracy, the newspapers print varying estimates, and they are obliged to give names which, lacking the addition of an identifying place of residence, may have belonged to any one of several persons.

There are some reasons why, as a rule, too much and too explicit information of this sort should not be made public, among them the reason that it would lead to the pestering of passengers with offers of the assorted wares which travelers need or can be made to believe they need. But the troubles with the lists that have followed the loss of the Lusitania have demonstrated only too clearly that the steamship companies should keep better records of their passengers than they do. It would not be too much for them carefully to record, not only the full name of every purchaser of a ticket, but his or her home address and something analogous to the "next of kin" that is so carefully set down in the rosters of our sailors and soldiers.

Comparatively safe, at least in peace times, as ocean travel has become, it still has its dangers and uncertainties, and always will have them. They are not increased by admitting, and, as far as possible, guarding against, them.

Responsibility Without a Precedent.

History records the names of many men who adopted policies or issued orders that resulted in deaths far more numerous than those that followed the sinking of the Lusitania. Kings and General beyond computation have thus been responsible for the slaughter of more millions than can be counted, and in a way it was a direct responsibility. Its directness, however, was not like that of the man who loosed the torpedoes against the great liner.

That man knew that if his careful preparations for hitting his selected target were successful the immediate and practically inevitable result would be the drowning of a large part of the men, women, and children on board the ship. The deaths that ensued were the results to be expected at once from what he did with his own hand, and there does not recur to memory a single instance in which one act of one man was followed within a few minutes by the destruction of so many lives.

The warships that have been blown up in the same manner carried large crews, of course, but none of them had a company on board like that of the Lusitania, either in numbers or in composition. The mines exploded under trenches by the several belligerents in the present war perhaps come nearest to working a like disaster, with a responsibility similarly personal, yet never even in this manner has more than a part of a regiment been killed, and of course the destruction of professional or organized fighting men, knowingly accepting the risks of war and observing such few laws as it has, is a very different matter from that of blowing up a crowded passenger steamer.

Hitherto, one would have denied that in any country calling itself civilized a man could be found, in or out of the criminal class, who would obey an order to perform such a deed, whatever the order's source. Now we know better.

Devotion at Its Culmination.

Survivors from the Lusitania are telling the many heroic acts of self-sacrifice observed by them before the ship went down. With hardly an exception, apparently, among either passengers or crew, all on board preserved something of calm, and savage manifestations of "the will to live," so lamentably common at such times, seem to have been almost wholly absent. Panic and ferocity were alike missing, and there are no reports of any rushes for the boats that all must have soon known were too few to rescue more than a fraction of those on board.

Comparing well with the highest heroism displayed on the steamer, and of a pathos perhaps never surpassed on a like occasion, was a happening in one of the boats. Among those drawn into it from the water was a women who had somehow managed to keep with her after the ship went down her three little children. All four were lifted in, but for two of the children rescue had come too late. They were dead.

Soon, as the work of picking up survivors went on, the boat became crowded. Whether or not the woman was told that it had no room for the dead the dispatch detailing the incident does not disclose, but the grieving mother realized the necessities of the situation, either at suggestion or for herself, and with her own hands lowered the bodies of her two dead children into the water and saw them drift and sink from her sight.

Words fail for adequate recognition of an act like that. None could have criticised the mother for protesting against separation from her dead—for struggling to prevent it—for compelling the use of force. This woman went far beyond duty or obligation. Her name is not given.

THE GERMAN TOUCH.

A Rudeness in It That Antagonizes All Other People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is an extract from a letter to me by the man who, more than any other, insured the success of America at the last Olympic gathering of athletes, in Stockholm. He is universally respected as a captain of industry; an enthusiastic patron of amateur sport, and a man of wide travel and sound judgment:

> I quite understand your feelings in regard to Germany. Obsessed with the idea of becoming rulers of the world, they have never taken a careful inventory of it to determine whether they had just ground to expect a fulfillment of their wish. The result of their military training has been to produce no exceptional men. This was shown at Stockholm in 1912, where Germany, in spite of everything and having a very large representation, came out, I think, about sixth. They did not ride, shoot, fence, or do anything noteworthy on track or field.
>
> During the present era, when the world has been so thoroughly changed by the great thoughts of great men crystallized into material form, what has Germany originated? In all the world's great mechanical improvements that have taken place she has absorbed the ideas of other people, perfected them, and, with her wonderful power of organization, has made them better, but she has not originated anything.
>
> The function of a leader, I take it, is to lead, and certainly I cannot see where Germany has led. * * *

Referring to Stockholm the writer continues:

> Germany was represented by an exceedingly strong, able, and very delightful set of men, all highly educated. All three could speak with equal fluency in the official languages of the congress, namely, English, French, and German, and you would pick out that delegation prima facie as the one wielding the greatest influence in the convention. Yet, through some lack of tact or delicacy of touch, they could do nothing with the convention. When they presented some amendment to our rules, using as their sole argument that the Kaiser or Prince Max wanted it, one did not wonder that it was voted down. As they had on their list a number of propositions, some of which we in the United States were in favor of, I suggested to them that, as they had a great many things to look out for, it would perhaps save time if they would let the United States take charge of at least part of them. At first the suggestion was received with surprise—almost as an insult; but after a little further experience with the temper of the congress they agreed to turn them over to us, and we had them rushed through the congress as non-contentious matters. Our good services were recognized, and after the congress adjourned the German delegation gave me a dinner in acknowledgment of my services.
>
> I tell you all this to make this point: That, with all their ability and many good points, the German delegates never once sensed the reason why they themselves could not carry things through the congress. They antagonized people, not knowing that they were antagonizing them, precisely as they are doing now in the United States.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.
Malden-on-Hudson, May 7, 1915.

The Porter's Wage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult for some individuals to see why the situation in which people tip porters, who thus receive a portion of their wages directly from the public, is so awful as to cause a part of the populace to smart with indignation.

At present a passenger from New York to Boston pays a dollar for a Pullman seat; and, let us assume, in the course of his trip he tips the porter a quarter. Total expenses for comforts and luxuries, which he does not always need, $1.25. If we lived in a no-tip Utopia the gentleman would pay approximately $1.25 for his Pullman seat, and the porter might or might not get the 25 cents intended for him. What is the difference?

Simply this: When I tip a Pullman porter I know that he gets the money; whereas, if I passed my extra 25 cents through the window of a Pullman ticket office there would be a very fair chance of it suffering from lack of nourishment in its progress from my pocket to the pay envelope of the employe.

G. L. B.
Saranac Lake, N. Y., May 6, 1915.

The Brute and His Rules.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Barnard 1914's" view is impossible for the citizens of the United States to hold as practical because it does not reckon with human nature. Human nature, which always instinctively demands fair play, reveals itself in making laws against hitting below the belt in contests of "brutish men." The world has not yet been educated to do without war, but it has been taught to have "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind" and, above all, to observe the rules of whatever game it plays. The international codes drawn by conventions at which Germany was represented are acknowledged to have been broken by her. The offense is against all nations party to those understandings, for they cannot have been laws since they apparently do not hold, and against human nature—that is, against mankind. For Germany has not played fair and must accept the verdict of the impartial bystanders. T. C. S., 1915.

New York, May 9, 1915.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Hotly the furies rage,
  Wildly the passions roar;
Earth is a pitiful stage
  Torn by the shocks of war.
Help us, O Lord, to still
  The clamor of murder and lust;
Guide us, Almighty Will,
  Render us strong and just.

We who are freedom-bred
  Hark to a world's appeal;
We, whom democracy led
  To the torch of a great ideal,
Crave in the brunt of the strife
  That tumbles nations to dust
A boon from the Master of life:
  Render us strong and just.

Grant for our chieftain's deeds
  Clearness of heart and mind;
Grant to the people he leads
  The grace of Thy purpose divined;
Now in Thy infinite power
  Help us fulfill Thy trust;
Now in the troubled hour
  Render us strong and just.

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

THE CANAL DELUSION.

Instead of Doubling the Navy's Strength It Halves It.

New York, May 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want heartily to indorse every word in the splendid editorial of this morning's issue of THE TIMES, and to state that it represents the thought behind the work of the National Security League, which I have found nowhere more clearly expressed. I fear many people think that because the Security League is advocating proper naval and military defenses our program bears to the extreme in some respects. Such is not the case. Our sole purpose is to induce Congress to provide that minimum of army and navy which can be relied upon for effective service in case of necessity. The American people are opposed to militarism, and should not, therefore, tolerate any extravagance in connection with such forces as are necessary, but it becomes increasingly apparent that the present conditions are intolerable. Suppose, for instance, that a situation should arise demanding an intervention by armed forces on our part. Is it conceivable that we could either attack or defend ourselves against any first-class power? In measuring the strength of the navy our combined Atlantic and Pacific fleet is always made the basis of calculation and it is sometimes said that the Canal exactly doubles our naval strength. If the Panama Canal were invulnerable, this fact might lend some measure of justification to such a view, but, if the Panama Canal is, as I am informed, extremely open to attack, then the size of our navy would seem to be seriously insufficient for national defense even though its equipment in men and material were complete; and it can as truthfully be said that in the event of attack by a naval force superior in tonnage and mobility to our own, the Canal, instead of doubling, would divide our naval strength exactly in two, through our necessity to defend both coasts. That the Canal is not invulnerable is well known to you and to all those who have given the matter attention.

In conclusion I think the suggestion of THE TIMES that flags throughout the city be half-staffed on one day during this week as a mark of our sympathy for the families of those lost through the sinking of the Lusitania is a suggestion which should have the approval of everyone.

S. S. MENKEN, President,
The National Security League.

TO EASE THE DYING.

An Appeal for Pieces of Bed Ticking and Spools of Cotton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to personal affairs, I have to remain in Paris, and am hard at work for the war sufferers in a wider way than was possible at Dinard. Here I am in touch with the small and miserable hospitals all over France, Poland, and Serbia, and I am begging again of your splendidly generous readers for help.

This time I plead for spools of cotton thread and coarse ticking for mattresses for Serbia, where, near Nish, 1,400 men are lying, wounds untended, raging with typhus fever, on plank floors, because there isn't a single mattress in the building. Miss Arthur, head of the medical department of the Young Women's Christian Association here, has gotten together by subscription money enough to pay 100 women 20 cents a day each to make up mattress covers, but there isn't enough ticking to be had, and it is the law that no shop now may sell more than one spool of white cotton to an individual, as the stock has almost run out in France.

Therefore I beg that compassionate souls will send pieces of bed ticking and spools of cotton between 30 and 60. If every one could just donate a quarter of a dollar each, those thousands of agonized heroes would at least die more comfortably or be enabled to fight their second battle against death under more favorable conditions. A wooden floor is not a happy place when bodies are in torture.

So please help them. Direct boxes thus and they will come quickly and free of cost: Duryea, American Relief Clearing House, Pier 57, North River, New York.

Write outside what box contains, to avoid opening them, as men are scarce.

NINA L. DURYEA.
Hotel Roosevelt, Paris, April 21, 1915.

CANADIAN ECONOMICS.

The Country's Position Is That of Being Technically at War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your interesting editorial of April 30—"Economic Curiosities"—dealing with effects of the war upon Canada's trade with Europe, the statement is made that Canada's adverse balance of trade for a long time has been running wild. "She had been buying from Europe vastly more than she sold to Europe, so that on account of merchandise exchanged the debt went heavily against her."

If in Europe you include the United Kingdom, this statement is incorrect. During the ten years ending 1913 Canada imported from Europe $1,435,000,000 and exported to Europe $1,595,000,000 of merchandise, giving Canada a favorable trade balance of $160,000,000. During the five years ending 1913 the total imports were $873,000,000, the exports $907,000,000, giving Canada a favorable balance of $34,000,000.

When trade between Canada and the United States is considered, the story is a different one. For the same periods the balances in favor of the United States were, respectively, $1,337,000,000 and $893,000,000, with, for 1913, $296,000,000. The United Kingdom has not only been paying Canada for excess of Canadian goods over British goods, but has also lent Canada enormous sums of money. The bulk of this money has been spent in the United States, as the great trade balances evidence.

Canada is the United States' second best customer. And yet Americans, generally speaking, know little and understand less about Canada and the Canadian commercial market. The editorial referred to says: "It is very odd that though Canada is at war with Germany, her economic relation to the war is similar to that of a neutral country." The reasons seem to be quite obvious. Canada is little more than technically at war. In spite of over 100,000 men being at the front or in training, the social, political, manufacturing, and agricultural activities of the country are scarcely disturbed, the agricultural interests are wealthier, more strenuous, more progressive than ever they were. Canada, like the United States, is a storehouse and a production factor for belligerent Europe. Canada, like the United States, has been put on its mettle to produce much of what it has hitherto imported. Vessels have passed into and out of Canadian ports with even less apprehension than has been the case with United States ports. It may be the habit of countries at war to have their ante bellum economic relations upset. Canada, by reason of her geographical position and her internal economy, is the exception. JOHN SULLIVAN.

New York, May 6, 1915.

Out of Bed to Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., May 10.—For decency's sake, get a white man or a seafaring officer to kill editorially the blatant experienced traveler of Page 2 Monday who advises captains of Titanics and Lusitanias, wins sweepstakes, is friend of Vanderbilts and Astors, and blows himself to a column of self-advertisement in THE TIMES in the face of a universal disaster. Am sick, but am still alive enough to be decent. STEPHEN CHALMERS.

PRESS REPUDIATES GERMAN SYMPATHY

Berlin's Formal Expression Adds Insult to Injury, The World Says.

LEGAL QUIBBLES WASTED

Herald Wants Our Warships to Keep Seas Open—Sun Seeks Pledges to Serve the Nation.

These editorial comment appear in the newspapers of this city this morning on Germany's expression of sympathy for the loss of life among Americans on the Lusitania.

Does Germany Want More War?

The World.

The German Government's official expression of "heartfelt sympathy over the loss of American lives" in the Lusitania massacre is coupled with a sneer of "regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust England's promises than to pay attention to warnings from the German side."

This adds insult to injury.

The Government of the United States is concerned neither with "England's promises" nor with Germany's warnings. It is concerned with the rights of American citizens, and those rights will be maintained.

This country wants no expression of "heartfelt sympathy" from a Government that deliberately murdered scores of helpless American men, women and children. It wants no further admonitions from Germany about the necessity of heeding German warnings of intended violations of international law and of intended German crimes against neutrals. All it wants from Germany is full reparation for the outrages already committed, and a clear understanding that there is to be no repetition of these outrages.

The American people do not want war with Germany if war can be honorably avoided, but that question must be decided in Berlin, not in Washington. We know our rights under international law, and we are not without means of enforcing those rights. Furthermore, those rights will be enforced—peaceably if possible, but by force if necessary.

We, too, should "deeply regret" any misunderstanding on the part of the German Government as to the attitude of the American people toward the Lusitania massacre. They have not been so aroused since the destruction of the Maine. Thus far their sentiment has been splendidly restrained, but the intensity of feeling is all the greater because it is held in check in order not to embarrass the President. If we were a warlike people we should already have thrown down the gauntlet to Germany, but the fact that we are calm and self-possessed in the face of gross provoscation should not delude Berlin into believing that our patience is inexhaustible.

The relations between the United States and Germany are already strained to the breaking point. Most of us ardently and sincerely hope that the breaking point will not be reached, and that the United States will not be forced to accept the last resort of a Nation that can obtain no adequate satisfaction for deliberate and wanton wrongs. The issue rests with Germany. It is for the German Government to say whether it desires peace or war with the United States.

If it desires peace with the United States, there will be no more Lusitania massacres. There will be no further Gulflight incidents. There will be no further attacks of any kind upon American ships and American citizens engaged in the exercise of their lawful rights. If Germany wants war with the United States, she has only to continue in the course that she is now pursuing.

What Can Be Done.

The Herald.

There are things that Mr. Wilson can do without declaring war on Germany which would be consistent with American dignity and honor. Our great fleet rides at its moorings in the North River. Just across the Atlantic there is a war zone, and the German Ambassador and the precious Dernburg both have asserted that any American ship carrying contraband of war will be destroyed. Their new law of blockade, ignoring the fact that it is ineffective and abandoning the established rule of visit and search, is the obiter dictum of the madmen of Teutonia. This is where the collision, if the collision is to come, should come, and the United States should be there with its fleet to convoy our ships.

Just beyond that war zone are four neutral nations whose ships have been sunk, whose subjects have been killed, and who are only waiting for a leader to enforce anew the freedom of the sea.

In his mad exploits the Kaiser first must be stopped before there can be any question of amends for the unspeakable horror that lies at his door.

Thinking.

The Tribune.

The official statement of the German Government that the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine disposes of half of all the information the President of the United States can desire before resolving upon his action.

He knows now from the German Government that the Americans massacred on the Lusitania were the victims not of the individual wantonness of a subordinate, but of the policy of assassination adopted by those who direct the German Empire.

It remains to be discovered whether the German Government purposes to pursue this policy of murder—whether it has committed itself irrevocably to the slaughter of American neutrals, traveling upon the seas under the protection and the guarantee of our own Government. It remains to be disclosed whether the German Government intends to continue the practices revealed in the cases of the Frye, the Falaba, the Gulflight, the Lusitania.

Let no German mistake the temper of the American people. Let no German, high or low, misunderstand the new vision that has come to the citizens of the United States in the days in which they have stood beside their murdered fellow citizens. Whether we now join in the war, whether we now draw our own sword, henceforth until the destruction of those who today dominate Germany and shape her policies the American people will look upon the nations who are fighting the Germans in Champagne and Flanders as their allies. They will hope and pray for their success; they will, many millions of them, feel only regret that no American soldiers are in those lines doing America's part in the battle to defend civilization.

For let no one now mistake the fact. A wild beast is loose in the world, a creature combining the ferocity of the animal with the lust of the degenerate human. The struggle is not a struggle between nations; it is a battle between civilization and barbarism. German victory would mean the destruction of all that we in America hold to be the best and the noblest in our own national life. What Germany strikes at is the right of men to lead their own lives, live according to their own will and in the pursuit of that happiness which our Constitution declares is their right.

The Pledge.

The Sun.

In common justice to the President the following form of pledge or promise is in seriousness proposed by The Sun for the consideration of all concerned:

> In case war between the United States and Germany and her allies should result from the course now taken by President Wilson's Administration with regard to the German massacre of non-combatants, American passengers on the British ship Lusitania, I, —— ——, an American citizen by birth, [or naturalization,] pledge my entire fortune, if required, and my life, if [illegible] for the prosecution of hostilities. I promise, on my honor, to put my person at the disposition of the United States Government for military or naval service, immediately after the declaration of war or the beginning of a state of war thus induced.

We maintain that any citizen willing to back his sentiments with a pledge of this character is entitled to demand of the President immediate action leading to war. He is qualified to urge the Administration to lose not an instant in swinging wide open the doors of the Temple of Janues. No better evidence of the good faith of his advice could be expected of him. The man in the street, the newspaper proprietor or editor, the former official, the politician, the partisan sympathizer with the cause of this or that one of the present belligerents, who himself is ready to enlist and is not merely demanding a war which other men are to fight and for which other men are to pay, has at this time the first claim upon the President's respectful attention. The advice and ideas of others may be useful and desirable to the Administration; but something is lacking when the certificate of the personal pledge is not there.

HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

Preparations Made to Preserve It by Force, if Necessary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was a time when no war could be waged in Europe or, for that matter, anywhere else on the face of the earth, without the States General at The Hague having their fingers in the pie, and no peace could be concluded without their co-operation and their consent as to its terms. That time is past, owing to circumstances which here we need not inquire into. But the kingdom, built upon the foundation laid in the Dutch Commonwealth, is still so situated that, notwithstanding its decline in international politics, the highest importance attaches to its attitude, either as a neutral or as a belligerent, in a struggle for European supremacy; and this irrespective of little Holland's place among the great colonial powers on account of her vast and rich Asiatic possessions.

Thus far she has been able to preserve a strict neutrality, striving faithfully and honestly to perform the irksome and expensive duties involved in that status thrust upon her and aggravated by the difficulties of her geographical position. The fact that her neutrality benefited both the contending parties in the initial stages of the war had no doubt much to do with her success in this respect and the easy smoothing over of frontier incidents which otherwise might have furnished material for bolstering up a casus belli. But will this comparatively fortunate state of things last when the exigencies of warfare demand new departures?

The war showing signs of entering upon a course of renewed activity in its western theatre, twittering birds and early flowers heralding Spring, together with preparations for fresh carnage on an ever more extended scale, speculations are becoming rife on the reported activity of the Dutch Army. The levy of recruits due for service in 1916 has been summoned to the colors, reinforced by the landweer. Arguing hence and jumping to conclusions, some of our quasi-professional war-prophets add the Netherlands to the list of countries they periodically predict that next week or next month will join the Allies. Does it not, however, seem more rational to infer that rather the desire to uphold Dutch neutrality is the cause of this military activity in Holland, and especially in the predicament created by the deadlock between the forces contending in Belgium and France, a predicament which makes her like the dove in peril of the eagle, as depicted on the wall of Queen Mary Stuart's bedroom at Fotheringay, over the motto: Male pareo, una peggiora temes!

Apart from the question of the Scheldt and the dangers attendant on the German occupation of Antwerp, there is the possibility that the Allies may contemplate a landing on the coast of Holland to attack their enemy from behind, a manoeuvre which the German General Staff may wish to forestall by rushing the Dutch Water Line and establishing a barrier against such a dash across the North Sea. No more than a possibility, perhaps, which, furthermore, presupposes, as far as the Allies are concerned, an efficiently trained, cleverly led, exceedingly mobile expeditionary corps with full command of the main and water approaches, and yet Holland, remaining on her qui vive, does well not to neglect her precautions also on that score. Lord Chatham's move of 1809, including a landing on the island of Walcheren, is there to prove, even though it failed, that fears of the kind are not wholly unfounded. And with this possibility in mind we reach a better understanding of the Dutch Premier's recent explanation of the reason why the Dutch Government keeps the militia and landweer under arms, in addition to the regular army.

Properly speaking, P. A. W. Cort van der Linden's explanation was no explanation at all, and the reasons he gave resolved themselves into only one, namely, that the country's interest required him to be silent on this particular subject. But, explanation or no explanation, his statement satisfied the nation, and rightly so. With him and the Government he represented every one was conscious of the vulnerable spots in Holland's international position he spoke of and convinced that confidence in the men at the head of affairs, backed against aggression by the strongest army they can raise, was absolutely necessary for the correct performance of her international duties. And her first duty he called the preservation of her neutrality, not a negative, speculative neutrality, aiming at material profit, but that higher neutrality founded on the firm purpose to maintain the precious treasure of liberty in tolerance which the Dutch people have made their own in a past full of sacrifice and suffering, and are determined to retain and defend against any odds.

So the old Dutch spirit, rising up resuscitated by the stress of strenuous times, from the soporific, weakening influence of too easily acquired colonial wealth, stirred Premier Cort van der Linden to words pregnant, we hope, of deeds, if need be, in keeping with a glorious tradition of centuries of opposition to oppression in whatever form, and to the unscrupulous aspirations of potentates hankering after world dominion. In the Netherlands, thanks to William of Orange, the founder of their union and independence, the power of mighty Spain made shipwreck on the steadfast compact between liberty-loving communities to guard their rights, their freedom of thought and action. In the Netherlands, thanks to another scion of the House of Orange, William III., King of England, the scheming policy of the Bourbon dynasty, personified in le roi Soleil, came to an end. The Netherlands bore their share in the Napoleonic wars and, with a Queen of the House of Orange on the throne, may turn out a valuable asset in bridling the ambition of the Hohenzollerns whose mailed fist tries to Prussify the universe. We know from the telegrams that Queen Wilhelmina has conferred upon Mr. Cort van der Linden the dignity of a Minister of State, an indication, we are glad to believe, of her Majesty's agreement with his eloquent appeal to the national temper, je maintiendrai.

J. F. SCHELTEMA.
New Haven, Conn., May 5, 1915.

'A FULL HOUSE' IS AN AMUSING FARCE

New Entertainment at the Longacre Is Compounded of Cheerful Nonsense.

IT IS BY FRED JACKSON

And Is Played at Full Speed, with May Vokes, Herbert Corthell, George Parsons, and Hugh Cameron in the Lead.

A FULL HOUSE—A farce in three acts by Fred Jackson. In the Longacre Theatre.

Parkes, an English servant	Edgar Norton
Susie, from Sioux City, a maid	May Vokes
Ottilie Howell, a bride	Elizabeth Nelson
Mrs. Winnecker	Maud Turner Gordon
Daphne Charters	Claiborne Foster
Nicholas King	Herbert Corthell
Ned Pembroke Jr.	Ralph Morgan
George Howell	George Parsons
Dougherty	C. W. Goodrich
Jim Mooney, a policeman	Hugh Cameron
Clancy, another	Arthur P. Hyman
Mrs. Fleming	Clare Weldon
Vera Vernon, a show girl	Berenice Buck
Mrs. Pembroke, from Boston	Ida Darling

When in the course of theatrical events, a new farce is brought to Broadway, the subsequent duty of those attending the first performance resolves itself into giving answer to a single, simple question. Is it funney or is it not? Last evening at the Longacre Theatre, a new farce called "A Full House," written by Fred Jackson, and produced by H. H. Frazee, had its first New York presentation. It is funny.

Though Mr. Jackson's effort can hardly lay nuabashed claim to brilliance or marked originality, it is vastly more amusing than most of the farces that have been tried on the unsuspecting public ere tis yearh. Catch any confirmed first-nighter in a pensive and reminiscent mood and he will tell you of several compared with which it seems a very masterpiece. It would be exceedingly difficult for him to name more than two entertaining examples of its kind that had come to town since the season began one hot evening last Summer.

It was a little more than a year ago that the same manager produced on the same stage a highly successful farce called "A Pair of Sixes," a title which gave the facetious reviewers usch rich opportunities to be playful on words that they went forth in righ good humor and fairly outdid themselves saying nice things about the new piece that had come to the Longacre. Possibly the fact that Edward Peple's play was enormously amusing may also have had something to do with it.

At all events, here is Mr. Frazee trying his luck with another poker title. Not that there is any poker in the play nor any reason why "A Full House" would not be quite as apt a title for any other farce on or near Broadway. Mr. Jackson's play might just as well have been called "Stop Thief," which would have been a more descriptive label and would have served to emphasize a certain striking resemblance.

It is all about a stolen necklace of precious rubies. They move from a Boston dressing table to a New York train. They shift from a lawyer's bag to a lady's innocent reticule and thence to the previously blameless stocking of a maid-of-all-work. The confusion begins when the real thief and the lawyer share a section on the sleeper, and in the wreck—the first that day—inadvertently exchange traveling bags. In the thief's were the incriminating rubies. In the lawyer's were some incriminating letters. The rest may be guessed.

Quite probably Mr. Jackson's manuscript makes doleful reading, indeed. There are precious few smart lines to carry away in your memory and at the present writing, it is impossible to recall a single one. The fun, which sometimes grows fast and furious, is all in what stage folk call the business, and Edward MacGregor, who staged the play, deserves congratulations. It is really very amusing when the corpulent burglar, whom the Ruggles of a butler suspects of being a veranda-climber, discovers from his hiding place under the piano that the missing rubies are concealed at the ankle of the maid standing for the moment within reach of his pocket-knife. And equally amusing when the maid tries to light the fire after he has hidden in the fire-place. Her patient, plaintive glances at the matches, which keep going out hysteriously, revive the laughter of that hilarious match-lighting scene in the kitchen of "Seven Days."

'Follies' and 'Midnight Frolic' Join.

The company that has been presenting Ziegfeld's "Follies" on tour since its engagement last Summer in the New Amsterdam joined forces with Mr. Ziegfeld's other company appearing in "The Midnight Frolic" at his Danse des Follies last night for a special entertainment. It was made up of numbers from both musical shows, Bert Williams, Leon Errol, Vera Michelena and the other principals of the "Follies" giving some of their acts, and Will West, Bernard Granville and others of the midnight show giving the best of theirs. The program was given on the dancing floor.

Auction Sale for Lambs' Gambol.

An auction sale of seats and boxes for the Lambs' Gambol will be held Thursday afternoon, May 27, in the Hudson Theatre. The auctioneers will include city officials, heads of charity organizations and many actors. The Gambol will be given Friday night and Saturday afternoon and night, June 4 and 5, in the Century Opera House for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. The program will be made up numbers chosen from the private Gambols given in the clubhouse during the season.

Rothier Cancels Palace Engagement.

Leon Rothier, the Metropolitan Opera House tenor, who was to have sung in the Palace Theatre yesterday as a feature of the new vaudeville bill, canceled his engagement because of the objection of the Metropolitan management. Mr. Rothier has been engaged to appear at the Metropolitan next season and as a rule of the Opera House forbids an artist singing elsewhere without permission, and it is the policy of the company not to let its singers appear except at special recitals, the tenor was forced to cancel his contract.

Concert for Girls' Protective League

A concert for the benefit of the Girls' Protective League and Employment Exchange will be given this afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel by Geraldine Farrar, Francis Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch. Each artist will appear twice. Isidore Luckstone will assist at the piano.

French School to Act "The Piper."

"The Piper," by Josephine Preston Peabody, which won the Stratford-on-Avon Prize in 1910, will be presented by the dramatic class of the Finch School on Friday, May 14, at 2:30 P. M., in the Cort Theatre.

Finds Brother After 27 Years.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 10.—A twenty-seven year search ended today with the arrival here of Thomas McManus, a hemp exporter of Manila. McManus enlisted in the army twenty-seven years ago, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Burns of Park Avenue, only succeeded in finding him by letter a month ago. McManus says he will take his sister back with him to the Philippines.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 8th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.82 cents per pound.—Advt.

GAMUT CLUB MATINEE.

Its Drama Committee Presents Three Plays at the Candler.

Through its Drama Committee, the Gamut Club, an association of professional women of which Mary Shaw is President, gave three plays yesterday afternoon at a special matinée at the Candler Theatre. Of these, the first two were new and the third was Maeterlinck's "The Death of Tintagiles," played here last Spring by the students of the Empire School and to be seen here again in the Fall, if nothing goes amiss with the elaborate program prepared for the return of Mme. Bernhardt.

The first play was by Anna Wynne, a bright little three-part satire, somewhat laboriously entitled "The Courtship of Then, Now and Tomorrow." Its powers to amuse were largely concentrated in the third scene, which, glancing into a future ruled by eugenics, saw love systematized and regulated, and witnessed two lovers, amid their oppressively antiseptic surroundings, rebelliously reviving the ancient institution of the kiss. As the girl of 2015, Stella Archer reconciled all present to the prospect of longevity, and by his graceful work in all three scenes, Charles Trowbridge suggested that he had been hiding his light under a bushel in the long run of "Daddy Long-Legs" at the Gaiety.

Olive Oliver's exceptionally moving performance lent distinction to "Self-Defense," a playlet by Anne Moore that revealed a woman fighting against the haunting spectres of a life from which she had valiantly worked her way free. There was dignity, dramatic power and fine pathos in the scene of her confession.

Maeterlinck's mystic study of fear of the unseen and the unknown was the most ambitious and, in performance, the least successful part of yesterday's program. Particularly in the final scene did the sheer inadequacy of the investiture serve to mitigate all the horror of which the play is compact.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER SHOW

A Blend of Burlesque and Musical Comedy by Behman Players.

In the Columbia Theatre yesterday afternoon Lew Kelly and the Behman Show Players gave the first performance of the Columbia's Summer show, designed to keep the patrons of that home of burlesque in a happy mood through the warm weeks.

The new entertainment is perhaps the most attractive yet offered in this playhouse. It is a blend of vaudeville, burlesque, and musical comedy that provides several hours of more or less innocent merriment. The claim of the producers that they have purified burlesque is not wholly true; even this latest and best contribution is not without its tainted jokes. But by comparison with the vulgarity with which this form of entertainment used to be saturated, it is as pure as a lily.

The show is divided into three parts—a one-act musical burlesque, entitled "A Wise Dope"; a revue, in which some stage favorites are imitated, and a burlesque of Bronson Howard's war melodrama, "Shenandoah." The first gives Mr. Kelly in his rôle of Professor Dope, a characterization familiar to burlesque followers, a chance to show his skill as a comedian. He is amusing in a dry, droll way, quite foreign to the type. No artist in any sphere is immune from imitation in the second part, the burlesquers giving their ideas of Caruso, Pavlowa, Frank Tinney, Charles Chaplin, and Nora Bayes, among others. Some of these are recognizable and others are done in the spirit of broad burlesque.

BERNHARDT ENTIRELY WELL

Announces Her Repertory for Her American Tour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 10.—A correspondent of the Petit Parisien, describing a visit to Sarah Bernhardt at Andernos, says he found her in excellent health. She said she had benefited greatly by her operation, which lasted only eighteen minutes and caused no pain.

Contradicting the statement that henceforth Mme. Bernhardt would play only in a reclining posture, the correspondent asserts that she will walk about the stage as before.

Before August she purposes giving some performances in London. Then she will make a six months' tour of America, where she will play in two sketches by her son and Henri Cain and in "Phèdre," "Lucrèce Borgia," and "Jeanne d'Arc." Then, returning to Paris, she will appear in a new piece by Maurice Donnay, followed by a second version of "La Princesse Lointaine," in which she will play the part of the troubadour, Rudel.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays are to be seen in the New York theatres: "Beverly's Balance," with Margaret Anglin, in the Lyceum; "On Trial," in the Candler; "It Pays to Advertise," in the Cohan Theatre; "Under Cover," in the Cort Theatre; "The Song of Songs," in the Eltinge Theatre; "A Celebrated Case," with star cast, in the Empire Theatre; "Twin Beds," in the Fulton Theatre; "Daddy Long-Legs," in the Gaiety Theatre; "Mam'zelle Nitouche," in the Century Lyceum; "Chin-Chin," with Montgomery and Stone, in the Globe; "The Lie," with Margaret Illington, in the Harris Theatre; "The Show Shop," in the Hudson Theatre; "The Natural Law," in the Republic. In the Liberty and Astor Theatres respectively, feature films entitled "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Eternal City" are being shown.

Elizabeth Brice and Charles King, stars of "Watch Your Step," which ended its engagement in the New Amsterdam Saturday night, are headliners in the Palace Theatre this week. Their program includes some new songs and some of their most popular old ones. Bert Fitzgibbon in one of his eccentric monologues, Emma Dunn and company in a new comedy playlet entitled "The Baby," Laddie Cliff in songs and dances and Gertrude Hoffman at the head of her elaborate revue are other features of the program.

George East, an impersonator of feminine types, is the principal entertainer in Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Edgar Dudley in a comedy sketch entitled "The Way to a Man's Heart," and Joe Keno and Rosie Green in songs and dances are other features.

In Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre the featured number is a miniature musical comedy entitled "In Springtime." The Keystone Trio in "The Nutty Burglars" head the bill in the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. In the 125th Street house Percy Warum and company in a dramatization of W. W. Jacobs's tale, "The Bo'sun's Mate," is the featured offering.

The Vitagraph Company's new serial, "The Goddess," has been released, and the first installment is to be seen this week in the Vitagraph Theatre. It is based on a scenario by Gouverneur Morris and Charles W. Goddard, and great care has been taken to make the film the finest specimen of cinema-photography this company has yet produced. The program also includes pictures showing the arrival of the fleet, and a patriotic number entitled "Old Glory."

George Sands's "Fanchon the Cricket" has been recorded by the camera for the screen, and is to be seen this week as the feature of the Strand Theatre's new program. Mary and Lottie Pickford and Jack Standing acted its principal roles.

The Alhambra Theatre has been changed temporarily into a movie house. The initial offering is a film version of Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables."

In the Broadway Theatre this week the feature is a baseball picture entitled "Little Sunset." It was taken from one of Charles E. Van Loan's stories and was produced by the Bosworth Company.

"Cora," with Emily Stevens in the principal role, is the feature in the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

"The Tempters" is the title of the current burlesque offering in the Olympic Theatre.

Brooklyn Amusements.

Eva Tanguay in songs, Taylor Granville and company in a playlet entitled "The Yellow Streak," and Frederick Hallen and Molly Fuller in "The Corridor of Time" are numbers on the bill in the Orpheum.

Bessie Clayton gives her dance offering, in which the dances of several periods are illustrated, in the Bushwick Theatre. Ben Welch offers one of his familiar character monologues and Jim Diamond and Sibyl give a few moments of song, dance and patter.

Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in "Twenty Minutes of Pat and Marion," Claire Rochester in a program of songs, and Joseph Jefferson and company in the playlet "Poor Old Jim," are the features of the Prospect Theatre's bill.

$3,250,000 ESTATE FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT

Bulk of Elizabeth Thompson's Fortune Will Go to New York Institutions.

TO BE DIVIDED AMONG SIX

Children's Aid Society and Columbia University Included in the List of Beneficiaries.

The trust estate of $3,250,000 left by Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of the late David Thompson, one-time President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, is to go to six charitable, educational and religious institutions upon the deaths of Mary G. and Charles G. Thompson, sister and brother of the testatrix, who will enjoy the income of the fund during life.

The institutions which will divide the fund equally are: The Children's Aid Society, the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the New York Historical Society, the Society of the New York Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia University.

Yesterday the executors filed their accounting in the Surrogates' Court. The report shows a total estate of $3,882,927, out of which has been paid bequests of $94,822 each to Robert A., David, and Sarah D. Gardiner, nephews and niece, and $98,622 to Sarah T. Gardiner, a sister of the testatrix. Furniture valued at $24,160 has been turned over to the sister, Mary G. Thompson, 36 East Sixty-seventh Street.

The income to date has amounted to $327,856, of which $100,000 has been paid to life beneficiaries, leaving $150,763 after the payment of administration expenses.

MISS HAMILTON A BRIDE.

Married to L. D. Rossire, a Grandson of Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall.

Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. Hiram Hamilton, formerly of Mexico City, was married yesterday afternoon to Louis D. Rossire in St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers.

Mr. Rossire is a so nof Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rossire of Yonkers and a grandson of the late A. Oakey Hall, one time Mayor of New York. He met his bride in Mexico City, where she and her mother were living. Her father was President of the American Bible Society, and after his death Mrs. Hamilton remained in Mexico City until war broke out, when she returned with her daughter to Yonkers.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. C. F. Bratenahl of Washington, D. C., an uncle of the bridegroom, who was assisted by the Rev. Francis T. Brown. A reception folloedw at the Rossire home.

Miss Catherine Rossire was maid of honor, and Charles Rossire, Jr., acted as his brothers best man. Guy Robinson and Frank Ganahlo were the ushers.

Mr. Rossire is connected with the Bank of Commerce at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, where the couple will make their home. Mrs. Hamilton, the bride's mother, plans to return to her post in Mexico City as soon as things quiet down.

AGAIN OLD COACH LIBERTY.

Miss Harriet Alexander to Tool First Day's Run to Country.

The famous old coach Liberty, which has a history dating back to 1893, when James Gordon Bennett used it in trips from Paris to Rouen, and which Alfred G. Vanderbilt often drove in this country, will on next Friday be placed in service between the Biltmore and the Gedney Farms Hotel, in White Plains. John McE. Bowman, President of the Biltmore, is the sponsor for the undertaking.

Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and one of the most expert amateur whips in this country, has booked the coach for the first day's run, and will take a party of friends with her. After the first run T. Davis Taintor will be on the box each day.

The route will be from the Forty-third Street corner of the Biltmore to Fifth Avenue, to Central Park, to Huber's Road House, Harlem, where the first change will be made; thence along the new boulevard to Fordham, through the Bronx to William's Bridge, to McCrea's farm for a second change, and the third will be at Wolf's Inn, New Rochelle. The last stretch will lead through Mamaroneck to Riverdale, and then to White Plains. There will be a stop of two hours for luncheon, and the coach is due back at the Biltmore at 6 P. M.

The Liberty, which was bought by James Hazen Hyde in 1900, and by him used in many trips through France, was used by Mr. Vanderbilt the next year in a coaching trip to Philadelphia.

SEEK WHITE SULPHUR SHADE.

Society Gathers on Cool Verandas of Cosmo and Golf Club.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 10.—The cool and shady verandas of the Casino and the Golf Club were the meeting places of society at the Springs today, and while the women sat and knitted, the men who were not on the links read.

There were not many tennis enthusiasts on the courts today, but the golfers more than made up their share. Among the players were Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, W. W. Grier, Albert Gallatin, Edw. J. Hancy, Robert Redfield, Raynolds D. Albertini, Alonzo T. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clifton, and Irving B. Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Rollins took a long motor trip through the mountains this afternoon. They wen from the Greenbrier to Alvon, where they saw the new water works of White Sulphur, that pumps the supply twelve miles over the mountains, in operation. From there they went to Frankford, and returned by way of Lewisburg, taking tea at Elmhurst Farm.

Richard M. Gray of Chicago arrived at the Greenbrier today and will remain for some time taking the cure. This afternoon he rode over the crest of Kates Mountain by the Bierns folly trail and descended on the far side at Tuckahoe and through the Montague estate to White Sulphur.

Among the other registrations at the Greenbrier today were Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sterrett of Columbus, Ohio; S. J. Strong of New York, Hiram L. Byrd of Chicago, and G. H. Barber of Minneapolis, Minn.

ANDERSON—ROBBINS.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel G. Anderson of 1,182 Madison Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adele Hunter Anderson, to H. W. Robbins, Jr., of this city.

Today's Weddings.

Today's weddings include that of Miss Elaine Parker, a daughter of Mrs. Homer Du Bois, to Dr. John Francis Nelson at the Hotel Majestic, and the nuptials of Miss Mary Nammack, a daughter of Dr. Charles R. Nammack, and John Neville Boyle in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The wedding breakfast will be at the home of the bride's father, 42 East Twenty-ninth Street.

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FESTIVAL TO RIVAL SUNDAY.

Paterson Annual Concerts Begin Tonight—Mme. Sembrich a Soloist.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 10.—What will prove a real rival to Billy Sunday and is certain to draw from his crowds is the Paterson Musical Festival, which holds forth for its thirteenth annual concert, opening tomorrow night and continuing for three nights. Conductor C. Mortimer Wiske has an array of metropolitan artists that rivals any program ever presented in Paterson, and it is estimated that the Fifth Regiment Armory—almost as large as Madison Square Garden in New York—will be taxed to take care of the attendance.

An orchestra of 100 pieces, led by Conductor Wiske, will be a feature. Its members will be the Paterson Symphony Orchestra of forty pieces and the balance from the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra of New York. A trained chorus of 600 men and women, all singers of local fame, will also be heard.

Harold Bender, a pianist, will be the local artist. He was selected to fill this position at a contest held recently in which more than twenty local artists took part.

The first night's program includes Anna Case, Paul Althouse, Henri Scott and Mary Jordan. For the second night Pasquale Amato, Gertrude Rennyson and Ethel Leginski are the soloists.

On Thursday evening, the closing night, Mme. Sembrich, George Dostal and Harold Bender, the local artist, are soloists.

Among the patrons are Mayor Robert Fordyce, ex-Mayor Andrew F. McBride, United States Senator Hughes and other prominent Patersonians.

COL. KANE'S WILL PROBATED

Personal Estate Is About $65,000—His Widow Chief Beneficiary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 10.—The Probate Court today allowed the will of Colonel De Lancey Astor Kane of Newport, who recently died in New Rochelle, N. Y. Letters testimentary will be granted to his widow Eleanora Iselin Kane and Alfred E. Marting, executors of the will. The personal estate is stated not to exceed $65,000. The real estate here and in New Rochelle, horses and carriages, and all money in banks is left to his widow, and James Brennan, coachman, long employed by the family, received $1,000.

No provision for their son, De Lancey Kane, is made in the will, as previous arrangements were made by Colonel and Mrs. Kane for him. The remainder of the estate is divided between Colonel Kane's sisters, Miss Louisa Langdon Kane, Mrs. Emily A. Jay, and Sybil Kent Kane, receiving three-quarters, with the remaining quarter equally divided between his nieces, Mrs. Caroline H. Kane Phelps, wife of Edgar M. Phelps of New Rochelle, and Helen Dorothea Kane of Newport.

Social Life in Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, May 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster are departing from Washington for New York this week. They were traveling nortward from Florida when Mr. Foster was taken ill, and they halted in Washington. Their Lenox villa will be opened the 20th.

Mrs. George Merrill of Washington arrived at the inn in Stockbridge today for the season.

Miss Georgianna Sargent opened Twin Elms at Laurel Lake today.

Davis Ives Mackie has given a contract for an addition to his villa, Pinecliff, in Great Barrington, to cost $20,000.

Mrs. E. W. Perrin of New York has leased a villa in Great Barrington.

Dr. and Mrs. Carroll Dunham and their guests, Miss Sylvia Hyde and Dows Dunham, motored to Irvington-on-the-Hudson today after a tour in the Hills.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Straus.

A son was born on Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. H. Grant Straus of 555 Park Avenue. He has been named after his father, Hugh Grant Straus, Jr. Both Mrs. Straus and her son were said last night to be doing very well.

Goodfriend-Kohn Engagement.

Mrs. Clara Goodfriend of 274 East 113th Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Cora R. Goodfriend, to Leon Abbett Kohn, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Kohn of Newark, N. J. Mr. Kohn is a brother of the Rev. Dr. K. Jacob Kohn of the Temple Ansche Chesed, at Seventh Avenue and 114th Street, and of Dr. Eugene Kohn of Baltimore, Md. Miss Goodfriend is a daughter of the late Louis Goodfriend, and a niece of Mayer Goodfriend.

Miss Grace Courtney Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Courtney of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Carroll Courtney, to Philip Fleming. Miss Courtney is a granddaughter of the late Hugh McLaughlin and Mrs. McLaughlin. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. McLaughlin the announcement has been made very informally. Mr. Fleming is with the National City Bank of New York.

Bishop Laurence Scanlan.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 10.—Laurence Scanlan, Bishop of the Salt Lake diocese of the Roman Catholic Church and a pioneer missionary of the West, died here this afternoon after a long illness. Bishop Scanlan was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1845, and was graduated from All Hallows College in Dublin in 1868. He was ordained a priest in the same year, and during 1870-71 was assistant pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral in San Francisco. In 1873 he was appointed pastor of Salt Lake City and the whole territory of Utah. In 1887, Bishop Scanlan was consecrated Bishop of Laranda, in Asia Minor, and Vicar Apostolic of Utah. In 1891 he was appointed First Bishop of Utah.

Geo. F. Stitt Dies on Subway Train.

George Folsom Stitt, one of the founders of the brokerage firm of Burrill & Stitt of 25 Broad Street, died yesterday from heart disease on a south-bound Subway train near the Eighty-sixth Street Station. He was unmarried and lived with his mother at 203 West 113th Street. Papers found on his body led to his identification. Mr. Stitt was 48 years old, and had been known in the financial district for the last twenty-five years.

O. S. Cockey Dies at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., May 10.—O. S. Cockey of New York, General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, died at White Sulphur Springs late last night of a complication of diseases. Mr. Cockey had been at the Springs for a week and was removed from the train to his apartments in a serious state. He had been unable to leave his apartments since his arrival. The body left White Sulphur Springs tonight for New York. Mr. Cockey lived at 349 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Passengers for Rotterdam.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Potsdam for Rotterdam are:

G. Van Altena, Henry J. Barnview, J. B. Glover, Benjamin A. Lovett, J. Cornelius Lowe, Captain A. Poillon, U. S. A.; Frank W. Skinner, and J. W. Stewart.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

INVALID DIES OF FRIGHT.

William Hanley Collapses on Sight of Burning Coat on Gas Jet.

Agnes Hanley sat reading in her home at 109 West Sixtieth Street about 8:30 o'clock last night, when she heard a moan from the adjoining room, where her father, William Hanley, 65 years old, had been sleeping. She rushed in to find him lying across a couch dead. His coat, which he had hung on a gas jet, was ablaze.

Ambulance Surgeon Fightig of the Polyclinic Hospital said the man had probably died of fright when he awakened and sa wa blaze close to him. Hanley, who was a stationary engineer, had suffered from heart trouble.

To Try Sharkey in County Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 10.—Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon won his fight today to keep the trial of Joseph Sharkey, indicted for perjury in connection with the suit brought by Oscar Fried of Yonkers against the New Haven Railroad Company in the County Court. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins today filed a decision in which he said: "The papers on this motion do not show sufficient reason for transferring this indictment from the County Court to the Supreme Court or for changing the place of trial to another county."

Henry Schwarzwalder.

Henry Schwarzwalder, head of the firm of J. Schwarzwalder & Sons of Louisville, Ky., and Hoboken, N. J., said to be the largest manufacturers of beer kegs in the United States, died yesterday at his home, 24 West Seventy-sixth Street, in his sixty-second year. He was born in this city and succeeded his father, who founded the firm thirty-five years ago. Mr. Schwarzwalder was a member of the Arion and other German societies, the New York Athletic and the Columbia Yacht Clubs, and the Elks. His two daughters survive him.

Baron Randolph Natili.

MORGAN CITY, La., May 10.—Baron Randolph Natili, widely known among railroad men, and whose connection with the Southern Pacific was unique, died here today at the home of his son-in-law, J. M. Dwyer, in his 72d year. He was officially station agent in this town, but it was said that his salary was $25,000 a year, and he never denied that this was true. Many years ago the Baron attracted the attention of Collis P. Huntington, who sent him to Washington on various occasions, but he never gave up his position as station agent.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. CHARLES DOUGLAS, who had been acting as Assistant Pastor for the Rev. Dr. W. G. McCready of St. Peter's P. E. Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of his son in Bloomfield, N. J., at the age of 82 years. Mr. Douglas was ordained in 1861 and had held pastorates at Oakdale, Sayville, and Patchogue, L. I., and at Paterson, N. J. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons, one of whom is the Rev. Charles Malcolm Douglas.

RICHARD M. CAHILL, for thirty years a manufacturer of dresses in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his residence, 122 Dean Street, aged 64 years. Mr. Cahill was a native of Manchester, England.

JAMES EDWARD HAYES, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. H. B. Watson, at Bronxville, N. Y., on Sunday, was one of the founders of the firm of Cordley & Hayes, of 7 Leonard Street, dealers in wholesale house furnishing goods. Mr. Hayes was 76 years of age and a member of the Montauk, Crescent Athletic and the Hamilton Clubs of Brooklyn and of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association.

I. FARRINGTON GILLETTE, 62 years old, auditor for S. R. Van Duzer, wholesale drug dealer of Manhattan, died from apoplexy on Sunday at his home, 1,422 Fifty-fourth Street, Borough Park. Mr. Gillette served in the Civil War with Company I, Twenty-second Regiment of New York Volunteers.

ALEXANDER PINOVER, a retired manufacturing jeweler, formerly head of the firm of A. Pinover & Co., at 16 Maiden Lane, and an honorary member of the Jewelers' Association of New York, died of heart disease on Sunday at his residence, 2,185 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and three sons, John, Arthur and Harry, real estate operators in Brooklyn.

Mrs. REBECCA NINER, the Secretary and Past Worthy Grand Matron of Adelphi Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, died on Sunday at her home, 554 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Mrs. Niner was at one time President of the Matrons' Association and Grand Secretary of the Order of the Eastern Star in this State. She was 62 years old and the widow of Isaac Niner.

PETER ALEXANDER FRENCH, 63 years old, retired, died yesterday at his residence, 170 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS K. PAYSON, a civil war veteran and member of the Veteran Association of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., N. Y., died at his home, 881 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 80 years.

Mrs. FANNIE HASLEHURST JONES, widow of William D. Jones, a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, is dead at her residence, 219 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Jones was 76 years old and long active in the work of the New York Avenue M. E. Church.

Mrs. ELISE HECKING, 84 years old, widow of Frederick H. Hecking, a chemist, died on last Saturday at the home of her daughter, 680 East Third Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. BENJAMIN GOLDSMITH, widow of a shoe manufacturer of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, is dead at her residence, 21 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, aged 80 years.

JAMES CARBONE, formerly one of the publishers of the Italian Evening Bulletin, died on Sunday at his home, 760 East Eighth Street, Flatbush, aged 55 years. After he retired from the publishing business Mr. Carbone engaged in the grocery trade and was active in politics in Brooklyn.

JAMES BUDD PURDY, 92 years old, a retired importer of toys and novelties, is dead at his home, 223 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Harrison, N. Y., and served in the civil war with the Seventh Regiment of New York.

D. WEBSTER DIXON, Treasurer of the Home Market Club since 1899, died Sunday night, in Newton, Mass., aged 76 years. He was born at Grand Isle, Vt., and as a newspaper worker had been connected with the St. Albans Messengers and Hartford, Conn., Courant.

EDWARD P. SHAW, Jr., prominent in the development of New England street railways for many years, died on Sunday at his home in Newton Highlands, Mass. He was the son of Edward P. Shaw, formerly State Treasurer of Massachusetts, and was 46 years old.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. DRIGGS, widow of Commander Driggs, U. S. N., died on Saturday at her home in Washington, D. C. She was the daughter of the late Colonel A. K. Eddy, U. S. A., and is survived by her mother, a daughter, and a son.

FAUVEL GOURAUD, brother-in-law of Mrs. Amy Crocker Gouraud, daughter of the late E. H. Crocker of San Francisco, died last Saturday in London, according to advices received here yesterday. He was the eldest son of the late Colonel George Edward Gouraud and a brother of the late Jackson Gouraud.

GEORGE REX BUCKMAN, a former partner in the firm of William P. Bonbright & Co., bankers of 14 Wall Street, died on Sunday at his home, 310 West Seventy-ninth Street, in his sixty-third year. He was born at Villanova, Montgomery County, Penn., and in 1879 removed to Colorado Springs, where he was one of the organizers and for many years Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Buckman was also an author and wrote many works on the life, climate, and natural history of the Western plateau, besides being a contributor of Bancroft's "History of Colorado." He joined Bonbright & Co. in 1896, becoming a partner in 1904.

SAMUEL J. SHURTS, 83 years old, a Director of the First National Bank of High Bridge, N. J., died Sunday night at his home in Lebanon from apoplexy. For forty years he had been in business in Lebanon.

BERNARD E. McELROY, 39 years old, one of the McElroy brothers of Flushing, who for many years were employed by the Long Island News Company, died in a sanitarium in Mount Seton, N. Y., Sunday. He was a member of the Shinnecock Club and for a number of years he was Secretary of the old Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Flushing.

Women Dependent on Their Investments
will be interested in the service which our special woman's department is prepared to render women investors. This department is in charge of Miss Alice Carpenter, under supervision of the officers of this corporation.
In order to show why the kind of bonds we offer yield more as a class than other bonds equally safe, we have prepared a small pamphlet which we will be glad to send on request for Pamphlet T-13.
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Incorporated
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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FLEISCHMAN.—May 9, 2,547 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Fleischman, a son.

Engaged

BETTMANN—GRUENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Gruenstein of 60 West 93th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Fannie Gruenstein, to Jesse W. Bettmann. Reception at home, Sunday, May 23, from 4 to 6 P. M.

Married.

Long Island.

TRAHERN—KNIGHT.—May 8, Sayville, Al. Trahern to Rita Knight.

Newark.

ROWLAND—RAAB.—May 8, Bertha Raab to Robert H. Rowland.

Died

ARANGUREN.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, Adelaide V., of 21A Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of F. M. Aranguren and beloved mother of Mrs. George H. Renaud. Funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Classon Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 3 o'clock.

BAKER.—Dr. Frank Eugene, husband of Nellie Davenport Baker, died Saturday, May 8, at 354 Church St., North Adams, Mass. Funeral service Tuesday, May 11, at 3 P. M.

BEATTIE.—Friday, May 7, at sea, on board steamship Lusitania, the Rev. James A. Beattie of the Arcot Mission, India, in his 55th year.

BECKER.—Suddenly, May 10, 1915, at her home, Scarborough-on-Hudson, Johanne Bertha Becker, widow of the late C. E. Becker, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral service at 11 A. M., Wednesday.

BENDER.—Gabriele Caroline, late of the Brearley School, on Sunday, May 9. Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 340 West 20th St., at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, May 11.

BLEECKER.—On Monday, May 10, Ellen H. Bleecker, widow of Dr. Edward Bleecker of Whitestone, L. I., at her late residence, 629 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BRANDT.—On Monday morning, May 10, 1915, at her residence, 126 Riverside Drive, New York City, Elisabeth Marie, eldest daughter of the late Professor Eduard Carl Brandt of Farmington, Conn. Burial in Farmington, Wednesday, May 12, arrival of 10:02 train from New York.

BUCKMAN.—On Sunday, May 9, at his late residence, 310 West 79th St., George Rex Buckman. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CAHILL.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, at his residence, 122 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Richard M., beloved husband of Mary Cahill (nee) McVeagh. Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, May 12, at 9:30 A. M. sharp. Thence to St. Paul's R. C. Church, Court and Congress Streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

CARR.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, May 9, Joseph M. Carr, aged 37 years. Funeral service will be held at the residence of Charles A. Brown, 82 Forest St., Tuesday at 4 P. M. Interment private. St. Louis papers please copy.

COCHRAN.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on May 10, 1915, Travis Cochran, son of the late William G. and Elizabeth Liston Cochran, in the 86th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral services at his residence, 131 South 22d St., Thursday, May 13, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

COCKEY.—Otho S., at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 9. Funeral service at late residence, 347 West 84th St., New York, at 8:15 P. M., Wednesday, May 12.

COURTENAY.—May 10, Eliza Jane, sister of Thomas J. Courtenay. Funeral services at the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, Wednesday, 1 P. M.

DANENHOWER.—On Sunday, May 9, at 12 West 10th St., Helen Sloan, widow of Lieutenant John W. Danenhower, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Hon. George B. Sloan of Oswego, N. Y., in the 58th year of her age. Funeral services at Oswego.

DOUGLAS.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, at his son's residence, Bloomfield, N. J., the Rev. Charles Douglas, in his 82d year. Funeral Wednesday, May 12, at St. Peter's Church, State St., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

FORSYTHE.—On Sunday morning, May 9, 1915, Elizabeth C. Forsythe, sister of the late W. C. G. Wilson. Funeral services at her late residence, 85 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, May 12, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

FRANCIES.—George W.—Members of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 770, F. and A. M.: You are hereby summoned to attend funeral services of our late brother at his home, Croton-on-Hudson, Wednesday, May 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, Webster Av. and 233d St., at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday.
ROBERT ELLIS, Master.

GOBLE.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Bunzl, 302 West 92d St., Mary Caroline Duryea, wife of the late Nathan Goble, in her 77th year. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Florida, N. Y., Wednesday, May 12, upon arrival of noon train. Orange County papers please copy.

GOODWIN.—Grace Wallace, aged 32. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St. Family and friends communicate.

GUITERMAN.—Funeral services for the late Franklin Guiterman will be held in the Church of the Messiah, 34th St. and Park Av., New York City, at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 12th, 1915. No flowers.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, at her late residence, 17 West 20th St., New York City, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday, May 11, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HAYES.—James Edward, on Sunday, May 9, 1915, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. H. B. Watson, Bronxville, N. Y. Funeral private.

HAYES.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Announcement is hereby made of the death on May 9, 1915, of Major James E. Hayes (Sixth Company.) Funeral to be held Tuesday morning, May 11, 1915, at Bronxville, N. Y.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

KNIES.—On Saturday, May 8, 1915, Mary Knies, beloved wife of Jacob Knies, in her 75th year. Funeral at her late residence, 69 Mersereau Av., Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 2 P. M.

McARDLE.—At Albany, N. Y., May 9, 1915, Patrick J. McArdle. Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, 226 Elm St.; thence to the cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. Kindly omit flowers.

MALONEY.—Frank B., suddenly, Sunday, May 9, 1915. Funeral from his late residence, 423 16th St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Wednesday.

MATURIN.—For the repose of the soul of the Rev. Basil W. Maturin, a victim of the Lusitania horror, a solemn requiem in seventh day's mind will be sung at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Washington Heights, Saturday, May 15, at 10 A. M.

MICHLER.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, Katherine Michler, at Brooklyn. A solemn requiem mass will be said in St. Benedict's Church on Wednesday, May 12, 1915, at 9:45 A. M. Funeral private.

NATILI.—Baron Randolph Natili, in the 72d year of his age, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. M. Dyer, Morgan City, La.

NICHOLSON.—On Monday, May 10, Jennie Boothroyd Nicholson, wife of the Rev. Thomas Nicholson. Funeral service at residence, 124 North Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday, May 11, 8 P. M. Interment May 14, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

OPPENHEIMER.—May 9, Babbetta Oppenheimer, wife of Jacob and mother of Hannah Abrams, Moses, Max, and Herman H. Funeral from 290 17th St., South Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 11, at 2 P. M.

OWEN.—At rest, Louisa Graves, beloved wife of Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen and daughter of Rufus R. and Mary J. Graves, on Sunday, May 9, 1915. Funeral services at her late residence, 16 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, May 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Boston and Brooklyn papers please copy.

Died

SAMUELS.—On Saturday, May 8, at his late residence, 1,261 Madison Av., Levi Samuels, beloved father of Sidney L., Fred H., Milton, Carrie S. Hyman, and Josephine S. Hyman. Funeral services will be held at the Temple, Lexington Av. and 55th St., on Tuesday, May 11, at 10 A. M. Chicago papers please copy.

SAMUELS.—At a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the Progress Club of the City of New York, held on Sunday, May 9, 1915, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

We record with deep regret the death of our beloved Director and member, Mr. Levi Samuels.

For many years the President of our institution, the loss to us is a personal one; he was a stanch friend, a devoted and loyal officer and member; always upright, generous, faithful, and constant; truly an honor to the community.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem to his memory, the flag on our clubhouse be and remain at half-mast for a period of thirty days.

SAMUELS.—Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, F. and A. M.: The Worshipful Master announces with deep sorrow the passing of our much esteemed member, Right Worshipful Brother Levi Samuels, associated with us for over half a century, an active, able, and zealous worker in his prime. His name will remain indelibly linked with the growth and prestige of Mount Neboh Lodge. Brethren are respectfully requested to assist in paying the last tribute at the Temple, 55th St. and Lexington Av., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.
LOUIS S. POSNER, Master.

SCHMIDT.—Suddenly, Sunday, May 9, 1915, Katharine Louise, beloved daughter of Dederick H. and Anna Offerman Schmidt, in her 13th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 103 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, Tuesday, 11th, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Asheville, N. C., George B. Schoonmaker, in his 69th year. Funeral private, Wednesday afternoon, from residence of his sister, Mrs. F. H. Andrews, Plainfield, N. J.

SCHWARZWALDER.—On Monday, May 10, 1915, Henry Schwarzwalder, in his 62d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 8 P. M., at his late residence, No. 24 West 76th St. Interment private.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, after a short illness, Sara A., widow of the late James R. Scott, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 194 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday, May 12, 1915, at 1 P. M. New Haven papers please copy.

SHIRK.—On May 9, 1915, Michael Shirk, in his 31st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 714 West 181st St., Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

SHIRK.—Garfield Lodge, No. 889, F. and A. M., Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services over our late brother, Michael Shirk, at his late residence, 714 West 181st St., Wednesday, May 12, 10 A. M.
JOHN J. SACKER, Master.
HARRY WERNER, Secretary.

SIMON.—Pauline Morgenthau, on Monday, May 10, in her 67th year, beloved wife of Edward S. and mother of Bianca and Robert E. Funeral private.

SOUTHACK.—On Monday morning, May 10, 1915, John William Southack, son of Florence L. Butler and the late Frederick Southack. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 48 West 53d St., on Wednesday morning, May 12, at 10 o'clock.

STAGG.—Fanny, daughter of Leonard C. Stagg, Guayaquil, Ecuador, at Summit, N. J., May 8. Funeral services at St. Teresa Church, Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, May 11, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 8:20 A. M. European and Latin American newspapers please copy.

STITT.—George Folsom, suddenly. Notice of Funeral hereafter.

STOLZ.—Melvin Lewis, Ensign U. S. N., in his 27th year; beloved son of Simon and Sadie, accidentally killed by fall of aeroplane at Pensacola, Fla. Funeral from residence, 610 Riverside Drive, Wednesday, May 12, 9:30 A. M. Interment Mount Neboh Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Take Ridgewood "L" to Wyckoff Av. Transfer to Cypress Hills trolley. Baltimore, San Francisco, and Boston papers please copy.

TERRELL.—On Sunday, May 9, 1915, Bessie, widow of the late Thomas S. Terrell, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 515 5th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 11, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

TUNNEY.—On May 10, Patrick V., beloved husband of Catherine Tunney and father of Vincent W., Thomas A., and Reginald F. Tunney. Funeral from his late residence, 15 Van Corlear Place, Marble Hill, N. Y., on Wednesday morning. Thence to St. John's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Dublin papers please copy.

WOLCOTT.—Suddenly, May 10, Charles I. Wolcott. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., Gospel Tabernacle, 8th Av. and 44th St.

WOOD.—On Friday, May 7, 1915, John Wood, in his 98th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 55 Maple Ave., New Rochelle, on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

BRADLEY.—Edward, 328 West 49th St., May 9, aged 45. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BYRNE.—Martin, 2,779 8th Av., May 9. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CONWAY.—Thomas H., 532 East 147th St., May 9.

DAVIS.—Esther, 555 West 147th St., May 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FARRELL.—Mary, 562 West 148th St., May 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FENSTERSTOCK.—Sophie, 2,011 Morris Av., Bronx, May 9, aged 92. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

FOGEL.—Archie L., 1,902 Wallace Av., Bronx, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FUERST.—Charles, 504 Brook Av., May 8. Funeral today.

GOLDNER.—Carl, 410 East 163d St., May 9, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HALL.—William, 344 East 58th St., May 8, aged 26.

HETTLER.—Louis, 2,393 8th Av., May 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOETZEL.—Theresia, 386 East 155th St., May 8, aged 40.

KILEY.—James, 420 East 80th St., May 9. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Mary, St. Joseph's Home, Bronx, May 8, aged 83. Funeral private.

McCROHAN.—John, 1,063 Avenue A., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PAGE.—Philip, 436 6th St., May 9, aged 62. Funeral notice later.

SINE.—Dr. William P., 66 West 84th St., May 8. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—Jane A., 45 St. Mark's Place, May 8. Funeral today.

BITZ.—Catherine, 242 Stockton St., May 9.

BLEECKER.—Ellen H., 629 Eastern Parkway, May 10. Funeral private.

BONNIER.—Edward J., 253 Schaeffer St., May 9. Funeral private.

BUCK.—Mary W., 392 Clinton Av., May 9. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BUNERMANN.—Margaretha, 8,501 New Utrecht Av., May 9, aged 69.

CANTILLON.—John J., 93 Congress St., May 9, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CARBONE.—James, 760 East 8th St., May 8, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CHINERY.—Charles, 197 Dalgreen Place, May 8, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FORSYTHE.—Elizabeth, 85 Hancock St., May 9. Funeral service tomorrow.

FRANK.—Maria C., German Hospital, May 8, aged 58.

FRENCH.—Peter A., 170 Jay St., May 10, aged 64. Funeral private.

GILLETTE.—I. F., 1,422 54th St., May 9. Funeral private.

GOLDSMITH.—Regina, 21 Spencer Place, May 8, aged 81. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GREEN.—John, 948 Kent Av., May 8.

HANSBERY.—Mary E., 51 Woodhull St., May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HANSEN.—Johanna, Norwegian Hospital, May 8.

HECKING.—Elise, 680 East 3d St., May 8, aged 81. Funeral private.

HICKEY.—Gertrude, 109 King St., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOCHSPRUNG.—Frank, 111 Patchen Av., May 9, aged 31. Funeral service today.

HOLLIN.—Wilhelmine, 134 Carlton Av., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HORNS.—Maria, 504 10th St., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HUBBARD.—Clarence P., 893 St. John's Place, May 9. Funeral service today.

KENNY.—Alexander, May 9, aged 73. Funeral 393 Gates Av., today, 2 P. M.

KILBRIDE.—Mary, 7 Spencer Court, May 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KRAUS.—Anna M., 1,661 Bushwick Av., May 8, aged 89. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KRAUSE.—Frederick, 131 Menehan St., May 9, aged 79.

LUDWIG.—August, 201 Cornelia St., May 9, aged 63. Funeral notice later.

LUNNIGAN.—Isaac S., 42 Oakland St., May 8, aged 70. Funeral service today.

LYONS.—James, 68 Jewell St., May 8.

McCARTHY.—William J., 415 49th St., May 9.

McGEOWN.—Clare, 328 Bond St., May 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MALONEY.—Frank B., 423 16th St., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAXWELL.—Mary, 675 Bedford Av., May 7, aged 45. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MOORE.—Sarah A., 327 73d St., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULLENS.—Michael, 86 Hall St., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

NELLIGAN.—Luke, May 9. Funeral 616 Grand St.

NINER.—Rebecca, 554 Eastern Parkway, May 9, aged 62.

OEHLERS.—Ella, 1,071 Halsey St., May 9, aged 39. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PAGE.—Charles, 745 Classon Av., May 8.

PALMER.—Joseph, 305 Bainbridge St., May 9, aged 80.

PAYSON.—Thomas K., 881 Myrtle Av., May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

PINOVER.—Alexander, 2,185 Eighty-fifth St., May 9, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUINN.—Thomas J., 10 Alice Court, May 8, aged 93. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RAINETAUX.—Julia E., 745 Classon Av., May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RAUCH.—Barbara, 317 Jefferson St., May 9, aged 26.

RUEDIGER.—Edward, 1,065 Halsey St., May 8.

RYAN.—Mary, Cypress Hills, May 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

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SCHMIDT.—Katharine, 103 Prospect Park West, May 9, aged 13.

SHELTON.—Ella M., 775 Putnam Av., May 10. Funeral private.

SOUTHWELL.—Helen A., 2,522 Newkirk Av., May 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TERRELL.—Bessie, 515 Fifth St., May 9, aged 77. Funeral service today.

WALSH.—Bridget, 708 Degraw St., May 9. Funeral service today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BURNS.—James, Newark, May 8. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

CHAPMAN.—Eugene, 30 Central Av., Jersey City, May 8. Funeral service today.

CHRISTELLES.—Rosie, 670 Springfield Av., Newark, May 8, aged 45. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLARK.—Annie, 26½ Joseph St., Newark, May 8. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

CORT.—Arthur A., 263 South 12th St., Newark, May 10, aged 32.

DOYLE.—Andrew, 164 Union St., Jersey City, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

DUFFY.—Rose, 143 Erie St., Jersey City, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

ERVIN.—Mary, 412 Grove St., Newark, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GARRABRANT.—Emma E., 77 Court St., Newark, May 8, aged 58.

GERAGHTY.—Patrick, 39 Hawkins St., Newark, May 9.

GERTH.—Emma A., 40 Franklin St., Newark, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HAINES.—Frank F., 65 Liberty St., Newark, May 10, aged 3 months. Funeral today.

HANSEN.—Alfred M., Hoboken, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HEALY.—Michael H., 108 Morris Av., Newark, May 8.

HEMHAUSER.—Mary E., 402 15th Av., Newark, May 10, aged 69.

HENRY.—Victor, Hoboken, May 9. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

KANARY.—Mary R., 330 Monmouth St., Jersey City, May 9. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

LAVERTY.—William, 301 Halladay St., Jersey City, May 9. Funeral service today.

MACDONALD.—Charles F., 49 Myrtle Av., Newark, May 9, aged 38.

McMAHON.—John P., 44 Carleton Av., Jersey City, May 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MARKS.—Margaret, 18 1st St., Newark, May 8.

O'MARA.—James P., 636 Jersey City, May 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

REID.—Charles, 62 Waverley St., Jersey City, May 9, aged 5.

SIMMS.—Edwin, 62 Alexander St., Newark, May 8.

SKETCHLEY.—Mary A., 55 Nassau St., Newark, May 9, aged 93. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STINSON.—Margaret, 65 Joseph St., Newark, May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Ellen, 51 Clinton Av., Jersey City, May 9, aged 85. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Vincent, 9 Chestnut St., Newark, May 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

GARRY.—Daniel, Huntington, May 9, aged 50. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GORNOWEN.—John H., Flushing, May 9, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PORTER.—James E., Kings Park, May 9, aged 70. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—Mary, Flushing, May 8.

In Memoriam

WEISS.—In memory of my beloved son and our dearly beloved brother, Morris B. Weiss. Services Washington Cemetery today, 2:30 P. M.

CARETTO.—May B., in memory of; died May 11, 1914.

DONNELLY.—Margaret, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

KLIPPHAHN.—Frank J., mass Sacred Heart Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

McMAHON.—Mgr. Denis J., mass Epiphany Church, today, 10 A. M.

WALSH.—Bridget, mass St. John's Church, Jersey City, today, 9 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Close Much Lower After Partial Recovery from a Very Sharp Break.

Prices again broke heavily on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Most of the major stocks went lower than they had fallen in the panicky half hour's decline on Friday afternoon. From the low level, however, they rallied sharply, and then after losing part of the regained ground closed with losses ranging from 1 to 3 points in most of the more active stocks, with some declines much in excess of those figures. The opening had been firm and relatively quiet. Then prices receded under a steady inflow of stocks and under bear pressure, but the selling did not assume large proportions until the other influences at work were supplemented by the rumor of an attack on the President, which was not disproven in time to prevent its exerting much effect upon a nervous market. It was the sort of rumor which unscrupulous traders had been guilty of spreading in the past, and there were those who were asking whether yesterday's rumor had not had some such origin. The heavy declines recorded at the end of the day, long after that report had been entirely dismissed, indicated, however, that that was merely an incident in the decline and not its real cause.

Wall Street knows, as all the country knows, that we are confronted with questions of the utmost gravity. The financial community is necessarily taking cognizance of the state of public feeling, including its own feelings, in respect to the situation created by the sinking of the Lusitania. It was the conclusion based on those feelings which found reflection in yesterday's decline. Viewed apart from the personal motives which may have swayed the specific directions which the day's selling took, the decline represented a precautionary movement the effect of which was to lessen the market's vulnerability by a further retreat from the relatively high levels to which prices had recently risen. The news of coming days must necessarily be important. The market was engaged yesterday in discounting the probable tenor of that news, and in doing that it was holding true to ordinary market processes.

It was noteworthy that the decline yesterday, though severe, was orderly. There was none of the inchoate excitement in the market which characterized the break which occurred last Friday. Wall Street thought it saw in this an accurate reflection of the public attitude, in that after the excitement caused by the first news of the sinking of the Lusitania the country had settled down to a quiet determination, the force of which is steadily growing, to do what the situation imperatively demands.

There was some news yesterday, but it was not a day in which ordinary news influences played much part. Early in the day the gratifying announcement was made that of the $65,000,000 Pennsylvania bonds offered for public subscription last Friday $58,000,000 had been taken, and it became known later that further large amounts of the bonds had been placed during the day. The monthly statement of the unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation showed a decrease of about 93,000 tons. Trade reports had clearly foreshadowed a decrease. There was more talk of impending foreign loans, particularly of the large British credit which has been talked about so long, but there was apparently no reason for expecting an early announcement of British financing in this market.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Better War News Disperses Depression Due to Lusitania Sinking.

LONDON, May 10.—The stock market was generally more cheerful, the better war news dispersing the depression due to the Lusitania disaster. War loan investment stocks were frequently marked and rubber and copper shares were in good demand. Kaffirs, however, were dull due to the temporary exclusion of the German element from the Exchange.

In the American section trading was quiet except in Canadian Pacific and Amalgamated issues, which advanced over parity and closed firm a shade under the best.

Prices Easy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 10.—Prices were easy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2½
Ninety days .... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@3	5 and 6 mos	3¼@3½
90 days	2¾@3¼	8 and 10 mos	3¾@4
4 mos	3 @3¼	11 and 12 mos	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months.....3 @3¼ | 6 months.....3½@4
60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼

Other Names.
4 months.....4 | 6 months.....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79⅞	$4.79⅜	$4.79⅝
Cables	4.80½	4.79¹³⁄₁₆	4.79¹⁵⁄₁₆

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅝	$4.79¹⁵⁄₁₆
Paris	5.31⅞	5.31½
Berlin	.82⅞	.83
Austria	15.75	15.80
Russia	..	42.50
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39⁵⁄₁₆	.39⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.87½	5.87
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.45	25.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75⅝	$4.76⅝	$4.75¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $236,948,015; balances, $16,291,390; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,832,719.

The local banks have gained $2,979,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 6.25.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d, up 1-16d; New York, 50⅛c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,157,072
Same day last year	201,459
Year to date	44,883,692
Same period last year	31,601,087
Average price and change 50 stocks	65.92 —1.68
Same day last year	68.24 + .37

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	78.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
31	31⅛	19,100	Alaska Gold Mines	34	34¼	29½	31⅛	—2⅝
13½	14¼	3,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	14	14½	12⅞	14	— ½
43	45	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	45¾	45¾	38	43½	—2½
64⅜	64½	66,500	Amalgamated Cop	68	68⅜	62⅞	64⅜	—3⅞
51	55½	1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	54	54	50	51⅛	—1⅞
40½	41	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	44	44	39¾	41¼	—2⅜
31½	31¾	33,000	Am. Can	34½	34½	29	31⅝	—1⅞
94⅛	94½	1,600	Am. Can pf	97	97	93⅛	94⅝	—2⅞
48½	50	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry	50⅛	50¼	46⅞	48⅞	—2⅞
92	96	20	Am. Coal Products	94	94	94	94	...
107	109	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	107	107	107	107	— ¼
44	44¾	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	47½	47½	42½	44	—3¾
5⅛	5⅝	500	Am. H. & Leather	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—1⅛
27¾	28¼	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	29	29	27½	27½	—3
29¾	29⅞	4,500	Am. Ice Securities	30⅛	30⅛	28	29½	—1
9⅝	9⅞	400	Am. Linseed	10¼	10¼	9½	9½	— ½
26¼	28	100	Am. Linseed pf	28	28	28	28	— ½
42¼	42⅞	13,650	Am. Locomotive	46⅞	46⅞	39¼	42¾	—2¾
94	95½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ½
63⅝	63⅞	8,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	66¾	66¾	61½	64	—1½
130	160	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	—2
30	31½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	30½	30½	30	30	—4½
103	104	2,700	Am. Sugar Ref	107½	107½	100	103½	—3½
112	114	240	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113½	113½	112⅜	112⅞	—1⅝
118½	119	2,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119½	119¾	116	119	—1
225	227	700	Am. Tobacco	230	230	224	227	—2½
106½	107½	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	107	107	107	107	— ½
25¼	26	200	Am. Woolen	28	28	26	26	—5¼
84	88	100	Am. Woolen pf	85	85	85	85	...
30⅝	30⅞	21,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	32¼	32¼	29⅛	30⅞	—1⅝
98¼	98½	8,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	99½	100	97	98⅜	— ⅝
104	105	200	Atlantic Coast Line	106½	106½	104	104	—4½
42⅛	43½	6,000	Baldwin Loco	46¾	47	38	43	—3½
70⅝	70¾	8,500	Baltimore & Ohio	72⅞	72⅝	69½	70⅞	—1⅜
69	69¾	300	Baltimore & O. pf	70¼	70¼	69	69	— ⅞
¾	⅞	400	Batopilas Mining	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
132¾	133	15,200	Bethlehem Steel	137	142	126	132¾	—7⅞
110	111½	725	Bethlehem Steel pf	111	111	110½	111	— ⅝
86½	87	3,300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86¾	85½	86	—2
6	7	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	—1¼
55½	56	4,600	Butte & Superior	60	60	53	55½	—3½
15	15½	2,700	California Petrol	16¼	16¼	15	15	—1¼
37½	40	400	California Pet. pf	37	37	37	37	—5
156	156½	11,750	Canadian Pacific	157	157	153¼	156¼	—1⅛
34⅜	35	9,300	Central Leather Co	36½	36½	33	34⅝	—1⅞
101½	102½	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
41¼	42½	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¾	44	41	41¾	—2½
10¾	11	300	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11	11	— ⅞
28¼	28⅜	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30	30	27⅞	28½	—2
88½	89½	8,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	91	91½	85½	88¾	—2¼
124½	126½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	125	125	125	125	— ¼
125	127	100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	+ ½
125	127	50	do., odd lot	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	...
24⅛	24¼	9,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22¾	24⅞	21⅝	24⅛	+1⅜
42⅛	42⅜	15,800	Chino Copper	42¾	43	40⅝	42¼	—1⅛
58	59	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	58	58	58	58	—3½
100	103	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	100	100	100	100	— ½
25½	26	4,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	26¼	26¼	23⅛	25½	— ¾
124½	125	2,200	Consolidated Gas	125	125¼	123¾	124⅝	—1⅝
58	60	100	Continental Can	59	59	59	59	—2
94	95½	100	Continental Can pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	—1½
12	12⅜	3,700	Corn Products Ref	12½	12⅝	11½	12⅛	— ⅜
74½	75	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	75	75	75	75	—1½
20¾	21	9,900	Crucible Steel	22¼	23½	18¼	20¾	—1⅝
..	..	100	Crucible Steel pf	84	84	84	84	—5½
52	58	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	51	51	51	51	—6
12½	15	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13	13	13	13	—2
11¾	12½	2,100	Distillers' Secur	11⅝	11¾	11	11¾	—1⅛
8½	10	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅞
24¼	24⅜	21,900	Erie	25⅜	25¾	22½	24⅜	— ⅝
38¼	38½	6,150	Erie 1st pf	40	40	37	38½	—1½
31	35	100	Erie 2d pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	—4¾
10	12½	100	Federal M. & S	11	11	11	11	—1½
108	109	100	Gen. Chemical pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
149	150	1,300	General Electric	151¼	151¼	148	149½	—2⅛
131	135	2,500	General Motors	137⅞	137⅞	125	134⅞	—4⅞
94	98	100	General Motors pf	98	98	98	98	...
41¾	42	6,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43½	43½	40	41⅞	—1⅝
102	102¼	400	Goodrich pf	102	102	102	102	...
115¾	116½	5,000	Great Northern pf	116¼	117	114⅛	116	— ¼
30⅜	30½	6,600	G. N. certs. ore prop	32	32½	29	30½	—1⅞
53⅞	55⅝	5,100	Guggenheim Explor	56⅞	57	54½	55½	—1⅛
106	107	100	Illinois Central	106½	106½	106½	106½	—1½
27¼	27⅝	22,300	Inspiration Copper	28	28¾	26	27¼	—1⅝
18¾	19	31,850	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	19	19⅝	17¾	18¾	— ½
67⅛	68	10,200	Inter.-Met. pf	67⅛	67½	64¼	67	—1
91¼	94	1,500	Int. Harvester, N. J	94½	94½	90	90⅛	—4⅞
65	70	200	Int. Harvester Corp	70	70	70	70	...
9	9½	200	Int. Paper	9	9	9	9	— ⅞
5	6	425	Int. Steam Pump	5⅞	5⅞	5	5	—1
6½	9	200	Iowa Central	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
26	26½	4,200	Kansas City South	26½	26¾	25½	26	— ½
59½	60½	600	Kan. City South. pf	58¾	59½	58½	59¼	...
122	123	40	Kings Co. El. L. & P	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	...
126	135	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	129¾	129¾	127½	127½	—7½
38	41	200	Lackawanna Steel	42	42	41	41	— ⅛
100½	101	100	Laclede Gas	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
137¼	137½	5,100	Lehigh Valley	139	139	135	137½	—1½
220	227	300	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	—2¾
110	119	300	Liggett & Myers pf	118	118	118	118	...
19½	20	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20¼	20¼	20	20	—1
115¼	118	100	Louis. & Nash	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ½
77	79½	100	Mackay Cos	77	77	77	77	—3
125	126⅞	60	Manhattan Elev	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	...
43½	44½	7,100	Maxwell Motors	46½	46¾	40⅛	43¾	—3⅞
80	81	3,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	81	81	75	80½	—1½
36½	37	8,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	39	39	33⅝	36½	—2
94½	98	100	May Dept. St. pf	95	95	95	95	—1½
71	71¼	29,950	Mexican Petroleum	75	75	68½	71¼	—3⅞
..	80	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	80	80	80	80	—5½
23	23¼	3,400	Miami Copper	24⅛	24⅛	22¼	22⅞	—1⅝
12½	12⅞	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13¼	12	12½	+ ⅜
30	32	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	32	32	30½	30½	—1½
12⅞	13	6,100	Missouri Pacific	13	13	12¼	13	...
46½	48	1,900	Montana Power	48⅛	48⅞	46¾	47½	—2½
110	117	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	117⅜	117⅜	117	117	— ½
105	106	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅞
14¼	14¾	400	Nat. En. & St. Co	14½	14½	14	14½	— ⅞
55	56	3,400	Nat. Lead Co	58½	59	53	55¼	—3¼
108	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	—1¾
13¾	14	4,700	Nevada Con. Cop	14	14⅜	13½	13¾	— ½
77	79	3,300	N. Y. Air Brake	83	83	75	78	—8
84	84½	5,200	N. Y. Central	85	85	81¾	83¾	—1⅝
62	62¾	11,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	63⅝	63⅝	60	62⅝	—1½
27½	28	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28	26½	27⅝	—1⅝
101⅛	102	700	Norfolk & Western	103	103	101½	101⅞	—1⅜
104¼	104⅜	8,805	Northern Pacific	106½	106½	102⅞	103⅜	—1⅞
3	3¼	900	Ontario Mining	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	...
3	3¼	10	do., odd lot	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
19¼	19¾	200	Pacific Mail	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
29	31½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¾
105⅞	106½	4,500	Penn. R. R	107¼	107½	105⅝	105⅞	—1¼
114¼	114½	800	People's Gas, Chi	114½	114½	112½	114	—1¾
68	71	200	P., C., C. & St. L	70	70	70	70	— ½
19	19½	2,200	Pittsburgh Coal	20	20	19	19	—2
88	89	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	90	90	87¾	88½	—2⅞
42	42½	4,600	Pressed Steel Car	45	45	40	42¼	—2¼
152	156	200	Pullman Co	152⅞	152⅞	152⅛	152⅛	— ¾
27½	28	1,200	Railway Steel Sp	29¾	29¾	25¼	27½	—1⅞
21¾	22	15,200	Ray Con. Copper	23	23¼	20½	21¾	—1
141⅝	141⅞	65,400	Reading	142	143¼	138¾	141⅝	— ¾
81	85	10	Reading 2d pf	84	84	84	84	...
25	25¼	4,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	25½	25¾	24	25	— ½
81¾	83	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	83	83	82	82	—2¼
⅝	¾	100	Rock Island Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
⅝	⅞	1,800	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅝	¾	— ⅛
5	5⅛	2,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5⅜	5⅜	4⅛	5	+ ⅝
12¾	13¼	3,100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	11⅞	13½	11½	12⅞	+1⅝
15	16	200	St. Louis Southwest	16	16	16	16	— ½
13½	14	500	Seaboard Air Line	12¾	13½	12¾	13½	— ½
34	34½	600	Seab. Air Line pf	34	35	34	34½	—1½
134¼	134¾	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	136	136	134¼	134⅞	— ⅞
86⅝	86¾	26,100	Southern Pacific	88¾	88⅞	84½	86¾	—1⅝
..	..	27	So. Pacific t. r	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...
16¼	16½	1,600	Southern Railway	17	17	15¾	16½	— ¼
52	55	400	So. Railway pf	53	53	52	52	—1¼
47	50	400	Standard Milling	49⅛	49⅛	48	48	—3¼
62½	63	7,400	Studebaker Co	67⅛	67⅛	59	63	—3⅝
30	31	2,400	Tennessee Copper	30½	31	29⅛	30½	...
125	126	1,500	Texas Co	128¾	129	125	125	—5
48¾	49	7,300	Third Avenue	49½	49½	46⅝	49	...
96	98	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	—2¼
95¾	98½	100	Twin City R. T	97	97	97	97	— ⅞
5½	5⅝	800	Union B. & P. Co	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5½	— ½
123⅜	123½	73,180	Union Pacific	125¾	126	120¾	123¾	—1
80⅝	81	300	Union Pacific pf	81	81	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅞
15	17	300	United Rys. Inv	15	15	15	15	...
29¼	30	700	United Rys. Inv. pf	30½	30½	29	29	—2½
38	41	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	38	38	38	38	—5
58	58½	8,200	U. S. Rubber	61⅞	61⅞	56½	58⅛	—2⅞
105½	106½	630	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	106½	106	106	— ⅞
50⅝	50⅞	239,700	U. S. Steel	53½	53⅞	48¼	50⅝	—3
105½	107	2,100	U. S. Steel pf	106½	106½	104½	105	—1¾
61¼	61¾	39,400	Utah Copper	64¾	65	59¼	61⅞	—1⅝
28	28½	1,300	Va.-Car. Chemical	29	29	27⅞	28	—2¼
95	97	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	96	96	95	95¼	—2½
38	42	300	Va. Iron C. & C	41	41	39	39	—3
7	11	100	Vulcan Detinning	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1⅞
¾	1	500	Wabash	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	— ¼
1⅝	1⅞	100	Wabash pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
1⅝	1⅞	100	do., s 20 f	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
85	97	100	Wells Fargo Exp	90	90	90	90	—7
21	24	700	Western Maryland	22½	22½	22	22	—2
65¾	66	1,900	Western Union Tel	65¾	65¾	64½	65½	+ ¼
83¾	84	65,600	Westingh. E. & M	88	89	80⅞	83¾	—4⅛
233	280	100	Weyman Bruton Co	255	255	255	255	+22½
114¼	115	1,700	Willys-Overland	117¼	117¼	114	114⅞	—3⅛
100¼	101	600	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co	101⅛	101½	100¼	101	...

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Cash Position, May 8, 1915.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance April 30		$21,763,761.05	
Receipts—			
Revenues	$23,268,054.98		
Miscellaneous	236,370.63		
Loans:			
Special revenue bonds	515,000.00		
		24,019,425.61	
		$45,783,186.66	
Payments—			
General administration	$7,061,710.41		
Repayment of temporary loans:			
Revenue bonds and bills	12,285,499.52		
Redemption of city debt	300,232.23		
Interest on city debt	14,940,054.59		
		34,587,496.75	
Balance May 8			$11,195,689.91

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested April 30	$4,426,835.56	
Receipts	5,864,463.23	
	$10,291,298.79	
Payments	371,817.96	
Balance uninvested May 8		$9,919,480.83
Aggregate balances May 8		$21,115,170.74

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

An Unusual Selling Feat.

The investment market is so sensitive that the first thought in the minds of many people in the financial district when they came to reckon up the cost of the Lusitania tragedy as measured by other than humanitarian standards was that the offering of $65,000,000 of Pennsylvania general 4½s had been effectively killed. With the stock market wiping out in minutes the gains of weeks in some of the speculative stocks, it did not seem probable that many subscriptions would be received for a new railroad issue. So great was the investment demand that the injury done by the bad news only served to delay the distribution of the new bonds, and it was announced by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday forenoon that up to that time $58,000,000 had been sold. At the close of the business day the amount remaining on hand was so small that it was regarded as a certainty that there would be none in the hands of the syndicate at the end of the time originally set for closing the books.

⁂

A Calmer Nation.

It may be that the war has sobered the United States and that events which would have started a panic five years ago are now studied with a view to determining what their final effect will be. At any rate, there were not lacking signs in Wall Street yesterday that, with the air full of war talk, business was proceeding just as usual, with investors making their plans just as though it were not quite within the range of possibility that the United States would have to take an active part in the world struggle. The offering of $25,000,000 of Argentine Government bonds came at a most inauspicious time, for that issue was not formally announced until the day following the Lusitania's sinking, so that it did not have the benefit of even one business day under the old conditions; but it was said yesterday that the bonds were being absorbed at a most satisfactory rate. A country that will buy most of two new bond issues aggregating $90,000,000 in such troublous times as these cannot be called flighty.

⁂

Bankers Do Not Expect War.

The biggest men in the financial district do not think that the United States is going to war. It was suggested in several quarters that a more likely result of the Gulflight and Lusitania challenges would be a conference of all of the neutral nations of the world for the purpose of agreement on terms to be presented to all of the belligerents, these terms to state in unequivocal language the impatience of Holland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, and the United States with recent practices on the part of the nations at war toward the commerce and rights of the countries which have been trying to carry on their peaceful occupations.

⁂

Short Selling Makes a Gain.

Members of the Stock Exchange reported yesterday a great deal more short selling than occurred in the collapse of prices last Friday. Pressure was exerted against a number of issues which had displayed vulnerability in the closing days of last week, including Westinghouse and Studebaker, practically from the start of trading, and the destructive forces naturally found assistance in their labors in the rumor that President Wilson had been assassinated.

It may not be said, however, that operators on the short side were chiefly responsible for the sharp break toward noon, because a nervous tension was evident in commission houses long before prices began to melt most rapidly, and the desire of many holders of long stock to get out of the market for a time was reflected in the decline which preceded the sharpest fall. Brokers commented on this phase of the day's dealings. In a number of houses where partners are wont to make their market opinions public to the entire room holders of stocks were advised to clear their sheets and wait for developments from Washington.

⁂

Talk of Minimum Prices.

One of Steel's old minimum prices, 48, was reached in the break with the exception of a small fraction. This fact was commented on by nervous traders, and gossip was quickly heard about the chances of the Governors putting into force a general list of minimums again. This was when the market looked so weak that a collapse appeared imminent. But support arrived in timely fashion, and after quotations had rebounded 2 points nothing more was heard about an artificial bottom for prices.

⁂

Inter.-Met. Plan to Succeed.

The plan to merge the Interborough-Metropolitan Company and the Finance and Holding Corporation into the Interborough Consolidated Corporation with a capitalization of $50,000,000, according to a Director of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, is assured. The number of proxies already received, added to the verbal promises of assent to the consolidation, this Director said, left no doubt that a great majority of the preferred stockholders of the present Interborough-Metropolitan would come in under the reorganization. More than 60 per cent. of the preferred stockholders, including nearly all of the small holders, sent in proxies. Many of the large holders, it was said, had assented to the plan within the last few days. Under the law two-thirds of the holders of both preferred and common stock of the present company must ratify the plan before it can become operative. It required little argument to convince the holders of the common stock of the advisability of reorganizing. A formal announcement from the Interborough-Metropolitan is expected in a few days. A special meeting at which the proxies will be voted has been set for June 1.

⁂

New York Central to Deny Charges.

The New York Central Railroad Company, one of the defendants in the Pollitz suit to annul the recent issue of $100,000,000 debenture bonds of that railroad will have until May 24 to file its answer to the complaint in the Supreme Court. It is understood that the railroad will enter a general denial of the charges that the bond issue was illegal, unnecessary, and wasteful, and that the commissions paid to the fiscal agents of the company and to the syndicate of bankers which underwrote the bonds were exorbitant. A. H. Harris, Vice President of the New York Central and general counsel for the New York Central system, will appear for the railroad. The railroad's answer, it is believed, will contain a denunciation of the growing practice on the part of minority stockholders to block big corporate ventures. In the case of the Pollitz suit, according to an official of the Central, the papers were served after all of the $100,000,000 bonds had been sold to the public.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 10, 1915	$5,701,500
Same day last year	1,617,500
Year to date	305,083,200
Same period last year	291,144,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.68 — .27
Same day last year	87.36 + .02

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
10,000 ... 97
10,000 ... 96½
N Y State 4½s
4,000 ... 108
N Y Canal 4½s
1,000 ... 109½
N Y City 4s, 1956, reg
1,000 ... 95½
4s, 1958
1,000 ... 96⅞
4½s, 1960
5,000 ... 100
1964
2,000 ... 99¾
4½s, 1963
7,000 ... 105
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s
2,000 ... 144½
2,000 ... 129
4,000 ... 130
Am Ag Ch deb 5s
8,000 ... 93
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 ... 102⅛
Am T & T col 4s
5,000 ... 88⅝
1,000 ... 88½
8,000 ... 88⅜
8,000 ... 88⅛
conv 4½s
4,000 ... 99¾
18,000 ... 99½
4,000 ... 99
7,000 ... 99⅛
Armour & Co 4½s
6,000 ... 92½
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
5,000s20f ... 93½
5,000s30f ... 93⅝
3,000 ... 93½
conv 4s, 1960
5,000 ... 100
2,000 ... 99¾
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
18,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 91½
L & N col 4s
10,000 ... 87
B & O pr lien 3½s
5,000 ... 91¼
gold 4s
1,000 ... 89¾
3,000 ... 89½
conv 4½s
3,000 ... 86¾
2,000 ... 86¼
3,000 ... 86
10,000 ... 85¾
10,000 ... 85½
12,000 ... 85¼
26,000 ... 85
500 ... 85⅜
11,000 ... 85
1,000 ... 84⅞
5,000 ... 84¾
5,000 ... 84⅝
4,000 ... 84⅞
1,000 ... 84¾
Beth Steel ext 5s
28,000 ... 100
1st & ref 5s
25,000 ... 91
5,000 ... 90⅞
21,000 ... 90¾
10,000 ... 90
500 ... 91⅛
500 ... 91⅜
5,000 ... 90½
10,000 ... 90¼
10,000 ... 90⅜
20,000 ... 90½
B R T ref cv 4s
1,000 ... 80
5s, 1918
2,000 ... 100
15,000 ... 99⅞
B U El 1st 5s
1,000 ... 99⅞
Buff & S Ir deb 5s
3,000 ... 75
Bush Term 4s
12,000 ... 85¾
Cal Gas & El 5s
1,000 ... 94
Canada So con 5s, Series A
2,000 ... 104½
Cent Leather 5s
6,000 ... 99¼
13,000 ... 99⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ... 87¼
5,000s30f ... 87
C & O gen 4½s
2,000 ... 88¼
conv 4½s
4,000 ... 75
2,000 ... 74¾
9,000 ... 75
5,000 ... 74⅝
4,000 ... 74¼
4,000 ... 74⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s
2,000 ... 45
C, B & Q joint 4s
10,000 ... 96¾
14,000 ... 96¼
4,000 ... 96⅜
registered
1,000 ... 96
gen 4s
5,000 ... 91¾
Ill Div 4s
1,000 ... 94¼
C & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ... 67
con 6s
5,000 ... 99½
Chi Gr Westn 4s
1,000 ... 69¾
5,000 ... 69¾
2,000 ... 69¼
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s
1,000 ... 96¾
8,000 ... 96¾
6,000 ... 96
cv 5s, Series B, sub r, full pd
54,000 ... 102½
4,000 ... 102⅝
68,000 ... 102½
7,000 ... 102⅜
12,000 ... 102¼
25,000 ... 102⅝
5,000 ... 102¼
20,000 ... 102⅝
C & P Wn 5s
5,000 ... 102¾
10,000s30f ... 102½
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1933
2,000 ... 104
extd 4s
3,000 ... 94

Chi & N W, St L, P & N W 5s
2,000 ... 105¼
C, I & L ref 6s
1,000 ... 114
C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 ... 82¾
4,000 ... 82
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
3,000 ... 64½
2,000 ... 64⅝
3,000 ... 64¼
10,000s20f ... 64
1,000 ... 64⅛
10,000 ... 64½
5,000 ... 64¼
deb 5s
5,000 ... 50⅝
2,000 ... 50⅜
44,000 ... 50
1,000 ... 50¼
C & W I con 4s
2,000 ... 78¾
Col & So 1st 4s
4,000 ... 90½
ref & ext 4½s
2,000 ... 84¼
Con Gas conv 6s
9,000 ... 114⅞
5,000 ... 114¾
4,000 ... 114⅝
10,000 ... 114½
5,000 ... 114¼
13,000 ... 114
3,000 ... 114¼
3,000 ... 114½
5,000 ... 114⅝
Cumberld Tel 5s
1,000 ... 96¼
D & H deb 4s, 1916
3,000 ... 99⅝
Den & R G con 4s
1,000 ... 74½
imp 5s
1,000 ... 79
1st & ref 5s
7,000 ... 48
Detr Edison 5s
5,000 ... 103
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000 ... 52
8,000 ... 52½
Dul & I R 1st 5s
2,000 ... 100
Du P de N P 4½s
3,000 ... 89⅝
Erie 1st con 7s
5,000 ... 109¼
1st con 4s
9,000 ... 81⅜
cv 4s, Ser A
1,000 ... 63
cv 4s, Ser B
1,000 ... 67¼
2,000 ... 67
3,000 ... 66
Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s
3,000 ... 87⅞
Gen Elec deb 5s
1,000 ... 104⅞
Granby Con conv 6s, Ser A
4,000 ... 101
Gr Nor ref 4½s
11,000 ... 99
Hock Val 1st 4½s
3,000 ... 93½
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
1,000 ... 75
3,000 ... 74
13,000 ... 74½
adj income 5s
8,000 ... 26¼
2,000 ... 26
10,000 ... 26¼
14,000 ... 26½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
2,000 ... 82
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1919
15,000 ... 115
20,000 ... 115¼
16,000 ... 116
60,000 ... 117
conv 6s, 1922
3,000 ... 121
50,000 ... 120⅛
14,000 ... 120
10,000 ... 118
15,000 ... 116
25,000 ... 115
15,000 ... 116
15,000 ... 117
500 ... 116
21,000 ... 116½
26,000 ... 115
21,000 ... 116
5,000 ... 117
5,000 ... 118
5,000 ... 119
5,000 ... 118½
14,000 ... 118
32,000 ... 117
5,000 ... 118½
12,000 ... 118
1,000 ... 118⅛
5,000 ... 118
7,000 ... 117
2,000 ... 117¼
1,000 ... 118
5,000 ... 117½
Inter-Met 4½s
2,000 ... 76
6,000 ... 75¼
14,000 ... 75
1,000 ... 75½
1,000 ... 75¼
10,000 ... 75
3,000 ... 75⅛
2,000 ... 76
30,000 ... 76½
I R T 1st & ref 5s
3,000 ... 98¼
12,000 ... 98
4,000 ... 97⅞
1,000 ... 97¾
1,000 ... 97⅞
5,000 ... 97⅝
1,000 ... 97¾
1,000 ... 97⅝
Int & Gr Nor 6s
4,000 ... 100
Inter Paper 6s
1,000 ... 100½
Iowa Cent ref 4s
2,000 ... 50
K C, Ft S & M 6s
8,000 ... 107¼
Kan City So 3s
5,000 ... 68¼
Kings Co El L & Pow conv 6s
4,000 ... 117
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
1,000 ... 92½
Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 101
L E & Wn 1st 5s
1,000 ... 90

L Sh & M So 3½s
9,000 ... 83
4s, 1928
1,000 ... 92¾
Leh Val con 4½s
2,000 ... 99⅝
Long Isl unifd 4s
2,000 ... 84¾
Ligg & Myers 7s
2,000 ... 123½
Ligg & Myers 5s
3,000 ... 100½
1,000 ... 100¾
1,000 ... 100½
Lorillard Co 7s
1,000 ... 122
Lorillard Co 5s
19,000 ... 100
L & N unifd 4s
9,000 ... 94
Manhatn Con 4s, tax exempt
5,000 ... 91½
Mer Marine col tr 4½s
13,000 ... 43
Mich Cent 5s, '31
1,000 ... 102⅝
Mo, K & T 1st & ref 4s
2,000 ... 53
Mo Pacific 1st 6s
1,000 ... 101
Montana Power 5s, Series A
2,000 ... 91
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub rcts f p
103,000 ... 101⅛
32,000 ... 101⅛
2,000 ... 101⅛
50,000 ... 101⅜
33,000 ... 101½
2,000 ... 101⅜
76,000 ... 101½
10,000 ... 101⅜
65,000 ... 101¼
89,000 ... 101⅛
51,000 ... 101
39,000 ... 100⅞
1,000 ... 101
25,000 ... 100⅞
35,000 ... 101
4,000 ... 101¼
500 ... 101¼
23,000 ... 101
3,000 ... 101⅛
7,000 ... 101
6,000 ... 101⅛
28,000 ... 101
5,000 ... 100⅞
20,000 ... 100¾
18,000 ... 100⅞
2,000 ... 100¾
5,000 ... 100⅝
500 ... 100⅝
15,000 ... 100¾
263,000 ... 100½
65,000 ... 100⅜
75,000 ... 100¼
100,000 ... 100⅛
131,000 ... 100
36,000 ... 99⅞
36,000 ... 99½
108,000 ... 99⅝
30,000 ... 99⅞
55,000 ... 100
22,000 ... 100⅛
158,000 ... 100
6,000 ... 100¼
35,000 ... 100⅛
3,000 ... 100¼
5,000 ... 100⅜
23,000 ... 100⅞
56,000 ... 100¾
25,000 ... 100⅝
500 ... 101
55,000 ... 100⅝
10,000 ... 100¾
25,000 ... 100⅞
26,000 ... 101
10,000 ... 100⅞
20,000 ... 101
36,000 ... 100⅞
26,000 ... 101
30,000 ... 100⅞
1,000 ... 101
17,000 ... 100¾
75,000 ... 101
44,000 ... 101¼
15,000 ... 101¼
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
50,000 ... 86
L S col 3½s
1,000 ... 73
2,000 ... 72⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
1,000 ... 83⅝
col tr 5s
5,000 ... 102¾
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s
2,000 ... 110¾
8,000 ... 110½
N Y Rys ref 4s
2,000 ... 72
adj 5s
4,000 ... 51
12,000 ... 50½
10,000 ... 50⅛
43,000 ... 50
4,000 ... 50¼
23,000 ... 50
4,000 ... 50¼
4,000 ... 50½
5,000 ... 50⅛
1,000 ... 50¼
N Y Tel 4½s
2,000 ... 96¾
1,000s30f ... 96½
Norf & W conv 4½s
3,000 ... 102
1,000 ... 102⅛
con 4s
5,000 ... 93½
N Pac Term 1st 6s
4,000 ... 111
Nor Pacific 4s
5,000 ... 91⅞
25,000s30f ... 91½
3,000 ... 91¾
2,000 ... 91½
2,000 ... 91¼
9,000 ... 91
9,000 ... 91½
41,000 ... 91⅞
30,000s20f ... 91⅝
gen 3s
23,000 ... 64
2,000 ... 63½
Ontario Power Co 1st s f 5s
1,000 ... 93½
Or R & N con 4s
25,000 ... 91
30,000s30f ... 91
Oregon Short L 1st con 5s
10,000 ... 103¼
gtd ref 4s
3,000 ... 91

Pacific T & T 5s
6,000 ... 97½
Penn conv 3½s
2,000 ... 100
Penn R R con 4½s, temp ctfs f p
92,000 ... 103¼
164,000 ... 103⅛
1,000 ... 103
25,000 ... 103⅛
15,000 ... 103
Public Serv Corp sink fund 5s
1,000 ... 87
Ray Con 1st 6s
6,000 ... 115
1,000 ... 114⅞
3,000 ... 112½
10,000 ... 112
2,000 ... 114⅛
Reading gen 4s
6,000 ... 93¾
6,000s20f ... 93
2,000 ... 93½
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940
6,000 ... 93
Rio Gde W 1st 4s
1,000 ... 72½
3,000 ... 72⅝
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s
2,000 ... 65
St L & S F R R gen 5s
2,000 ... 46
Tr Co ctfs stpd
2,000 ... 47
ref 4s, ctfs of deposit
2,000 ... 66
stamped
2,000 ... 66
San An & A P 4s
2,000 ... 75
Seab Air L adj 5s
10,000 ... 65¼
2,000 ... 65¼
3,000 ... 65½
18,000 ... 65⅝
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
2,000 ... 97⅞
5,000 ... 97⅝
So Pacific col 4s
6,000 ... 83
conv 4s
3,000 ... 82¼
28,000 ... 82
25,000 ... 81¾
5,000 ... 81½
10,000 ... 81
3,000 ... 81⅛
5,000 ... 81
conv 5s
15,000 ... 99½
20,000 ... 99⅝
5,000 ... 99¼
5,000 ... 99
10,000 ... 98⅞
500 ... 99½
10,000 ... 98½
41,000 ... 98
10,000 ... 98½
7,000 ... 98¾
2,000 ... 98½
1st ref 4s
10,000 ... 87
3,000s20f ... 87
8,000 ... 87¼
5,000s20f ... 87½
San F Term 4s
3,000 ... 79
5,000 ... 79½
9,000 ... 79
5,000s30f ... 79
South Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ... 99¾
gen 4s
10,000 ... 66
10,000 ... 65½
5,000 ... 65¾
4,000 ... 65⅝
6,000 ... 65¾
1,000 ... 65
Texas Co conv 6s
20,000 ... 99¾
10,000 ... 99⅝
12,000 ... 99½
1,000 ... 99⅝
10,000 ... 99¼
10,000 ... 99
14,000 ... 98½
Third Av ref 4s
2,000 ... 81½
adj 5s
1,000 ... 77
6,000 ... 76⅞
5,000 ... 76½
9,000 ... 76
2,000 ... 76¾
Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000 ... 51
Un Pacific 1st 4s
3,000 ... 96½
4,000s30f ... 96¼
17,000s20f ... 96⅜
3,000s30f ... 96¼
15,000 ... 96¼
conv 4s
2,000 ... 90½
5,000 ... 90
Un R Rs of S F 4s
6,000 ... 45
U S Rubber 6s
8,000 ... 103
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
69,000 ... 101⅞
3,000 ... 102
8,000 ... 101⅞
1,000 ... 102
5,000 ... 101⅞
19,000s30f ... 101⅞
4,000 ... 101⅞
8,000 ... 101⅞
6,000 ... 102
5,000 ... 101⅞
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
2,000 ... 95¼
Va Iron, C & C 5s
3,000 ... 82
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ... 95¾
1,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 95¾
Wabash ref & ext 4s
15,000 ... 27
Wab P Ter 2d 4s, Tr Co ctfs
1,000 ... ¾
Western Md 4s
1,000 ... 65
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s
12,000 ... 101¼
5,000 ... 101⅛
21,000 ... 101
15,000 ... 100⅞
1,000 ... 100½
16,000 ... 99½
30,000s30f ... 100
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000 ... 85½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¾	98⅝
2s, c, 1930	98	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	101½
3s, c, 1918	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109¾	110
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101	101⅝
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	85
Am Ag Ch pf	91	92
Am B Sug pf	80	84
A B S & Fdy	..	102½
Do ctfs	90½	102
Do pf cts	145	150
A C & F pf	115	116
Am Coal	80	..
Am Cot O pf	95	99
Am Exp	85	95
Am Malt	4	4⅝
Do pf	21	27
A S pf, B	80	84
A S & R pf	105	106
Am Sn pf	104	108
A T & C	60	63
Am Wr Pa pf	8	11
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf	..	70
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98½
A, T & S F pf	98½	100
Bald L pf	100	104
B Un G	125	134
Brown Sh	..	40
Do pf	75	83
B, R & P	60	95
Do pf	101	..
But'k Co	27½	30
Canada So	56	60
Case (J I) pf	80½	92
C R R of N J	295	325
C & S A Tel	117	122
Chi & Alt	8	9
Do pf	10	25
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	130
Do pf	125	150
C, C, C & St L	31	38¾
Cleve & P, ex div	159	..
Cluett-P	55	60
Col & So	27	30
Do 1st pf	50	54
Do 2d pf	35	45
Crex Carp	40	60
C-Am Sug pf	96	..
D & Co pf	..	92
Del & H	146½	150
D, L & W	400	417
D & R G	8	10
D M & Ft D	6⅛	..
Do pf	30	..
Det Ed	114	115
Det & M	75	..
Do pf	80	..
Det U R	58	65
D S S & A	4½	6
Du P de N Pow pf	91½	92
East Kod	500	..
F M & S pf	25	32½
Gen Ch	202	210
Granby C	50	100
Hav E R, L & P	81½	..
Do pf	..	100
Helme (G W) Co	165	190
Do pf	114	119
Homestake	116½	120
Int Agric	4	14¾
Do pf	17	20
I H, N J, pf	109¾	115
Int H Cor pf	100	101
Int P pf	37	39
Int Stm P pf	10	20
Iowa C pf	15	22
K C, Ft S & M pf	63	..
Kayser (J) & Co	82	86
Do 1st pf	106½	..
K & D M	4	10
Do pf	36	..
Kresge (SS) Co pf	104	110
L E & W	7	10¼
Do pf	19½	23¼
Long Isl'd	30	37
L-W B 1st pf	91	97¾
Do 2d pf	60	68
Lorill Co	162	178
Do pf	113	117
M'kay Cos	65	68
Man Beach	2	8
Man Shirt	55	61
Do pf	100	104
M Dep Sts	41	43
Mich Cent	105	112½
M & St L	12½	15
Do pf	25	43
M, St P & S S M	112	115
Do pf	125	130
Do L L	75	85
Mon P pf	100¼	101
Mor & Es	170	180
M & B pf	66	..
N C & St L	119	124
Nat B pf	119	121½
Nat En pf	82	87
N C & S	68½	70¼
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	19	23
Do 2d pf	6½	7
N Y C & St L	..	32
Do 1st pf	..	100
Do 2d pf	..	85
N Y S B	..	58
N Y, L & West	112¼	122
Norf & W pf	85	89
North Am	73	74
N O T & Light	50	61
N W Tel	165	..
Pabst B pf	..	90
P T & Tel pf	90	94
Peo & E	6	10
Pett-Mull	20	25
Do 1st pf	85	100⅛
Phila Co	70	74
P, C, C & St L pf	90	110
P, Ft W & C	159	..
Pitts S pf	60	80
Pr St Car pf	94	97
Quicksilver	½	⅝
Do pf	1¼	1¾
Ry St Spr pf	90	98
Rdg 1st pf	81	90
Rutland pf	15	..
St L & S Fran	4¾	5¼
Do 1st pf	7	14
Do 2d pf	5½	6
St L S W pf	33	35
Sears-R pf	124¼	125¼
S-S S & I	25	35
Do pf	78	85
So P R S	50	61
Do pf	84	100
So R, M & Ohio ctfs	66	85
St'd M pf	107	109
Studeb Co pf	97	100
Tex Pac	15	16⅛
T, P L Tr	102	..
T, St L & West	2	2½
Do pf	5½	7½
Und Type	60	70
Do pf	98¼	102⅛
U B & P pf	20	28
Un Cig M	42	48
Do pf	103	104¾
Un Dry G	..	50
Do pf	55	65
U S C I P	11	14
Do pf	30	45
U S Exp	62	68½
U S I A	36	40
Do pf	84	90
U S R 2d pf	80	95
Va R & P	..	45
Vul D pf	..	35
W Md pf	29	36
W E & M 1st pf	120	130
Weym-B pf	114	120
W & L E	2	2½
Do 1st pf	9	12
Do 2d pf	3	4
W-Ov pf	100	101¾
Wis Cent	33	35
W'w'th (F W) pf	119¼	122

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16¼	16⅜	16⅞
Atlantic Refining	545	555	555	565
Borne-Scrymser	265	280	270	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	104	106
Cheesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	223	228	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38	41
Cumberland P. L.	45	50	45	50
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil	153	157	153	157
Galena S. Oil pf	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	123	125	123	126
Indiana Pipe Line	95	97	95	97
Int. Pet. Co., Ldt	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
National Transit	29	30	30	31
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	93	95
Ohio Oil	132	134	137	140
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	58	63	63	64
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	78	80	78	80
Prairie O. & G.	298	302	300	305
Prairie Pipe Line	126	128	130	133
Solar Refining	225	230	232	238
Southern P. Line	203	208	205	210
South Penn Oil	268	273	282	285
So. W. Penn. Pipe L	105	110	108	111
Stand Oil of Cal	282	285	288	291
Stand Oil of Ind	405	410	420	425
Stand. Oil of Kan	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky	235	240	247	252
Stand. Oil of Neb	310	320	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J.	393	396	399	402
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	181	183	181	183
Stand. Oil of Ohio	423	428	427	433
Swan & Finch	117	120	117	123
Union Tank	78	80	79	81
Vacuum Oil	195	200	205	210
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Equipment Trust 4½s
DUE 1922-1923
TO YIELD 4.50%

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Equipment Trust 4½s
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TO YIELD 4.40%

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Equipment Trust 4½s
DUE 1921-1925
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of
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in the
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Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

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100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
500 Car Lighting & Power Stock
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
5 International Salt 5s
500 St. Joe Lead Stock
50 Twin City Rapid Transit Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
60 Aetna Explos. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 American Brass Stock
60 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
30 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
150 Interborough Rapid Transit Stk.
52 National Fuel Gas Stock
50 R. J. Reynolds Tobac. Com. Stock
50 Victor Talk'g Machine Com. Stk.

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Japanese Gov't 2nd Series 4½s, 1925
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Close Much Lower—Pennsylvania Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 239,309 shares of stock and $1,468,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 38,107; railroads, 1,700; oils, 9,762, and mining, 189,740; rights, $3,500. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,725	Am. Zinc	38¼	38½	33	34¼
1,000	Br.-A. Tob. Co. ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Br.-A. Tob. Co. ord. bearer	16	16	16	16
660	†Electric Boat	74	74	70	71
200	†Elec. Boat pf.	101	101	100	101
2,130	Emer. Phono.	13½	14⅛	13¼	13⅝
136	Int.-Con. Rub.	7½	7½	7	7
300	†Int. M. M. pf.	5½	5⅝	5¼	5¼
300	†Int. Motors	11	11	11	11
136	Inter. Rubber	7½	7½	7	7
210	Kel. Sp'f'd T.	128	128	122	123
1,400	Man. Transit	¾	⅞	¾	¾
250	Mar. of Am.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
560	McCrory Stores Corp. w. i.	54	54	52	52
300	N. Y. Trans.	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½
150	†Pyr. Mfg. Co.	9½	9½	9½	9½
600	Cor. of R & H.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
3,300	Sterling Gum.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
100	†Tob. Prod.	53½	53½	53½	53½
15,000	U. C. S. new	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9
50	U. C. S. pf. new	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,000	U. C. S. Co. of Am.	92	92	89	90¼
5,000	Un. Pr. Sh.	3	3	2⅝	2⅞
2,500	†World Film	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,600	Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	15½	15¾	— ¾
12	Buckeye P. L.	102	102	102	— 3
10	Continental Oil	225	225	225	— 3
8	Ill. Pipe Line	125	125	125	+ 1
2	Ind. Pipe Line	95	95	95	— 2
5,500	†Inter. Petrol.	8⅞	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
120	Nat. Transit	30	29½	29½	— 1
3	Northern P. L.	95	95	95	— 2
275	Ohio Oil	138	130	132	— 6
120	Pierce Oil	12	11½	11½	— 1
215	Prairie O. & G.	308	290	300	..
65	Prairie Pipe L.	130	125	129	— 4
5	Solar Refining	233	230	230	— 5
10	Southern P. L.	205	205	205	— 5
115	South Penn. Oil	282	270	270	—15
290	Std. Oil of Cal.	291	270	285	— 5
45	Std. Oil of Ind.	412	404	404	—16
32	Std. Oil of Ky.	250	235	235	—20
48	Std. Oil of N. J.	408	394	395	— 6
175	Std. Oil of N. Y.	184	179	181	— 1
15	Std. Oil of Ohio	430	425	425	—15
40	Union Tank L.	80	79	79	..
57	Vacuum Oil	205	197	197	— 8

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	Amal. Cop., r.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	I. C. pf., w. i.	73¼	74	72½	73¾
200	Wab. pf. (b.)	24	24	24	24

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,800	†A. Jun., w. i.	14¼	14¼	12½	13¼
4,900	†A.-C. M. Co.	85	85	81	85
26,200	*†Atlanta	29	31	28	30
11,600	*†Big Cotton'd.	11	11	11	11
4,000	*Booth	39	39	35	38
9,400	Braden Cop.	7¼	7½	6⅜	6¾
3,700	Cashboy	6¼	6½	6	6
4,500	†Chile Cop.	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
500	*Com. Trac.	10	10	10	10
3,000	Con. Arizona	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	Con. Cop. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Con. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Crown Res.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Davis D. C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	*Dia. B. B.	3	3	3	3
1,200	Dome Mines	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾
2,900	Ely Consol.	9	9	8	9
700	†Emma Cop.	34	34	34	34
2,200	*Florence	50	50	47	47
3,500	†Genesee V. C.	40	41	39	40
505	Gold. Con.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
12,000	†Gold. Merger	20	21½	19	20
5,000	*Great Bend	9	9	9	9
4,850	*Iron Blossom	70	70	63	65
17,500	Jumbo Ext.	98	100	90	94
900	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
3,800	†Kewanas	15	15	14½	14½
200	La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅝	½	½
4,000	*McK.-Dar.	29	29	‡25	28
300	New U. Bing.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	*Nev. Hills	22	22	22	22
800	Nip. Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	*North Star	17	17	17	17
6,200	*†Oro	9	9½	9	9½
2,000	Pac. S. & M.	1/16	..	..	1/16
2,000	†Sand. Kend.	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,200	*†Sells	34	35	34	35
5,000	*†Silver Pick	7	7½	7	7
500	St. Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,700	*Sup. Min Co.	19	20	19	20
450	Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,000	*Ton. Cash B.	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
1,255	Tonopah Ext.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
3,500	*Tono. Jim B.	73	73	70	70
4,300	*Tonopah Mer.	36	36	35	35
1,000	*Tonopah Mid.	16	16	16	16
680	Ton. of Nev.	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	*Tom. R. Euld.	13	13	12	12
3,000	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	¼	½
2,200	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Tuolumne	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,600	*†Wasatch	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
2,500	West E. Ext.	5	5	5	5
300	Yukon G. Min.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$67,000	†C. Cop. 7s	113	113	112	112
1,400,000	Penn. 4½s, w. i.	98¼	98¼	98	98¼
1,000	Pierce O. 6s	78	78	78	78

*Sells cents per share. §Ex div. ‡Odd lot. †Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 9. Bid.	May 9. Asked.	May 8. Bid.	May 8. Asked.
Am. Thrift Soc. pf., w. i.	1	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Fisk Tire	60	62	60	62
Houston Oil	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Inter. Mer. Marine	¾	1	¾	1
Int. Motors pf	26	30	28	30
Int. Nickel	142	146	142	146
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.	81	83	82	84
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.	120	140	120	140
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	165	170	165	170
McCrory S. Corp. pf., w. i.	..	..	97	98
Riker & Heg., new	5½	6	5½	6
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Wayland Oil & Gas	2¼	3	2⅞	3¼
RAILROADS.				
Interb. Con., w. i.	22	25	21	25
Wabash, w. i.	11	14	11	13½
Wabash pf., (a)	45	50	45	50
MINING STOCKS.				
Greene-Cananea	27	30	29	30
Mason Valley	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Nipissing Mines Co.	6	6½	6	6½
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	7	7⅛
West End Con.	68	70	68	70
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
BOND.				
Calaveras 6s	161	190	200	210

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	322	327
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	91	92
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	†49
American Power & Light	63	65
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	28	32
American Public Utilities pf.	63	65
American Waterworks & Electric	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	21	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	65	68
Cities Service	50	52
Cities Service pf.	58	59
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	10	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	60	62
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	30	33
Northern States Power pf.	85	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	45	47
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	84
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	21½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	74½	†76
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.	31½	32
United Light & Rys.	32	34
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71½	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	70½	73
Utah Securities	15	16½
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	60	61

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 8.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$709,087	$4,386,384	$178,677,923
Int. rev. (ord.)	1,083,181	6,949,452	277,661,248
Cor. & inc. tax	94,730	597,701	13,914,593
Miscellaneous	145,825	1,735,282	59,292,150
Total recs.	2,032,825	13,668,820	529,545,914
Expenditures	2,098,211	15,430,789	633,524,435
Deficit	65,386	1,761,969	103,978,521

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	71.53	69.00	70.39	— .95
Industrials	64.12	59.29	61.46	—2.41

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	— .32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	—1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+ .27
May 5	71.62	69.56	69.94	—1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+ .55
May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	—2.45
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	— .44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	—1.68

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	65.92
May, 1914	[illegible]	May 18	[illegible]	May 9	[illegible]
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.60
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.13
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	65.92
Year, 1914	[illegible]	Jan. 31	[illegible]	July 30	[illegible]
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.94
Year, 1912	83.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.75
Am. T. & Tel. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	4.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅞	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100¾	101¼	4.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99⅞	100¼	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99	99¾	6.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	98¼	99	5.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	97½	98¼	5.15
Beth. Steel	5	Jun.11,'15	100	100⅛	2.45
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102	103	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89	90½	7.80
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	100	4.20
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96½	7.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	5.98
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅝	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100½	3.10
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98¼	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motor	6	Oct., 1915	101	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅛	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅝	97	6.05
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96⅝	5.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	99⅞	99⅝	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅛	101½	3.45
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	98⅞	99⅝	3.15
[illegible]					
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec. 1915	100⅛	100¾	3.50
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98	99	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	87	90	....
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99⅞	99	6.40
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	93	96	8.20
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.90
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & E.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100½	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	3.15
P. S. S., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.70
Seab. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98¼	99	5.60
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97¼	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96	98⅞	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100⅝	101½	5.20
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97⅝	98⅞	5.45
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.00
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-23	4 @4½	4.62	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-23	4½	4.60	4.40
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1914-30	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-28	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-24	5	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-24	4½	4.88	4.62
Chi. & Northwest	1914-23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-25	4½@5	8.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1914-24	5	4.80	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-29	5	5.20	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-23	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4 @5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Louis. & Nash.	1914-23	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-23	5	6.00	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-22	5	6.50	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-28	4½@5	5.05	4.85
Norf. & Western	1915-24	4½	4.50	4.38
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-28	6	5.00	4.75
Penn. G. Freight	1914-23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-24	5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5	5.10	4.80
Southern Ry.	1914-24	4½@5	5.00	4.65
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½	4.62	4.45
Virginian Ry.	1914-19	5	5.20	4.75

H. G. S. NOBLE RE-ELECTED.

Old Officers of Stock and Consolidated Exchanges Again Chosen.

The annual election of the Stock Exchange yesterday was a cut and dried affair as a single ticket, headed by H. G. S. Noble for re-election as President, was in the field.

In addition to Mr. Noble they were: Charles M. Newcomb, Treasurer; Ernest Groesbeck, to Committee on Gratuity Fund, and these Governors, William G. Borland, S. L. Cromwell, Bayard Dominick, Albert R. Fish, W. Strother Jones, Albert H. Marckwald, Newton E. Stout, Arthur Turnbull, William D. Wood and Louis E. Hartzfeld.

M. E. de Aguero was re-elected President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. All the other officers, including S. A. Luther, First Vice President, Aaron de Cordova, Second Vice President, Marcus Heim, Treasurer, and Valentine Mott, Chairman, were also re-elected.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Occidental Con.	.79
Belcher	.14	Ophir	.10
Best & Belcher	.06	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.20	Savage	.02
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.17
Crown Point	.10	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.02	Yellow Jacket	.18
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver Bars	.50¼
Mexican	.20		

TONOPAH.			
		Comb. Fract.	.08
Belmont	4.00	D'field Daisy	.05
Jim Butler	.75	D'field B. B.	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.48
Midway	.16	G'field Con. M.	1.45
Mizpah Exten.	.25	G'field Merger	.20
Montana	.34	Jumbo Exten.	.90
North Star	.17	Lone Star	.06
Rescue Eula	.12	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Exten.	3.25	Vernal	.03
Tonopah Merger	.36	Nevada Hills	.28
West End	.68	Round Mountain	.42
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.29	Manhattan Con.	.01
Booth	.37	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D.	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¼	10	McKinney	32	36
Elkton	43⅛	43½	Gold Dol.	3¼	4
El Paso	100	125	Portland	118¾	119½
Findlay	*3%	4½	Vindicator	168	170
Gold Sov.	4	5½	Golden C.	150	180
Isabella	17¾	18½	Rav B. H.	3⅝	3¾
Jackpot	6⅜	8			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101
6s, Sept., 1916	102¼	102½	102½	102¾
6s, Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	104⅛	104⅝
4½s, March, 1963	103½	104⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½, May, 1957	103¼	104	104⅞	105⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	103¼	104	104⅞	105⅛
4½s, May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4¼s, Nov., 1917	100⅞	..	101	..
4¼s, March, 1964	99¼	99⅞	100	100⅝
4¼s, March, 1962	99¼	99⅞	100	100⅝
4¼s, Sept, 1960	99¼	99⅞	100	100⅝
4¼s, March, 1930-60	99¼	99⅞	100	100⅝
4s, May, 1959	96	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1958	96	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛
4s, May, 1957	96	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛
4s, Nov., 1956	96	97	96	97
4s, Nov., 1955	96	97	96	97
4s, Nov., 1936	96¼	..	96½	..
4s, 1918-1919	99¼	..	99⅞	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-5	86½	..	87	..
3½s, May, 1954	86½	..	87	..

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 10.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	May 8, '15.	Dec. from Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$9,096,000	$274,000
Loans, discs., and inv.	256,268,000	*3,150,000
Ind. dep. inc., U. S.	184,729,000	3,260,000
Due to banks	90,000,000	*4,663,000
Time deposits	12,463,000	412,000
Exch. for Clear. House	14,870,000	2,922,000
Due from banks	26,062,000	*957,000
Cash and reserve	20,043,000	213,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	9,537,000	*612,000
Res. with other banks	33,067,000	1,061,000
Cash excess	6,410,000	505,000
Exchanges in New York	19,434,000	1,335,000
Excess with Fed. R. Bk.	2,720,000	*474,000
Total excess	28,564,000	1,366,000

*Increase.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Cons. Power	105½	105½	105½	105½
18	Fidelity & Dep.	138	138	137	137
6	Northern Cent.	84	84	84	84
200	Sapulpa Oil	3	3	3	3
290	Un. Rys. & El.	24	24	23½	23½
10	U. S. Fidelity	194	194	194	194

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	C. Balt. 4s, '62	95	95	95	95
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	Cons. Pow. 4½s	88	88	88	88
3,000	Cons. Pow. n.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
800	Cons. Pow. n.	100	100	100	100
7,000	U. R. & E. 1. 4s	61½	61½	61	61

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Adventure	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
42	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
7,360	Alaska	33⅞	34½	28⅞	32
30	Algomah	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
750	Allouez	52	52	45	47½
1,112	Amalgamated	68¼	68¼	62½	64¼
14,655	Amer. Zinc	37¼	38	32½	35
4,555	Ariz. Commer.	6⅞	6⅞	5⅞	6¼
1,600	Bonanza	40c	40c	30c	30c
16,053	Butte & Sup.	60	60	51½	56
1,550	Cal. & Ariz.	65⅞	65⅞	60	62
10	Cal. & Hecla	565	566	549	555
10	Centennial	19	19	18	18
330	Chino	43	43	41	42½
5,431	Cop. Range	51	51½	45½	47½
1,030	East Butte	11½	11½	10½	11
877	Franklin	10½	10½	8½	9½
2,460	Granby	80	80½	76½	80½
130	Greene-Can.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Hancock	19	19	18	18
50	Hedley	27½	27½	27½	27½
225	Indiana	6½	7	6½	6½
210	Island Creek	45	45	43	43½
45	Isl. Creek pf.	89	89	89	89
595	Isle Royale	27	27	25	25
115	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,435	Lake	12	12½	10⅞	12
370	La Salle	6½	6½	6	6
100	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
655	Mass Consol.	11½	11⅞	11	11¾
510	Mayflower	5½	5½	4⅞	5
170	Miami	24	24	22½	23
1,165	Mohawk	71	71	64	66
100	Nev. Cons.	14	14	13½	13½
2,000	New Arcadian	8⅝	8⅝	7¼	7½
15	Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4,733	North Butte	29½	31	28½	28⅞
125	North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	Ojibway	3	3	3	3
200	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
375	Old Dominion	51	51½	50	50
138	Osceola	80	80	74	75½
180	Pond Creek	14⅝	14½	14¼	14½
390	Quincy	85	85	79	81
20	Ray Consol.	22¼	22¼	20⅝	20⅝
605	Santa Fe	3	3	2½	2½
510	Shannon	8	8¼	6½	7
795	Shattuck	26½	26½	23½	23¾
100	South Utah	30c	30c	30c	30c
195	St. Mary's L.	55	55	50	50
1,615	Sup. & Boston	3½	3½	3	3¼
660	Superior Cop.	30¼	30¼	27⅞	28⅞
755	Tamarack	30	31	29	31
930	Trinity	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
75	Un. Cop. L'nd	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,875	U. S. Smelt.	34¼	34¼	30½	32½
175	U. S. Sm. pf.	45	45	44	44
805	Utah Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2¾
645	Utah Cons.	12¼	12¼	11	11½
200	Utah Copper	60	63	60	61½
390	Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
450	Winona	4¼	4¼	4	4
300	Wolverine	58	58	49½	52

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
43	Boston El.	78	79	76	79
10	Bos. & Albany	181	181	181	181
115	Boston & Me.	34	34	33½	33¾
20	Fitchburg pf.	69	69	69	69
105	Mass Electric	6½	6½	6½	6½
20	Mass Elec. pf.	40	40	40	40
983	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	64	64	60	62
15	Union Pacific	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
10	West E.St.R.R.	64	64	64	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. Ag. Chem.	51	52½	51	52½
98	Am. Ag. C. pf.	92½	92⅝	91½	91½
100	Am. Pneu. S.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Am. Pneu. S. pf	16½	16½	16½	16½
170	Am. Sugar	106	106	103⅞	103⅞
80	Am. Sugar pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
825	Am. T. & T.	120	120	117½	118½
83	Am. Wool pf.	85½	85½	85	85
210	East Boston L.	10	10	9¼	9¼
112	Edison	238	238	230	235
141	General Elec.	151	151	148	148⅞
100	Mass Gas	78	78	78	78
198	Mass Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
15	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
20	N. E. Tel.	129	129	128	128
40	Reece Button	16½	16½	16¼	16⅜
10	Swift & Co.	109	109	109	109
34	Torrington	32	32	31¼	31½
15	Torrington pf.	28	28	28	28
949	United Fruit	132	132	124⅞	128
2,008	Un. Shoe Mach.	57½	57½	55½	56½
7	Un. Shoe M. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
2,372	U. S. Steel	54	54	48⅞	51⅝
5	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	105	105
161	West. Union	66½	66½	65	66

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
1,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
11,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	67⅞	68	67⅞	67⅞
1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	U. S. Steel 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	3¼	3⅝
B. St. Gas.	.09	.10	Iron Bloss.	.65	.70
Begole	1	1½	La Rose	.51	.54
Bohemia	2¼	2⅝	Majestic	.40	.43
Boston Ely	.25	.30	McK.-Dar.	.28	.30
Butte & L.	.22	.23	Mex. Mets.	.17	.18
Calaveras	1½	1⅝	M. of Am.	2	2¼
Chief Con.	.80	.90	Nev. Doug.	.50	.80
Con. Ariz.	.00	.80	N. Baltic	2¼	2½
Cortez	.20	.40	Ohio Cop.	.22	.28
Cornelia	8	8¼	Oneco	1½	1¾
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2	So. Lake	6⅞	7
Crown Res.	.85	.92	Stew't M.	1⅛	1⅜
Davis-D.	.85	.90	U. V. Ext.	3⅛	3¼
Eagle & B.	1⅛	1¼	Utah Mets.	1⅛	1¼
First N. C.	1⅞	2	Yukon G.	2⅝	2⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
705	Chi. Pneu. T'l.	55	55	51	53¼
345	Chi. Ry. 2s	24¾	24¾	23	23½
10	Com. Edison	134½	134½	134½	134½
400	Dia. Match	95	95¼	95	95
45	Ill. Brick	63	63	63	63
10	K. C. Ry. & L.	23½	23½	23½	23½
5	Nat. Carbon	135	135	135	135
8	Pub. Ser. pf.	96	96	96	96
24	Peo. Gas	114¼	114¼	114	114
15	Q'ker Oats pf.	106½	106½	106	106
1,155	Sears R'buck	136	136	133	134½
1,510	Stewart W'ner	65	65	60½	62
75	Swift	108¾	109	108¾	108¾
110	U. S. Steel	51⅝	51⅝	48¼	48¼
694	Union Carbide	155	155	149	153

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Com. Ed'on 5s	100¼	100¼	100	100
3,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
6,000	City Ry. 5s	98	98	97¾	97¾
4,000	Met. Gold 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
8,000	Pub. Ser. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½
7,000	P. Gas. ref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	So. S. El. 4½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
13,500	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Ice	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
300	Baldwin Loco.	46	46	42	42
11	Bald. Loc. pf.	100	100	100	100
730	Cambria Steel	47	47	46	46
30	Cent. Leather	35	35	35	35
500	Chino	41½	42⅞	40¾	42¾
10	Col. Fuel	26½	26½	26½	26½
100	Elec. St. Bat.	51	51	49½	50
100	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
25	4th St. N. B.	280	280	280	280
5	Gen. Asp. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
150	Goodrich	41½	41½	41	41
36	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
100	Inspiration C.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
50	Keystone T.	15	15	15	15
1,410	Lake Superior	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
55	Lehigh Nav.	74	74	73½	73½
23	Lehigh Valley	69⅝	69⅝	68½	68½
5	L. V. Transit	14	14	14	14
400	L. V. Tr. pf.	29¼	29¼	28	28
5	Little Schuyl.	53½	53½	53½	53½
100	Miami	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
10	Nat. Lead	58	58	58	58
100	Nevada Cons.	14	14	14	14
100	Ont. & West.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
20	Northern Cen.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
1,015	Ph. R. T. cts.	8	8	7½	7½
518	Penna. R. R.	53⅞	53⅞	53	53
15	Phila. Co.	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
604	Phila. Elec.	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
10	Phila. Trac.	75	75	75	75
22	Penn. Salt M.	91	91	91	91
100	Ray Cons.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
430	Reading	71	71	70	70¾
100	Southern Pac.	87	87	87	87
100	Southern Ry.	16	16	16	16
100	Studebaker	63	63	63	63
100	Tenn. Copper	30	30	30	30
3,053	Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
475	Tonopah Min.	7	7	7	7
459	United Gas I.	83	83½	82	82½
20,872	U. S. Steel	54	54	48⅞	51
950	Union Trac.	32	32	30	30¼
10	Union Pacific	123	123	123	123
100	Westmore. C.	61	61	61	61

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A. G. & E. 5s	85½	85½	85	85
800	A. G. & E. 5s	86	86	85½	85½
6,000	Beth. St. 6s	119	119	119	119
1,000	L. V. T. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
5,000	L. V. g. c. 4s	90	90	90	90
2,000	M. St. El. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
13,000	P. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000	P. B. & W. 1st 4s, 1943	98	98	98	98
11,000	Phil. Elec. 5s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
1,000	Phil. Elec. 4s	79	79	79	79
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
3,000	S.-A. Iron 6s	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	United Ry. 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
10,000	W. N. Y. & Pa. g. m. 4s	76½	76½	76½	76½

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sewer Pipe	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
225	Columbia G.&E.	10	10	10	10
2,245	Crucible Steel	23	23	19	20⅞
265	Cruci. Steel pf.	85	85	84½	84⅞
10	Elk Co. Nat. Gas	108	108	108	108
65	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	47¼	47¼	47	47
250	Nat. Fireproof	5	5	5	5
130	Nat. Firepf. pf.	18	18	18	18
749	Ohio Fuel Sup.	42	42	41	42½
10	Osage&Okla.Gas	69	69	69	69
70	Pittsb'h Brew	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
760	Pittsb'h Coal	20⅞	20⅞	19½	19½
100	Pittsb'hPl.Glass	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
945	Pure Oil	14	14	13⅞	14
20	Un. Nat. Gas	131	131	131	131
250	Un. Switch & S.	100	100	100	100
30	U. S. Steel	52	52	49	52
405	Westingh. Air B.	130	130	129	129
1,470	Westingh. Elec.	44⅝	44⅝	41	41⅝

U. S. STEEL TONNAGE LESS.

Report of Unfilled Orders Shows Decrease of 93,500 Tons.

The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled orders on April 30 amounted to 4,162,244 tons, a decrease of 93,505 tons during the month. The figures, issued yesterday, indicated that optimistic forecasts of the market made by leaders of the industry a few weeks ago had not been borne out. The decrease was about in line with expectations in the trade, based on the rate of inflow of new business in the last half of April.

Forward business on Feb. 28 aggregated 4,345,371 tons, on Jan. 31, 4,248,571 tons and on Dec. 31, 3,836,643 tons. Operations at the mills are reported as between 70 and 75 per cent. of capacity, with specifications against export orders supplying a substantial part of the output.

A. H. Low, Curb Broker, Fails.

Alexander H. Low, a Curb broker of 38 Broad Street, announced yesterday that he was unable to meet his obligations. Outstanding contracts were limited to Braden Copper stock for the most part, and about 6,000 shares were bought in during the day by brokers to whom he owed stock on orders. It was said on the Curb that Mr. Low's indebtedness was not large and would soon be adjusted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the low prices of the day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange leading stocks showed declines of 3 to 9 points from their early high levels. Strong support apparently was extended at the lowest prices and this helped to bring about a sharp rally. At the same time the closings were generally well under Saturday's final prices.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
70	Alaska Gold	31⅝	31⅝	24½	29⅞
30	Allis-Chalmers	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6,900	Amal. Copper	68⅜	68⅜	62⅛	64⅜
230	Am. Beet Sug.	44⅛	44⅛	40⅞	41⅞
1,320	Am. Can	34⅜	34⅜	29⅞	32⅜
40	Am. Car & F.	51	51	48	48
30	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46
150	Am. Ice Sec.	30⅝	30⅝	28	29¼
20	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10
240	Am. Locomo.	46⅝	46⅝	42⅝	42⅝
770	Am. Smelting	66⅝	66⅝	61⅛	64
10	Am. Sugar	104	104	104	104
30	Am. Tel. & T.	119⅞	119⅞	118	118
550	Anaconda Cop.	32⅜	32⅜	29¾	31¼
90	At., T. & S. F.	98	98	98	98
50	Balt. & Ohio	72⅞	72⅞	69⅞	69⅞
140	Beth. Steel	142	142	129	129
60	Brooklyn R. T.	85⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86⅞
90	California Pet.	16	16	14½	15
250	Can. Pacific	157⅞	157⅞	153	155⅞
740	Cent. Leather	36⅛	36⅛	33¼	34¼
60	Ches. & Ohio	43	43	42	42
170	C., M. & S. P.	90¼	90¼	86⅞	90
220	C., R. I. & P.	23⅞	23⅞	21⅞	23⅞
350	Chino Copper	43⅞	43⅞	40⅞	41⅞
160	Col. Fuel & I.	26⅜	26⅜	23⅞	24⅞
80	Corn Products	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛
250	Dist. Securities	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
1,240	Erie	25⅞	25⅞	24⅛	24¼
70	Erie 1st pf.	40	40	38⅞	38⅞
270	Goodrich Co.	43	43	39⅞	41
90	Gt. Nor. Ore.	31¼	31¼	29	31
90	Gt. North. pf.	116⅞	116⅞	115⅞	115⅞
130	Inspiration C.	29	29	27	27¼
1,480	Inter.-Met.	19⅞	19⅞	17⅞	19⅞
190	Inter.-Met. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	64⅞	67⅞
10	Kan. City Co.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
60	Lehigh Valley	139	139	136⅞	136⅞
90	Maxw'l Motors	44⅞	44⅞	40⅞	40⅞
620	Mexican Pet.	75⅞	75⅞	68⅞	71⅞
230	M'ami Copper	22⅞	23	22	22
110	Mo., K. & T.	12	12	12	12
330	Mo. Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞
140	National Lead	59	59	53⅞	53⅞
80	Nevada Cop.	13⅞	14	13	14
230	N. Y. Central	85⅞	85⅞	82⅞	84
220	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63⅞	63⅞	60	62⅞
30	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
20	Pennsylvania	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10	Pitts. Coal	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
120	Pres. Steel Car	45⅞	45⅞	42	42
160	Ray Copper	22⅞	22⅞	21¼	22
9,600	Reading	142⅞	143⅞	138⅞	141⅞
270	Rep. Iron & S.	24½	25	23¼	25
10	Rumely	4	4	4	4
570	Southern Pac.	88⅞	88⅞	84⅞	86⅞
10	Southern Ry.	16	16	16	16
10	Studebaker	64	64	64	64
280	Third Av.	49⅞	49⅞	46⅞	47⅞
4,290	Union Pacific	125⅞	125⅞	121	123⅞
120	U. S. Rubber	60⅞	60⅞	58⅞	58⅞
27,880	U. S. Steel	54	54⅞	48⅞	50⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	105	105
700	Utah Copper	65⅞	65⅞	59⅞	62⅞
1,420	Westing. El.	88⅞	89⅞	80	83⅞
64,250					

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta	.31	.31	.29	.29
300	Cons. Virginia	.15	.15	.15	.15
1,000	Cripple Creek	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1,850	Goldf'd Merger	.21	.21	.20	.20
500	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
2,500	Jumbo Ext.	1.00	1.00	.93	.94
600	Midway	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
500	North Star	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Ophir	.11	.12	.11	.12
9,430					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of April show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eleven roads	$4,599,023	+	$370,833
Fourteen roads	8,618,906	—	1,430,337
Total (25 roads)	13,217,929	—	1,059,504

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	958	959	*1
Freight rev	$2,207,627	$2,099,309	$108,317
Passenger rev.	586,773	602,376	*15,602
Total oper. rev.	3,149,484	3,039,750	109,733
Maint. of way	277,558	415,398	*137,840
Maint. of equip	592,294	561,449	30,844
Transp. expa.	1,137,627	1,209,895	*72,268
Total op. exps.	2,151,927	2,364,307	*212,380
Taxes	186,600	185,000	1,600
Oper. income	810,793	490,443	320,350

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for March—

Gross	953,558	1,025,919	*72,360
Net after taxes	121,308	96,893	24,415
9 mos. gross	8,481,602	9,126,507	*644,905
Net after taxes	1,359,289	1,337,140	22,148

PERE MARQUETTE for March—

Gross	1,489,782	1,404,207	85,575
Net after taxes	289,645	98,595	191,050
9 mos. gross	13,575,433	12,914,791	660,661
Net after taxes	3,260,445	919,970	2,340,475

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
*Inc. from op.	$1,276,208	$2,764,141	$3,113,818
Int., rents, &c.	63,841	69,520	149,725
Total earnings	1,340,049	2,833,662	3,263,544
Int. on bd. dbt.	1,116,455	1,017,341	1,053,923
Net income	223,594	1,816,320	2,209,620
Dep. & skg. fds.	902,086	1,186,676	1,159,532
Bal. to p.&l. df.	678,491	629,644	1,050,088
Prev. p.&l. bal.	......	4,732,903	4,710,716
Misc. adj'stm's	......	71,729	†1,133
Prev. divs.	......	514,020	1,028,040
Adj. credit on R.R. stock	......	959,709	......
Profit & loss surp., Dec. 31	......	5,736,507	4,733,903

*After payment of all expenses of operation, including approximately $2,200,000 for ordinary and extraordinary repairs and upkeep currently charged during 1914 to cost of production, $3,500,000 similarly charged in 1913, and $2,800,000 similarly charged in 1912. †Credit.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Friday.— Bid.	Asked.
Tin	40.00	44.00	38.00	41.00
Lead	4.17½	4.22½	4.15	4.20
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony, other br's.	34.00	37.00	34.00	37.00

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, is quoted at 18⅞@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Monday. £	s	d	Friday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	79	10	0	79	10	0
Copper, futures	80	15	0	80	15	0
Tin, spot	165	10	0	164	10	0
Tin, futures	165	0	0	164	0	0
Lead	20	0	0	20	2	6
Spelter	62	0	0	64	0	0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	111	116
American Cigar pf.	98	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	70	80	75	80
Conley Foil	300	325	310	330
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	190	200	197	202
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	187	197	195	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	300	320	300	320
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	118	120	118½	120

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Alfred Hurrell of New York, for four years attorney for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, has been appointed associate general solicitor for the Prudential Insurance Company. Mr. Hurrell will be associated with Fourth Vice President and General Solicitor Edward D. Duffield.

Morgan Van Woert, formerly with Didrichsen & Co., has opened offices at 52 Broadway to transact a general investment securities business.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"A light purse is a heavy curse."

THE desirability of a substantial *bank account* needs no argument. The advantage of carrying your account in a strong institution is also beyond question.

The *Franklin Trust Company* with resources of over $20,000,000 is amply able to supply your banking needs with precision and despatch. Our three offices, all centrally located, offer every facility for the speedy and efficient transaction of your business. Our 27 years' experience and the knowledge which our *Trustees* and *Officers* have of financial and business affairs are at the services of all our depositors.

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The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
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PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

New Secured Debts Tax Law
The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request
Send for Booklet 60
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Main Office {Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes} Jersey City

The new INHERITANCE TAX LAWS of New Jersey are of special advantage to non-residents. Bank deposits are not taxable. Access to safe deposit boxes without supervision of State Comptroller. Write for booklet.
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Safe Deposit Vaults of
MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
At the Main Office and Branches of the Lincoln Trust Company

To the Holders of

HUNTINGTON LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO. 6% COLLATERAL TRUST SERIAL GOLD BONDS, MATURING DECEMBER 1st, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of the Huntington Land & Improvement Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Serial Gold Bonds, maturing December 1st, 1915, that said Huntington Land & Improvement Company has called for redemption on June 1st, 1915, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, face value, of said bonds, and upon said date the bonds hereinafter enumerated shall be due and payable. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement with the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, dated December 1st, 1913, said Trustee has selected the following numbered bonds for redemption:

1003, 1006, 1014, 1017, 1025, 1031, 1032, 1043, 1047, 1049, 1050,
1052, 1069, 1089, 1090, 1103, 1104, 1114, 1128, 1129, 1137, 1138,
1140, 1148, 1149, 1154, 1157, 1158, 1160, 1161, 1163, 1185, 1186,
1191, 1192, 1205, 1209, 1210, 1215, 1221, 1224, 1226, 1229, 1240,
1241, 1251, 1260, 1263, 1265, 1266, 1287, 1288, 1294, 1298, 1302,
1303, 1308, 1322, 1338, 1340, 1341, 1347, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1376,
1380, 1382, 1389, 1390, 1396, 1401, 1402, 1406, 1409, 1416, 1421,
1424, 1429, 1454, 1459, 1462, 1464, 1475, 1476, 1479, 1484, 1485,
1489, 1490, 1493, 1497, 1502, 1504, 1508, 1512, 1513, 1518, 1519,
1522, 1524, 1528, 1529, 1537, 1540, 1542, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1548,
1556, 1557, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1572, 1577, 1588, 1599, 1604, 1608,
1613, 1621, 1630, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1646, 1652, 1659, 1666,
1667, 1669, 1671, 1677, 1679, 1680, 1686, 1698, 1701, 1702, 1709,
1710, 1711, 1721, 1727, 1728, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1750, 1757, 1760,
1761, 1762, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1768, 1772, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1782,
1784, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1798, 1800, 1821, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1831,
1833, 1835, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1846, 1877, 1884, 1895, 1898, 1913,
1921, 1923, 1936, 1938, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1968, 1990, 1991,
1999, 2000.

Upon presentation and surrender of said numbered bonds, and unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, on the first day of June, 1915, at the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, California, or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, said numbered bonds will be paid, together with a premium of one per cent. on the principal thereof, and accrued interest.

Notice is hereby given that on and after said June 1st, 1915, all interest upon said numbered bonds shall cease.

A. G. WALKER, Secretary,
Dated April 27th, 1915. Huntington Land & Improvement Company.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement Dated December 18, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Referring to the above mentioned Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has lodged copies of such Plan and Agreement with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

The Plan of Reorganization has been approved by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Company, the Bankers of the Committee, who will act as Reorganization Managers thereunder and have formed a syndicate to underwrite its cash requirements.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their bonds upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to such Plan and Agreement and to the terms thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHANNES LUDEN,
Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Issued by Central Trust Company of New York Under the Deposit Agreement Dated December 20, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Pursuant to said Agreement dated December 20, 1911, the Committee constituted thereunder has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, and filed a copy thereof with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner provided in said Deposit Agreement, within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement. In accordance with said Deposit Agreement of December 20, 1911, holders of Certificates of Deposit may within thirty days after this date withdraw from said Agreement upon the terms and conditions therein expressed.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
HENRY R. CARSE,
WILLARD V. KING,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY,
H. K. POMROY,
WILLIAM A. READ,
J. HERNDON SMITH,
ALEXANDER M. WHITE,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Committee.
F. L. BABCOCK, Secretary.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company or its predecessor, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 19, 1911, for Preferred and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has adopted a Plan for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has filed a copy thereof with Columbia Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to the Plan unless within twenty days from the date of this notice they file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent therefrom and withdraw from the Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman;
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
Committee.
PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds, General Unsecured Indebtedness, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, which has been approved and adopted by the Bondholders' Committees and the Stockholders' Committee mentioned in the foregoing notices, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee and copies thereof have been lodged with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds with either of the Bondholders' Committees and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their bonds, bearing the coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1912, with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan, on or before June 1, 1915.

Holders of Preferred or Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company who have not already deposited their stock with the Stockholders' Committee and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their Certificates of Stock with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary for the Stockholders' Committee, on or before June 1, 1915. All such Certificates of Stock must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank and, if required by said Stockholders' Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped.

Holders of general unsecured indebtedness of The Wabash Railroad Company desiring to participate in the Reorganization must do so on the terms provided in said Plan and Agreement and in the manner hereafter to be announced by the Joint Reorganization Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York or of Central Trust Company of New York or of Columbia Trust Company, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, may be required by the Joint Reorganization Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary of the Joint Reorganization Committee in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
J. HORACE HARDING,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
HENRY K. POMROY,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Joint Reorganization Committee.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
PIERCE & GREER,
SPOONER & COTTON,
Counsel for Joint Reorganization Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.
CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel for Reorganization Managers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

Lazy Dollars—

—may earn only 3% or 4%. Invested under proper conditions and kept at work as they should be, they earn a full 6% with perfect safety.

If your dollars are working below 100% efficiency, investigate the merits of the First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds we sell, in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

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Available at all points usually visited by travelers
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Write for our letter on this stock.
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N. Y. Coffee Exch. N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 19 years

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional bers, denominations and maturities of the auamendment ratifying same, and of the numthorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

UNDERCURRENTS OF FINANCE.

To be informed on the true inwardness of financial movements consult The Annalist, the authoritative monetary magazine. Every Monday. 10 cents by mail. Sold everywhere. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

$2.50 A BALE DROP IN COTTON MARKET

Denial of Rumor from Washington Brings Quick Recovery and Close Is Steady.

NET DECLINE FROM 8 TO 15

Reports from New England Textile Mills Show Great Activity—Liverpool Market Up 10 Points.

There was a renewal of heavy selling in cotton futures yesterday and the resultant break was the more demoralizing on account of the fact that prices opened steady and about 12 to 18 points above Saturday's closing.

Liverpool was quite steady and about 10 to 11 points higher than due. This advance in the English market undoubtedly was prompted by the advance in freight and insurance rates and the fear that further importations might be made difficult by German submarine operations.

Consequently, when the local market opened around 10c. for October, there was immediate pressure on the whole list. The New York market is considerably above a parity with Liverpool, when freight and insurance rates are taken into consideration. There is a tendency to expect differences to widen, and sales here follow as a matter of course.

These offerings, however, were well taken and had it not been for the rumor concerning an attempt on the life of President Wilson, there would have been no undue excitement. This report, which, according to gossip, emanated from Chicago, caused some wild selling and October broke to 9.46, July to 9.17, and December to 9.70, about $2.50 a bale from the day's high. There was a quick recovery upon the denial of the rumor and the market closed steady at declines of from 8 to 15 from Saturday's close.

Southern spot markets are showing some evidence of the effect of the decline in contracts, although prices are far above a parity with futures. Very heavy rains have fallen in the Eastern belt and all fear of drouth has been allayed. Precipitation throughout the Carolinas and Georgia since Saturday ranges from about ¼ inch to 2 inches.

In spite of the unsettled state of the cotton market, textile reports make a favorable showing. New Bedford advices state that cotton goods mills in that district have never been so active as at present. It is estimated that 50,000 out of the 54,000 looms are in operation and manufacturers have a larger amount of forward business on their books than at any previous time in several years.

Considerable importance was attached to the cable that Italy would require cotton shipped from American ports May 10, and later to be accompanied by bills of lading with the consignee named and its final destination before it would be permitted re-exportation.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, to 10 to 25 decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet with a 13 decline, 9.70 for middling upland and closed steady.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.18	9.04	9.15@ 9.17	9.23@ 9.27
July	9.62	9.17	9.36@ 9.37	9.46@ 9.47
Oct.	10.03	9.46	9.70@ 9.71	9.85@ 9.87
Dec.	10.22	9.70	9.92@ 9.93	10.07@10.09
Jan.	10.21	9.70	9.94@ 9.95	10.09@10.10
March	10.42	10.01	10.19@10.20	10.32@10.34

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	9,210	2,867	2,885
New Orleans	2,069	1,364	3,675
Mobile	100	44	1,167
Savannah	1,215	2,093	632
Charleston	512	939	200
Wilmington	1,027	2,048	53
Norfolk	1,396	2,907	269

Total port receipts, 16,545, against 9,814 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	503	620	252
Memphis	537	2,991	486
St. Louis	...	1,905	234
Houston	5,610	2,529	1,784

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,000 to 12,000	3,411	4,067
New Orleans	3,500 to 4,000	5,020	5,861

Total exports yesterday, 2,643; so far this season, 7,436,839, against 8,331,869 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
725	New Orleans	.09	321,716	156,400
...	Mobile	8.75	24,227	17,534
200	Savannah	9.50	90,382	57,577
...	Galveston	9.30	321,613	232,850
...	Wilmington	Holiday	46,394	17,640
27	Norfolk	.09	55,284	36,745
...	Augusta	9.13	111,982	34,540
250	Memphis	9.12	134,018	67,765
...	St. Louis	9.125	29,406	29,195
998	Houston	9.20	107,480	87,709

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate request business in spot cotton, with middling 11 points advanced, at 5.26d. Sales 7,000 bales; receipts, 10,300 bales, all American; closed irregular.

GOOD PROSPECTS OUT WEST

Basic Conditions There Sound and People Are Buying.

A representative of Smith, Hogg & Co. has just returned from a business trip to Chicago. This man brings back to the Worth Street district a message of encouragement to dry goods jobbers. He said: "While I was in Chicago four or five very hot days struck the town and adjacent territory. This gave a big impetus to buying of Summer fabrics and accessories, with the result that store buyers from all about the Middle West came in and replenished their stocks.

"The Lusitania disaster naturally exerts a depressing effect, but this and possible other untoward events of a somewhat similar character are not likely seriously to interfere with the ultimate good business we are looking forward to. At the present time I should say the dry goods business of the country is from 10 to 15 per cent. better than it was Jan. 1. The indications are that business will steadily pick up, and that by 1916 approximately good times will have arrived.

"Chief assets in the situation are the crops and weather. The Winter wheat was fine, and the outlook for the other crops is most encouraging. I found that with basic conditions sound in the West, people have the means to buy and are doing so, with the result that the storekeepers are disposing of seasonable goods. The outlook altogether is most encouraging."

LONDON'S WOOL SALES.

The Offerings May Be Too Great for the Trade to Absorb.

LONDON, May 10.—The offerings at today's wool sales were 8,130 bales, and consisted of a miscellaneous selection, which sold steadily at the recent improvement. Best scoured merinos were firm. America purchased a few greasies.

There were 220,000 bales, representing about £4,500,000, available for the present sales, which are fixed to close on May 20, and, with fresh arrivals coming in for the fifth series of auctions, (fixed for June 29,) it is considered doubtful if the trade will be able to absorb the quantity, in view of transport difficulties and the absence of much Continental support. America so far has taken only a few of the best scoured and greasy merinos, although licenses are said to be granted rather more freely for export.

Russia is buying scoured merinos, in view of the anticipated early opening of the Archangel route. The necessity for buying wool now is due to the prolonged negotiations which are necessary before permits are granted by the Government for shipment.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number Concerned Jewelry and Articles of Adornment.

Milbank, Leaman & Co. were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests against the Collector's assessment of duty on certain items relating to the cost of shrinking wool cloth. The Appraiser returned these costs as non-dutiable, whereas the Collector disregarded the Appraiser's action and held the items dutiable. Judge Hay directed the Collector to reliquidate the entries using as a basis the values approved by the Appraiser.

Poirier & Lindeman and others appealed from the Collector's decision assessing lace pins having gold-plated steel shafts and paste or glass heads. They were returned for duty under the Tariff act of 1909 at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry. The claim was for a tax of 45 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of paste or metal. The Examiner at this port testified in behalf of the importers that the lace pins were practically the same as those which were the subject of a decision by the Customs Court of Appeals in the case of B. Altman & Co. In view of this evidence, the board sustained the protests.

The board sustained the protest of J. J. Gavin & Co. for lower duty on children's dresses. Assessment was made under the tariff at 60 per cent. ad valorem as appliqued cotton wearing apparel. It was decided that the articles are not appliqued within the meaning of the law and that they were accordingly properly dutiable as cotton wearing apparel at only 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Wiener Bros. and others imported under the Tariff act of 1909 a great variety of women's bags or purses and smokers' articles, all of which were returned for duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem as articles of personal adornment. In sustaining the protests the board held that most of the articles are properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry, 50 per cent. under the smokers' articles provision or at 45 per cent. as metal manufactures.

A. Cardinali and Horace I. Potts & Co. Boston, protested that, on account of clerical errors in making out invoices, they had been compelled to pay additional duty under the terms of paragraph L of section 3 of the tariff law. Judge Hay, who made a careful examination of the papers that were before the Collector at the time of liquidation, held that they did not disclose manifest clerical errors as that term has been judicially determined. The protests were overruled.

AS TO ENAMELED WARE.

Manufacturers Say This May Cost More Because of War.

If the war lasts four or five months longer the American housewife, according to several of the largest manufacturers of enameled kitchen utensils, will have to pay more for her enameled pots and pans. A scarcity of raw materials hitherto imported from Europe is given as the reason.

Enameled ware is made by fusing a mixture of various harmless mineral ingredients upon hollow steel forms. Most of these ingredients, it is said, are imported from European countries, especially Germany. The war has caused a serious falling off in the supply of these materials, according to manufacturers, and, in the case of certain clays formerly imported from Germany, which are essential to the manufacture of the gray and solid white enameled wares in common use, importations have ceased entirely.

The manufacturers who use these clays state they are now depending upon supplies brought into the country before England's embargo went into effect. Although there is still a considerable supply of these materials to be had in the market, the prices of them are steadily advancing. In some instances as much as a 300 per cent. increase has already occurred. A higher level of prices on all grades of enameled ware is therefore considered inevitable if the war continues.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—Forty-seven corporations chartered today had capital stocks aggregating $1,354,000. They included:

Charles B. Knox Company, Johnstown, gelatine, by-products, bag-filling machines, $300,000; J. E., C. M., and R. M. Knox, Johnstown.

Carl H. Page Motors Co., agent, manufacturer, motors, engines, machines, $100,000; A. J. Bryant, H. B. Leary, C. H. Page, 1,806 Broadway.

Gravelle Feature Film Corporation, motion pictures, $100,000; M. MacLeod, Eugenia H. Van Boos, M. Gravelle, 110 West 40th St.

Pictorial University Theatre Co., moving pictures, $200,000; A. A. Snowden, F. M. Williams, Andrew F. Murray, 304 West 109th St.

Jamaica Fibre Corporation, patents, machines to manufacture merchandise, $100,000; C. C. Higgins, J. B. Alston, A. W. Montgomery, 110 Jagger Av., Flushing.

Graham & Berwin, hardware, glassware, specialties, $50,000; A. M. L. and G. W. Graham, C. K. Berwin, 148 Chambers St.

Curtis Plated Aluminum Co., Buffalo, $50,000; A. C. Towne, D. Clinton, G. O. Curtis, 805 West Ferry St., Buffalo.

Athenia Textile Co., converting cotton fabrics, $10,000; L. G. Barth, R. G. Tietze, Irving C. Smith, Ridgewood, N. J.

Mac Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, general contracting, electrical, mechanical engineering, autos, lamps, $50,000; B. Wiles, E. E. Tilton, F. F. MacLean, 1,311 Madison St., Syracuse.

The Other Side Photo-Play Co., scenario, "The Other Side" motion pictures, $50,000; M. H. and L. H. Frohman, E. A. Meysenburg, 18 East 41st St.

The Pharos Film Co., motion-picture photographic printing, $50,000; A. Marks, W. Hahn, J. A. Kelly, 596 11th Av.

D. and S. Co., Brooklyn, public hall, wines, liquors, $12,000; D. and H. M. Demark, H. Smilow, 11 Humbert St., Brooklyn.

Der Patriot, book and job printers, engravers, electrotypers, $30,000; L. Balsam, K. Schenk, M. Sniger, 3,544 Broadway.

Little Riding School, livery, feed, and sale stable, horse shows, $25,000; M. A. McDonough, R. and V. R. Grunwood, 124 West 56th St.

James Laforge Co., Richmond Borough, grain, cereals, hay, coal, lumber, $10,000; J. E. Oest, J. E. Baker, F. E. Heilgardner, Princess Bay.

E. W. Wilson & Co., brokerage, investment securities, $10,000; A. G. H. Power, Jr.; T. Stewart Foulke, E. W. Wilson, 100 Broadway.

Criterion Home Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, brokerage, construction, $10,000; W. Y. Hallock, F. M. McCurdy, G. M. Henderson, 1,447 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

R. B. Stanley Mfg. Co., motors, engines, machinery, engineering appliances, cars, $10,000; G. B. Palmer, A. D. and Rolof B. Stanley, 11 East 48th St.

Detroit Electric Car Co., Buffalo, autos, motors, electric vehicles, $10,000; G. B. Pratt, H. and C. E. Sager, 30 Careton St., Rochester.

I. Auerbach, Inc., men's, women's, children's apparel, outfitting, $10,000; J. M. Levine, L. and I. Auerbach, 686 Union Av., Bronx.

Fuller & Co., Albany, grain, flour, feed, food, $10,000; G. E. Armstrong, E. M. Monthie, E. J. Briel, 402 Hamilton St., Albany.

The James Humes Bldg. Co., real estate agency, brokerage, insurance, $10,000; J. H. Judge, T. J. McLaughlin, E. L. Reaney, 562 West End Av.

B. F. Building Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, contracting, managerial, $10,000; S. G. Cohn, G. J. Brown, H. P. Linton, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Automobile-Aviation Industries, Buffalo, motors, engines, machinery, air and water craft, $10,000; H. F. Sanford, E. P. and E. S. Leitze, 350 Franklin St., Buffalo.

Progress Print Shop, Rochester, printing, engraving, lithographing, $6,000; I. M. and C. T. Johnstone, M. R. Dutton, 50 Colby St., Rochester.

Paragon Construction Corp'n, realty, builders, promoters, brokers, operators, contractors, $5,000; M., F., and H. G. Solomon, 709 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Delhi Lumber Co., Delhi, $5,000; D. W. Hawver, A. F. Curtis, F. W. Youmans, Delhi.

Sheepshead Bay Velodrome Corp'n, hotels, restaurants, theatres, sporting, racing, fields, $5,000; D. Lang, R. Butler, T. J. Gillis, Hupfel Building, Bronx.

Dincin Lunch Co., restaurants, $5,000; P. Dincin, P. Horowitz, M. Grady, 334 West 19th St.

Equity Motion Picture Co., motion pictures, vaudeville, $5,000; R. Russell, C. M. Hudson, W. B. Van, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

J. & M. Willson, Inc., groceries, merchandise, cereal products, canning, $5,000; E. J. Flynn, M. D. and J. H. Willson, 3,603 Broadway.

Addison Auto-Bus Co., stage route Corning to Hornell, $5,000; W. R. Park, E. C. Smith, C. A. Brewster, Addison.

Palm Knitting Co., knit goods, $5,000; A. Weinstein, S. Federman, G. Kaplan, 1,639 St. Mark's Place.

The Model Feather and Flower Co., millinery, $5,000; L. Lermount, N. Cohen, S. Ginberg, 501 Powell St.

Authorization: Ohio Chemical and Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, $100,000; rep., C. C. Baer, 495 Canal St., Manhattan.

Voluntary dissolutions: W. Maginnis Co., Saugerties; New Baltimore and Albany Line, Kingston.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—Charters filed: Woodcraft Shop, Inc., Morristown, woodworking business, $125,000; C. Edward Schmidt, Caroline L. Lynch, George C. D. Rogers, all of Morristown.

Rutgers Garage Corporation, New Brunswick, auto business, $20,000; William J. McDede, Albin J. Foley, Margaret T. McGerry, all of New Brunswick.

Seymour & Sherwood Co., Hohokus, real estate, building, and contracting, $10,000; John W. Seymour, James C. H. Sherwood, Edward L. Sherwood, all of Hohokus.

Trubin Bros. & Co., Red Bank, to deal in tobacco, candy, toys, &c., $2,000; Louis Wartokowitz, Brooklyn; Samuel J. Trubin, Rye, N. Y.; Isadore Trubin, Red Bank.

F. J. Marley Construction Co., Francisco Avenue and Cedar Grove Road, Little Falls, real estate, building, and construction, $50,000; to start business with $1,000; shares $100 each; William J. Wilson, Passaic; Francis J. Marley, Little Falls; James C. Marley, Little Falls; A. D. Sullivan, Passaic, attorney.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market, in common with all the other leading financial and commercial markets, was in a state of feverishness which, at times, approached demoralization. The market was under pressure of continued liquidation, as well as more aggressive operations on the part of bears. At the extreme decline values were 2⅝@3⅛c below the final of Saturday, and 6⅝@10⅛c below the high point of last Friday. Toward the close of the day, shorts bought quite freely and prices rallied sharply, closing with net losses of ⅝@1¼c. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 1,111,000 bushels of domestic wheat and an increase of 363,000 bonded wheat. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.60¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.61⅝, cost, insurance, and freight; track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.57½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.61⅛, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.55¼	$1.58	$1.02½
July	..	..	1.31½	1.34¼	94⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.55	$1.49⅝	$1.52¼	$1.53½	94⅝
July	1.27⅛	1.23⅝	1.26	1.26⅝	86⅝
Sept.	1.20½	1.17⅛	1.19⅛	1.19⅞	85

CORN.

The corn market was influenced by the same disturbing elements which caused the decline in wheat, and by favorable weather for the new crop. The volume of business was not particularly large, and late in the day prices rallied on covering, due partly to a decrease of 1,602,000 bushels in the visible supply, and at the close values were ¼c net lower to ¼c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75	73⅝	74¼	74⅝	67¼
July	77⅛	75½	76⅜	76⅞	66
September	78	76⅝	77⅛	77⅝	65½

OATS.

The oats market also declined in sympathy with wheat and corn and under liquidation, and at the close was irregular, with May 1⅜c net lower, while July was ⅜c lower, and September showed an advance of ⅛c.

The visible supply showed a decrease of 3,132,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,800,000 last year. The local cash market was weak; standard was quoted at 59@59½c; No. 2 white, 59½@60c; No. 3 white, 58½@59c; No. 4 white, 58@58½c; fancy clipped white, 60@61½c; ordinary clipped white, 59@60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53½	51	51⅝	53⅜	38¼
July	52⅛	50⅝	51⅜	52¼	37⅝
September	45⅞	45	45⅜	45⅞	35⅞

COFFEE.

The coffee market was under the influence of all the nervousness which prevailed in the other commodity markets. Longs sold quite freely at times, but the demand was poor and the volume of business amounted to only 29,000 bags, while closing prices were 10 to 18 points below the final of Saturday.

The local spot market was inactive and nominally unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝ cents.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.92	6.00
June	5.95	5.95	5.94@5.95	6.10
July	7.14	7.00	6.99@7.00	7.18
August	...	...	7.01@7.02	7.19
September	7.15	7.00	7.03@7.04	7.20
October	...	...	7.06@7.07	7.24
November	...	...	7.09@7.10	7.27
December	7.24	7.10	7.12@7.14	7.30
January	...	...	7.18@7.19	7.36
February	...	...	7.24@7.25	7.42
March	7.48	7.42	7.30@7.32	7.48
April	...	...	7.32@7.33	7.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

In the cottonseed oil market there was a slight rally toward the close and final prices, while net unchanged for the near positions, were 3 to 9 points lower for the other months. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.25@6.60	6.25
May	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.35	6.30
June	6.45	6.43	6.40@6.45	6.40
July	6.60	6.55	6.57@6.59	6.60
August	6.77	6.72	6.78@6.76	6.78
September	6.88	6.83	6.84@6.87	6.89
October	6.91	6.85	6.85@6.88	6.92
November	..	..	6.65@6.80	6.68
December	6.71	6.71	6.68@6.72	6.77

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak and lower under heavy liquidation in sympathy with the break in grain and under selling which was credited to packing interests. The cash demand was slow and sentiment was influenced by the political outlook abroad. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 7,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.85	9.50	9.67	9.82	10.02
September	10.05	9.75	9.95	10.02	10.20
Ribs—					
July	10.60	10.32	10.50	10.55	11.07
September	10.90	10.62	10.75	10.85	11.22
Pork—					
July	18.10	17.75	17.95	18.00	19.62
September	18.50	18.15	18.35	18.42	19.75

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,369 packages. Stock is coming forward very much faster than heretofore, and the supply has overtaken the demand. This has caused a lower and unsettled market. Prices declined 1@1½c on most grades of fresh creamery, and held creamery and State dairy sympathized in the weakness. Renovated without much change. Ladles fairly steady. Packing stock well sustained. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, 23@25c; creamery, held, firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 22@23½c; State dairy, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 20@21c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,102 cases. The arrivals show some decrease as compared with last Monday, and the quality of the supply is becoming increasingly irregular, a large part of the stock, especially from southerly sections, showing decided loss of quality. There is a fair demand for high-grade eggs, which rule firm, but values show no material change, although the tendency is, perhaps, slightly in sellers' favor. The medium and lower grades are freely offered at very irregular and generally unchanged prices. Dirties steady in the highest grades; ordinary qualities move slowly. Near-by white eggs are in liberal supply, and these also are showing irregular quality and value; occasional selected cases of extra large and fancy are peddled out a little above our quotation, but the figures given, however, cover most of the sales reported, and far more of the stock sells in range of 22@23c than higher. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21½@22c; storage packed, firsts, 20½@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 18@19c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; storage packed, dirties, No. 1, 17½@18c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17¼@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15½@17c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@16½c; culls and inferior, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; ordinary to good, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@22c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@21c.

NEW ORLEANS TRADE GOOD.

Aided by San Francisco Fair and High Price of Sugar.

Alfred S. Amer, proprietor of the Hotel St. Charles in New Orleans and the Edgewood Inn at Greenwich, Conn., arrived yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt with reports of big business in New Orleans and great prospects for Greenwich.

"The Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco has helped business in New Orleans," said Mr. Amer, "and of course the high price of sugar has had a good general effect on things down there. The results of the forty days of racing, the first we have had in New Orleans for eight years, were so encouraging that we shall have sixty days of the sport next Winter, beginning Jan. 1. The new system of betting, which is to be tried out at Saratoga, worked well with us.

"The betting ring was turned into a 'Palm Garden,' and you paid a dollar for admission, good all day. There were a number of 'bonded stakeholders,' and as there was nothing in the law to prevent two men from making a bet the bettor and the second person, a bookmaker, would agree on the odds, place the wagers in an envelope, seal it, and give it into the custody of the stakeholder until after the race, when the stakeholder delivered it to the winner.

"I believe that this is going to be the best season Summer resorts near New York have ever had. Americans will be unable to go to Europe, and they will want to be near New York."

TEST WIRELESS IN COURT.

Message Sent by Atlantic Company in Fighting Marconi Suit.

At yesterday's hearing of the injunction suit brought by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America against the Atlantic Communication Company, before Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, a wireless message was sent from the courtroom over one of the two apparatus set up there by the defendant company.

At the suggestion of one of the counsel, Judge Veeder selected for the test a paragraph from a newspaper, and the apparatus was put in communication with a wireless instrument at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At today's hearing it is expected that testimony will be offered to show the receipt of this wireless message.

A wireless aerial on the roof of the Post Office Building in Brooklyn has been used in connection with the apparatus in the courtroom where the injunction suit is being tried. Another complete apparatus for sending wireless messages is installed also in the courtroom. These are among many exhibits offered in the suit.

The suit for an injunction against the Atlantic Communication Company was brought by the Marconi Company for alleged infringement of patents. The plaintiffs want to restrain the German firm from using the Telefunken apparatus in this country on the ground that the mechanism of the instrument infringes on the Marconi and Lodge patents. The defendants operate the big wireless station at Sayville, L. I., through which messages are sent between this country and Berlin.

$25,000,000

Government of the Argentine Nation

Five Year 6% Treasury Gold Bonds

Dated May 15, 1915 — Due May 15, 1920
Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000 — Interest payable November 15 and May 15
Principal and interest payable in New York at The National City Bank of New York in U. S. gold dollars of the present standard of weight and fineness.

EXEMPT FROM ALL PRESENT OR FUTURE ARGENTINE TAXES

These Treasury Bonds are issued under authority of Law Number 9468, dated January 2, 1914, and Law Number 9648, dated February 9, 1915, which authorize the Executive Power to issue a total amount of 80,000,000 Argentine gold pesos (equivalent to $77,760,000 United States gold or £16,000,000 sterling) for the purpose of furnishing means for the extension of the Sanitary Works and water supply of the Federal Capital. The immediate issue consists of the $25,000,000 now offered in the United States of America and £5,000,000 offered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Both the sterling and dollar bonds are of substantially similar tenor and content.

After May 15, 1917, sterling and dollar bonds will be interchangeable between London and New York at the fixed rate of $4.86 per pound sterling, the expense of any new stamps which may be required, to be borne by the holder.

These Five Year 6% Treasury Gold Bonds are the direct general obligation of the Argentine Government, whose faith and credit are pledged for the prompt payment of the principal and semi-annual interest as they fall due.

The text of each bond is to embody the following three clauses:

> "For the purpose of furnishing means for the eventual replacement of the present short term Treasury Bonds by the issue of long term bonds, the Executive Power of the Nation shall procure such amendment of Laws Numbers 8889 and 9468 as will permit the Government to assume responsibility of and endorse with its guaranty the bonds or obligations which the Board of Sanitary Works is authorized to issue in accordance with those laws. When the amendment has been obtained and the issue made, the proceeds thereof will be applied to the redemption of the present issue.
>
> "Until the entire loan, of which this bond forms a part, is cancelled, the Government of the Argentine Nation will not agree to more favorable conditions as regards security for any other loan whatsoever without securing in like manner the principal and instalments of interest of each and every bond of this loan. Loans are excepted which may be raised for industrial purposes, such as railroads or petroleum, and for which the industries themselves may be encumbered.
>
> "When the amendment of Laws Numbers 8889 and 9468 shall have been accomplished and the attendant issue of bonds or obligations shall have been made, the Executive Power will retain in his control, as security for this loan until its complete cancelation, an amount in money or of such bonds or obligations equal to the amount of the present loan."

From the proceeds of the present loan there will be retained by the Bankers, funds sufficient to pay off $5,000,000 Series "A" 6% Gold Notes maturing December 15, 1915; £5,000,000 of short term notes maturing in London, September 2; and £3,000,000 maturing December 15, 1915. The balance will constitute free money available for further construction expenditures upon the Sanitary Works of Buenos Aires.

Additional bonds are reserved under the authorization of the above laws to refund the $5,000,000 Series "B" and $5,000,000 Series "C" Notes maturing December 15, 1916 and December 15, 1917, respectively.

A circular giving additional data may be had upon request

We offer these Bonds, subject to prior sale and change in price, at

99 and interest

Interim certificates will be issued on or about May 15, pending delivery of definitive bonds.

The National City Bank of New York
Harris, Forbes & Co., New York
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago
The Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia
Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago
The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh
The First National Bank of Boston

The above statements are based on data derived from official sources. We do not guarantee, but believe them to be correct.

A Timely Suggestion

Something that you ought to consider carefully in these unusual times. Our special Circular No. 689 is exceptionally newsy. It tells about the legal action of the *"Independent Retailers"* against the Whelan Companies.

It also contains late information regarding
Int'l Motors — Chile Copper
Marconi Wireless — Consolid. Arizona
Braden Copper — McIntyre
and other active issues.

Interesting Facts About the Copper Market.
Write or 'phone for it.
Harvey A. Willis & Co.
(Established 1901.)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad.

G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. Inc.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE
NEW YORK

Examinations
Liquidations
Reorganizations

—SMELTERS—
Write for special letter
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.,
N.Y.Coffee Exch. N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 19 years.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
First Lien Five Per Cent. Twenty Year Sinking Fund Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 of the First Lien Trust Indenture executed by Union Oil Company of California to the undersigned as Trustee, dated January 2, 1911, tenders of Bonds for sale to the Sinking Fund to the aggregate face value of $647,000 are hereby invited. Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned, Trustee, on or before Tuesday, May 18th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article Two, Section Eight, of Mortgage of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company, dated July 1st, 1902, that the undersigned, as Trustee, upon receipt of the required funds, will redeem bonds Nos. 801 to 900 inclusive, at par, on and after June 1st, 1915. Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1st, 1915.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
April 12, 1915.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed "Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Tuesday, May 18, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

The firm of NICHOLS, MacDONELL & SCHEIDER, composed of ERICKSON N. NICHOLS, A. MASTERS MacDONELL, and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER, doing business as brokers at 60 Broadway, New York, expires by limitation April 30, 1915. A. MASTERS MacDONELL and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER will sign in liquidation.

ERICKSON N. NICHOLS and EDMUND J. SCHEIDER have formed a new firm under the name of NICHOLS & SCHEIDER, and will occupy the same offices at 60 Broadway, New York.

A. MASTERS MacDONELL will be located at Room 7, Cotton Exchange Building, New York.

MICHIGAN TRACTION COMPANY 20-Year 5% Gold Bonds dated January 1, 1901, due January 1, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on May 20th, 1915, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Bonds as described above, at a price not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $38,782.99.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
May 1st, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

H. A. JOHNSTON, Cashier.
Dated, April 28, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT,
Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

New York, May 10th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members and the election of Directors will be held at the Institution on Washington Heights on Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, 1915, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages will be at the station of the Subway, 157th Street and Broadway, from 12:30 until 2 o'clock to convey members to the grounds of the Institution.

SAMUEL R. BETTS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 3
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 37
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend (No. 3), of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred Capital Stock of this Company and a quarterly dividend (No. 37), of $1.50 per share upon the Original Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, both dividends being for the period commencing February 1, 1915, and ending April 30, 1915, will be paid on May 15, 1915, to those persons who were shareholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1915. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-Pres. & Treas.
San Francisco, California, April 30, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 76.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held to-day, a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 31st March last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from Special Income Account, was declared payable on 30th June next to Shareholders of record at 3 P. M. 1st June, 1915.

By order of the Board.
W. R. BAKER, Secretary.
Montreal, May 10, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN CO.
Notice of Special Meeting of the Stockholders.

To the Common and Preferred Stockholders:

Please take notice that, pursuant to the order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the stockholders of the INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of June, 1915, for the purpose of approving the agreement, adopted by the Board of Directors and executed by the Directors and the officers of the company on April 23, 1915, to consolidate the Interborough-Metropolitan Company with the Finance and Holding Corporation into a corporation to be known as Interborough Consolidated Corporation; and for the purpose of taking any further action that may be necessary or proper to carry into effect the said agreement of consolidation.

Any stockholder applying therefor to the Secretary of the company will be furnished with a copy of the agreement to consolidate.

New York, April 26th, 1915.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary of Interborough-Metropolitan Company.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEENAN ELEVATOR COMPANY:

Pursuant to written request of majority of the voting stockholders of the Neenan Elevator Company a special meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held on the 24th day of May, 1915, at office of the Company, Room No. 800, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, at three P. M., to consider the granting of a sole and exclusive license to certain persons or corporation to operate under the patents of the said company and other business pertinent thereto.

Dated May 6th, 1915.
M. E. NEENAN,
President Neenan Elevator Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cruger Realty Company will be held at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, Room 1,201, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., on the 25th day of May, 1915, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Meeting.

Dated New York, N. Y., May 2d, 1915.
SAMUEL SCHUMACHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 4th, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, N.Y., on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1915, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

H. G. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Next Sunday

The New York Times will publish Sunday, May 16, the statements of out-of-town national banks.

The New York Times leads all other newspapers in volume of financial advertising and in circulation among investors.

The sale of The Times exceeds 300,000 copies.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FIGHTS TO CONTROL MISSISSIPPI WATERS

Levee Association Says Floods Can Be Prevented for $60,000,000.

UP TO U. S. GOVERNMENT

Congress to be Asked for Appropriation to Save 20,000,000 Acres Along River.

The Mississippi can be controlled. The abnormal rush of the waters each Spring can be kept in the channel of the river and thus conducted without loss of life and property in the lands through which the great river sweeps to the sea. It can be done most readily and at least expense by increasing the height and extending the length along the river, at critical places, of the levees. The estimated cost is placed at $60,000,000, which is to be asked of Congress at its next session.

The information, together with a great deal of other interesting data has been furnished to THE TIMES by the Mississippi River Levee Association in a nicely illustrated booklet. The association, composed of prominent men of the lower Mississippi Valley, is formed for the express purpose of preventing disasters such as occurred in 1912 and 1913, when the loss of property resulting from the overflow of the great river was more than double the estimated cost of preventing such a recurrence.

Popular misconception of the facts includes the belief, the booklet recites, that the Government has taken full charge of the problem and only Government funds have been used to correct the evil. It is shown that only $30,000,000 has been spent in a spasmodic and desultory manner by the Federal Government since 1810, while more than $75,000,000 has been spent by the localities affected since the civil war.

U. S. Commission Named in 1879.

After reciting facts concerning the overflow in the lower lands, since 1712, the booklet shows that the problem finally became so serious that the Mississippi River Commission was created by an Act of Congress on June 28, 1879, and that the commission, composed of seven members, always three U. S. A. engineers, one from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and three from civil life, two of whom are civil engineers, has done very effective work in investigating the matter and making recommendations to Congress.

The commission's recommendations, although accepted as correct, have been tabled, with thanks, and nothing more substantial. The Mississippi River Levee Association is determined to rouse the Government to offering the people of the lower Mississippi Valley something more than words.

The booklet shows that the inundations take place below Cairo, where the Ohio River rushes into the Mississippi. From that point to the Gulf, the waters sweep on through Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, overflow the levees, and flood the neighboring sections, in some instances the water rising as high as the crossbars on telegraph poles.

The heart of the problem is shown to be at the bends of the river, where the flood, continuing in a straight course, not being diverted by levees adequately high, rushes over the surrounding lands, with consequent loss of property and life. There is also the explanation for the rise of the river given in the Spring thaws, and the booklet goes on to show that the lands affected suffer from the drainage of thirty-one States north, east, and west of it, and that only 1 per cent. of the water which the river carries off to the Gulf comes from the terrieory affected. An accompanying map shows that waters are drained from New York as well as Montana, and from Minnesota as well as Alabama.

20,000,000 Acres Affected.

There are figures to show that 20,000,000 acres are affected, reaching from the wheat fields of Missouri to the orange groves of Louisiana, and that the cotton crop could be increased by proper protection so that it would return yearly $750,000,000 more than at present.

After reciting the various methods and plans proposed for relieving the situation, such as reforestation, reservoirs, cut-offs, outlets, and levees, the booklet shows that the levee system is that recommended by the United States Army engineers as the most practical and most inexpensive. Here is a description of the building of levees, contained in the booklet:

"Those that have been built have increased in height and section as money for their construction became available and at the present time contain approximately 243,000,000 cubic yards of earth. Their height varies as the ground upon which they are located is high or low compared to the water plane, although at present the average height is about five feet. The top or crown is from eight to ten feet wide, and the base is usually six times as great as the height, the slope on either side being three feet horizontal to one foot vertical.

"They are constructed entirely of earth, the material being taken from the riverside or inside. The lines upon which they are located follow the general direction of the river bank, a wide margin which varies from 1,000 to 5,000 feet being left between the levee and the bank of the river.

"In the earlier days of levee building the earth was moved by wheelbarrow, later wheel scraper and teams were used and now much is done by traction engines and graders. The cost of the work has become greater as the heighth of the levees has increased, and averages now about 25 cents per cubic yard.

"About 230,000,000 cubic yards will be required to complete the existing system and if the entire work can be undertaken as a whole, much of the cost can be saved by the utilization of modern methods and machinery. The whole project can be completed in less than five years."

Tables of Comparisons.

The following comparative tables are given:

COMPARATIVE AREAS.

	Square Miles.
Alluvial Delta of Mississippi River	29,790
State of Indiana	36,350
State of South Carolina	30,570
State of Maryland	12,210
State of Massachusetts	8,315
State of New Jersey	7,815
State of Rhode Island	1,250
Combined areas of four States	29,590
Area of Scotland	30,443
Area of Denmark	15,388
Area of Switzerland	15,976
Combined areas of Switzerland and Denmark	31,364

COST COMPARISONS.

Reclaiming 2,000 square miles in Zuider Zee by Holland Government	$46,000,000
Reclaiming 2,200 square miles in Egypt by British Government	53,000,000
Protecting 29,790 square miles in the Mississippi Delta	60,000,000

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Tues. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. fair; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Tues.; showers in extreme s. Wed. fair; winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Tues. except fair in s. Wed., cloudy; probably showers in cen. and n. e.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. e. and e.

Ala.—Cloudy Tues.; showers in s. Tues. Wed., fair; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy and warmer Tues. Wed. fair; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in the interior. Wed. fair; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

East. Texas—Fair Tues.; warmer in the interior. Wed. fair; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

West. Texas and Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Utah—Showers, cooler in n. Tues. Wed. fair.

Okla. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Fair Tues., warmer in w. Wed. fair.

Ky.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Tues. and Wed.; moderate winds, becoming s. e. and s.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair in s., unsettled in n.; moderate s. winds.

Ill.—Fair, warmer Tues.; showers at night or Wed. in n.; fair in s.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. showers; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair, warmer Tues.; showers at night or Wed.; moderate to fresh s. e. to s. winds.

Wis.—Fair Tues.; warmer in cent. and e.; showers at night or Wed.; moderate to fresh s. e. to s. winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed.; probably showers; warmer Tues. in n. e.; cooler Wed. in w. and s.; fresh s. e. to s. winds.

Iowa—Thunder showers Tues. in n. and Tues. or Tues. night in s.; Wed. unsettled, probably showers and cooler.

Mo.—Fair Tues.; warmer in e. Wed. fair.

No. Dak.—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler in extreme w. Wed. probably fair.

S. Dak.—Thunder showers Tues.; cooler in e. Wed. showers.

Neb.—Thunder showers Tues. or Tues. night and probably Wed.; cooler Wed.

LORD BRYCE GIVES VIEW OF PALESTINE

Ex-Ambassador's Comments Coincident with Demand for Country's Neutralization.

DESCRIBES LAND AS "TINY"

Smaller Than New Jersey, He Declares—Great Historical Events in Limited Territory.

A demand for the complete neutralization of the Holy Land, which has been growing in strength since Turkey entered the war, which would remove Palestine from the domination of the Ottoman, gives interest to the observations recently prepared by Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, for the National Geographic Society.

"Palestine," the former Ambassador says, "is a tiny little country. Though the traveler's handbooks prepare him to find it small, it surprises him by being smaller than he expected. Taking it as the region between the Mediterranean on the west and the Jordan and the Dead Sea on the east, from the spurs of Lebanon and Hermon on the north to the desert at Beersheba on the south, it is only 110 miles long and from 50 to 60 broad—that is to say, it is smaller than New Jersey, whose area is 7,500 square miles.

"Of this region large parts did not really belong to Israel. Israel had, in fact, little more than the hill country which lay between the Jordan on the east and the Maritime Plain on the west. King David in the days of his power looked down from the hill cities of Benjamin, just north of Jerusalem, upon Philistine enemies only twenty-five miles off, on the one side, and looked across the Jordan to Moabite enemies, about as far off, on the other.

"Nearly all the events in the history of Israel that are recorded in the Old Testament happened within a territory no bigger than the State of Connecticut, whose area is 4,800 square miles, and into hardly any other country has there been crowded from the days of Abraham till our own time so much history—that is to say, so many events that have been recorded and deserve to be recorded in the annals of mankind."

Nor is the Palestine of today, according to Lord Bryce, so beautiful or so rich a country as it was painted by the Jews just emerging from the barren, comfortless desert. Its centuries of misgovernment and warfare have assisted nature in crushing out development. Palestine is a land of ancient strife, Lord Bryce explains, and more than fourteen centuries of sad misrule have had effect upon its physical appearance.

"Palestine is a country poor in any natural resources," he continues. "There are practically no minerals, no coal, no iron, no copper, no silver, though recently some oil wells have been discovered in the Jordan Valley. Neither are there any large forests, and though the land may have been better wooded in the days of Joshua than it is now, there is little reason to think that the woods are of trees sufficiently large to constitute a source of wealth. A comparatively small area is fit for tillage.

"Such wealth as the country has consists in its pastures, and the expression 'a land flowing in milk and honey' appropriately describes the best it has to offer, for sheep and goats can thrive on the thin herbage that covers the hills, and the numerous aromatic plants furnish plenty of excellent food for the bees; but it is nearly all thin pasture, for the land is dry and the soil mostly shallow. The sheep and goats vastly outnumber the oxen."

Lord Bryce contrasts the beauty of Greece and Palestine. In both lands, he says, the traveler finds charm everywhere because of the traditions and history that hallow them. In practical reality, however, a great part of Greece is painfully dry and bare, and there is little striking beauty, he says, to be found in the Holy Land. The reverence and piety for spots hallowed by religious associations which the pilgrim brings to the places through which he wanders in Palestine, Lord Bryce says, cause him to see the land through a golden haze that makes it appear lovely.

"But," he continues, "the scenery of the Holy Land, taken as a whole (for there are exceptions), is inferior, both in form and in color, to that of northern and middle Italy, to that of Norway and Scotland, to that of the coasts of Asia Minor, to that of many parts of California and Washington."

In summing up Lord Bryce says:

"If Palestine is not a land of natural wealth nor a land of natural beauty, what is it? What are the impressions which the traveler who tries to see it exactly as it is carries away with him? Roughly summed up, they are these: Stones, caves, tombs, ruins, battlefields, sites hallowed by traditions—all bathed in an atmosphere of legend and marvel. In no other country are there so many shrines of ancient worship, so many spots held sacred—some sacred to Jews, some to Christians, some to Mussulmans. Neither has any other country spots that still draw a multitude of pilgrims, not even Belgium and Lombardy, each a profusion of battlefields."

From the moment that the traveler steps ashore at Jaffa, where he sees the fabled rock to which Andromeda was chained when Perseus rescued her from the sea monster, and the ribs of the great fish that disgorged the prophet Jonah, until he leaves some Palestine port for home, he is in a wonderful bewildering atmosphere which is steeped in legend and marvel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

NEW YORK MODERN BRASS WORKS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Modern Brass Works, Inc., manufacturer of plumbers' supplies at 343 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, with foundry at 209 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, by these creditors: Bennett Sanberg, $401; Morris Grat, $405, and Samuel Lemkin. Liabilities, $24,000; assets, $3,000. The company also made an assignment to Max E. Levine. It was incorporated on Sept. 3, 1912, with capital stock $40,000, and Isidor Rossberg is Treasurer.

LEO SAFIAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Leo Safian, trading as the American Clothing Company at 186 Wooster Street, by these creditors: Rittenberg Brothers, $585; Joseph Jerski, $325, and Bishkewitz, Solomon & Co., $225. He also made an assignment to Isaac Steinhaus.

ERNEST J. CARPENTER, theatrical manager, residing at 601 West 112th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually, and as a partner in the late firms of Greiner, Peterson & Carpenter, and Barton & Carpenter, with liabilities of $25,881 and assets $811. The largest creditor is May Howard of Chicago, $22,000 law suit pending, and was contracted as a partner in Barton & Carpenter. There are twenty-seven other creditors with claims running from $9 to $500.

MICHENBERG & VOGEL, manufacturers of dresses at 149 Spring Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,002 and assets of $854.

HOLBROOK & SCHAEFER, INC., advertising agency at 286 Fifth Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $33,294, nominal assets of $16,194, and actual assets of $9,170.

W. F. VANDEN HOUTEN COMPANY, printer, of 409 Pearl Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $16,330, nominal assets of $16,728, and actual assets of $8,069.

MINKEN ZISK COMPANY, INC., silversmiths, at 206 Canal Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $4,092 and assets of $1,860.

MIGDALSKY BROTHERS, INC., wholesale dealers in shoes, at 177 Church Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $20,926 and assets of $9,350.

BASS SILVERMAN & CO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Bass Silverman & Co., manufacturers of dresses, at 58 West Thirty-sixth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $35,167.

EDWARDS MILLINERY SHOP, INC., dealer in women's hats, at 2,172 and 2,455 Broadway, has made an assignment to Maurice M. Cohen. The company was incorporated on April 10, 1914, with capital stock of $3,000, and Max L. Austin as President.

MINNIE ISAACS, dealer in infants' wear, at 3,428 Broadway, has made an assignment to Frank Drucker.

JOHN T. BAUER, butcher and provision merchant, at 1,070 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Henry B. Singer.

FREDERICK MEYER, grocer, at 790 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Henry Wacker.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—Wilbur B. Lewis, an egg candler, voluntary petition; liabilities, $40,694; assets, $12,470.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

GEORGE H. SHUMAN, electrical contractor, 13 East Thirtieth Street; liabilities $41,229.

BENJAMIN GELLMAN, manufacturer of dresses, 6 West Twenty-second Street and Niagara Falls; liabilities $38,036.

SAMUEL STERN, 130 Liberty Street, formerly wholesale liquors; liabilities $18,571.

STEPHEN J. BAIOCEHI, clerk, 19 Christopher Street; liabilities $3,525.

MICHAEL FLOOD, liquors, 81 Lexington Avenue; liabilities $5,753.

JOSEPH D. HART, clerk, 124 Lexington Avenue; liabilities $8,350.

JOSEPH KAPLAN, restaurant manager, 255 West Thirty-third Street; liabilities $8,350.

LOUIS LEVY, salesman, 904 Trinity Avenue; liabilities $1,430.

JOHN P. O'CONNELL, hardware, 2,973 Webster Avenue; liabilities $5,979.

WILLIAM PALEY, salesman, 112 Eldridge Street; liabilities $3,992.

ABRAHAM D. SPERO, tailor, 326 Fifth Avenue; liabilities $3,570.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atkinson Morse Destructor Co.—West St. Improvement Co., $183.55.
Anderson, Clarence E.—J. S. Sustmann, $123.47.
Abelson, Bernard—Caplain & Goldman, $184.99.
Anagriosti, William—Mecca Realty Co., $778.11.
Adler, Abraham M.—E. B. Sudbury, $104.62.
Blanche, Arral & Products Co., Inc.—Inter-Ocean Realty Corp., $179.62.
Bernstein, Freeman—S. Feiner, $1,000.49.
Brick, Louis—G. A. Martin, $3,493.55.
Bernstein, Moses, Yetta Bernstein, Nelson Bernstein, and Mark Rudich—Sherman National Bank of N. Y., $676.08.
Callucci, Nicholas—T. Bonistalli, $148.
Calhoun, Sands—ONeill-Adams Co., $160.28.
Cutler, Frederick J.—C. W. H. Rohrs, $280.31.
Chorbacian, Megerdick M.—Current Literature Pub. Co., $114.
Davenport, Butler—S. H. Klein, $154.67.
Diamond, Daniel—R. Luono, $114.51.
Dugan, John W.—Altman & Weinberg, $191.69.
Epstein, Sigmund J.—F. A. Powers, $423.72.
Funk, Edward, E.—G. A. Walters, $329.19.
Feldman, Morris—S. Steiger, $274.65.
Fruiterman, Benjamin E.—W. J. Adams, $228.40.
Ford, Michael A.—Seneca Distributing Co., $233.73.
Florance, J. Esdaile—Valentine Building Co., $122.79.
Falla, George—E. Trossman, $108.65.
Fur News Pub. Co.—Corry Hide and Fur Co., $1,446.01.
Federal Cigar Co.—F. Lowenthal et al., $260.68.
Feigin, Philip A.—J. Kratochvil, $762.47.
Gruber, Julius—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., $148.96.
Gallagher, James J.—H. P. Reader, $574.59.
Gurkin, George—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., $261.03.
Grannis & Warley Cont. Co.—H. W. Johns Manville Co., $690.48.
Goldberg, Maurice—Lawyers Title & Trust Co., $110.32.
Gleisbenhans, Leopold—A. Mosbacher, $106.68.
Hearn, Edwin R.—A. T. Hill, $408.23.
Havers Motor Car Co.—H. C. Bryant, $2,356.08.
Hryniw, Oleska—T. Cunningham Co., costs, $108.50.
Hobbs, Benj. F.—E. E. Till, $1,006.85.
Hilton, Joseph and Philip—National Bridge Works, $1,398.48.
Kohn, Katy and Alfred L.—C. A. S. Hatfield et al., $122.54.
Ketcham, Suzanne B.—G. D. Prevost et al., costs, $169.87.
Kimball, Francis H.—W. L. Hopkins, $323.81.
Kratzman, Frank, adm.—Patrick Ryan Construction Corp., costs, $108.50.
Le Vino, Albert S.—J. M. Shields, $240.74.
Landan or Landau, Morris—O. R. Johnson Co., Inc., $404.21.
Lacs, Jennie—F. A. MacCallan, $336.46.
Lancaster, Edw. S.—A. F. Young & Co., $329.49.
Lalli, Michael, and W. D. Stratton—Hudson Falls National Bank of Hudson Falls, N. Y., $287.41.
Lesser, Chas B.—F. L. Degener, $1,051.44.
Levy, Louis, and Roy Hagerman—M. W. Taggart, $158.91.
L. H. Lang Co.—Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co., $1,415.72.
Marshall, Chas. B.—H. F. Norman, $376.41.
McHenry, John J.—J. M. Lee, $2,192.28.
Same—Same, $503.02.
Merchants' Engineering Corp.—Stewart, Warren & Co., Inc., $410.26.
Mackey, David C.—C. Sagone, $546.31.
Manahan, John A.—Sisters of Mercy of the Diocese of Ogdensberg, $1,008.74.
Marquedant, Charles W.—Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., $157.71.
Milz, Walter E. E.—C. H. Eulhardt, $292.53.
National Incinerator Co.—Bates Adv. Co., $4,955.88.
McCormack, James J.—Spiro Co., Inc., $373.56.
Odtze, Jeol—E. L. Richards, $113.41.
Norris, Edw. W.—E. J. Muers, costs, $108.36.
Ploeger, Henry F. C.—C. H. Darkson, $120.91.
Pagoda, Louis—B. P. Cohen, $143.
Ploeger, Lizzie—A. Voelcker, $241.
Post, James H.—E. J. Logan, costs, $139.25.
Ross, Wm. E.—L. H. Jones, $140.93.
Rivkin, Abraham, and Joseph Livshitz—E. L. Richards, $392.66.
Riesenberg, Felix—R. M. Fleury, $398.71.
Rosendale, Margaret—City Real Estate Co., $1,026.35.
Stewart, Wm. D.—L. Franchatti, costs, $126.81.
Solomon, Benjamin—W. Raubitschek, $452.95.
Silberberg, David—M. Gleitt, $138.15.
Schwenke, Theresa—Ess & Ess Photo Co., $116.19.
Sigalov, Aschel, and Mary Lockey—L. I. Bregman, $109.72.
Sherman, Albert P.—E. P. Gage, $261.41.
Slavin, Jacob—E. H. Freeman et al., $116.41.
Trachtenberg, Morris—L. Cheifetz, $222.65.
Terhune, Henry L.—W. Blau et al., $117.76.
Van Allen, Florence—I. Smalls et al., $286.84.
Ullman, Samuel and Adolph—B. Weinstock, $113.65.
Union Rogers Co., Inc.—Robert Griffin Co., $105.52.
Wager, George A.—H. H. Heybeck, $227.92.
Walsh, Wm. F.—J. N. Stafford, $506.78.
Weinstein, Isaac—R. E. Thibaut, $150.41.
Waters, Nathan C.—Detmar Woolen Co., $194.84.

In Bronx County.

Capital Contracting Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $78.62.
Cohen, Henry—S. Cohen, $388.79.
Fleischman, Meyer—O. Kaufman, $25.19.
Fordham Auto Van Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $27.01.
Haussler, Charles H.—F. F. Freehold Estate, Inc., $92.81.
Nouskajian, Charlotte H.—Angela Altieri & Co., $59.72.
Parker, Louis—M. Jarmulowsky, $142.32.
Rogow, Samuel—R. Markowitz, $59.40.
Wild, George, and Samuel Rauch—J. A. Kinsbury, $31.70.
Zimmerman, Charles—J. O. Taylor, $72.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Chapman, Elverton R., Wm. C. Van Antwerp, and Robert P. Bramley—J. Morrison, Apr. 4, 1913, $335.31.
Same—Same, Oct. 19, 1911, $35,237.26.
Collins, Mamie R.—Bank of Washington Heights, Dec. 15, 1913, $289.31.
Savarese Macaroni Co.—H. Staiti, April 9, 1915, $2,594.72.
Scudder, Wilbur—A. M. Maretzek, Dec. 29, 1914, $282.25.
Weinberg, Flora—A. H. Lillienthal, April 8, 1915, $500.
Wilmerding, C. Mortimer—Brooks Bros., July 17, 1913, $711.85.
Same—F. A. McLaughlin, June 21, 1913, $589.38.
Same—Frank Bros., June 21, 1913, $223.07
Kaplan, Louis—People's Bank of City of N. Y., Jan. 22, 1915, $5,045.01.
Same—Same, Feb. 16, 1915, $5,036.36.
Same—Same, Feb. 10, 1915, $5,044.70.
Richman, Sydney—E. A. Duncan, March 13, 1915, $5,591.77.
Rubin, Rudolph—Moneyweight Scale Co., Oct. 7, 1908, $124.30.
Same—H. Solomon, Oct. 29, 1908, $230.05.
Rubin, Henrietta—International Provision Co., March 10, 1914, $175.58.
Southwestern Surety Ins. Co. and Samuel Merson—People, &c., April 23, 1915, $1,000.
Alvino, Flario—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., March 30, 1905, $121.99.
Albertson, Silas L.—F. Woodruff, Oct. 20, 1911, $237.58.
Cunningham, James A.—J. Morris, March 23, 1914, $469.72.
Cannariato Real Estate Co.—M. Karpf et al., Nov. 7, 1914, $274.65.
Norwalk, Jacob—S. Van Praag, July 29, 1910, (canceled,) $6,927.04.
Same—J. F. Holmes, Feb. 9, 1910, (canceled,) $1,246.33.
Same—L. Lese, April 14, 1910, (canceled,) $5,629.97.
Same—A. Collins, Dec. 2, 1910, (canceled,) $854.19.
Meineker, Jacob J., and Jacob Lipman—C. I. Menezer et al., April 26, 1915, $232.44.
McDonald, James P., and Carrie Archambault—G. E. Van Vorst, Oct. 1, 1914, $2,022.18.
Kramer, Louis—O. H. Kraeger, June 11, 1914, $148.16.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Trade Auction Sale $35,000 STOCK OF

CORSETS

Direct from the KALAMAZOO CORSET CO., Manufacturers of American Beauty and Madam Grace High-Grade Corsets Ranging in price up to $48.00 per dozen. VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tomor'w, Wednesday, May 12, 10:30 A.M., At their salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C. The Entire Stock of Above, Consisting of

50,000 PAIRS CORSETS

All packed in boxes, in the American Beauty and Madam Grace brands of recent manufacture and up to the minute in styles, and made of the highest grade fabrics used in the manufacture of corsets, the largest quantity of which are in popular sizes.

NOTICE—This stock warrants the attention of Department Stores, Jobbers, and Retailers, as a stock of this kind will perhaps never be offered again at public auction. Above stock is arranged in large trade lots of regular sizes, all in boxes, and will be packed and shipped for out-of-town buyers. Phone, Spring 2248-2249.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St.

To-day, Tuesday, May 11, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
OVER 1,200 TRADE LOTS
DRY GOODS,
COTTON and DRESS GOODS,
MEN'S & LADIES' FURNISHINGS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
WEARING APPAREL.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Liquidation sale of high-grade clothing and imported woolens and trimmings. In the matter of HOLTZ-KLEIN CO., Inc. We will sell at peremptory auction sale on Thursday, May 13th, on the premises, 18 West 18th Street, N. Y. City, at 10:30 A. M., the entire assets comprising about 400 of the highest grade suits and overcoats that can be produced. Also about 4,000 yards of imported merchant tailoring woolens and a large quantity of trimmings, including silks, satins, serges, alpacas, &c. The garments offered at this sale represent the latest and most extreme styles that can be produced, and are all strictly merchant tailored. Wholesale selling prices were from $14.50 to $25.00. By order of Hoadly Lauterbach & Johnson, Attorneys. A. Schaap & Sons, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Library Select Furniture.
Philip Smith, Auctioneer,
Will sell on
TUESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1915,
at 11 A. M.
No. 978 Park Place, Brooklyn,
(Between New York and Brooklyn Avs.,)
Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Paintings, Water Colors, Books, Mahogany Book Cases

Formerly the property of Milton P. Bagg, dec'd, consisting of Silk Brocade Parlor Suite, Verni-Martin Curio Cabinet, genuine French Bronze Bust with Government stamp, Mottled Marble Pedestal, Tapestry Silk and Velour Cushions, Austrian, Bohemian, Kurdistan, India Carpet Rugs, Mosul and Bokhara Carpets, Axminster Carpet, Turkish, Cabistan, Daghestan, Hamidad, Feraghan, Karaz, Kiva, Bokhara Rugs, &c. Bronze Electroliers, Paintings by D. Haven, Baird, Silva, &c.

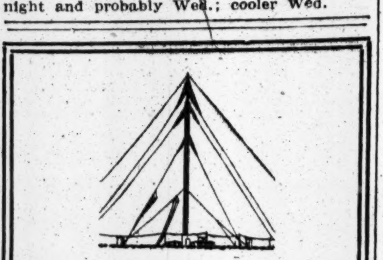
Large & Desirable Library

Consisting of works by Moore, Milton, Spencer, Dante, Macauley, Daniel De Foe, Edgar A. Poe, Irving, Mark Twain, Wordsworth, Carlyle, Cooper, Victor Hugo, Thackeray, Tennyson, Scott, Robert Browning, Ruskin, Dickens, Longfellow, Whittier, Hawthorne, Bret Harte, &c., with bindings of morocco, half morocco, levant, and other bindings. Limited Editions, Editions de Luxe. Also desirable set of Mahogany Bookcases.

JOHN N. BLAIR, Executor.
FLETCHER, McCUTCHEON & BROWN, Attys. for Executor, No. 128 B'way, City.
PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6911-6912 Barclay.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 4, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14th, 1915, for carpenter work, mill work, electric work, and miscellaneous work at the Western High School, No. 117, located at 35th and R Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.



S-O-S

The "Buyer's Wants" column of The New York Times is the Wireless Station of the Business World.

If you need merchandise in a hurry flash your S-O-S signal from The Times to every progressive manufacturer and jobber in New York and offers will pour in to you from all directions.

Telephone Your Wants to Bryant 1000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for a lot of straw hats, with full brims, to retail three dollars up. LEVY BROTHERS, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED, for special sales, for cash, any quantity ladies', misses', and children's wearing apparel of every description; will also buy jobs. K 23 Times.

JOBBERS ready to look at a line of children's and intermediate dresses for Fall; would furnish material; immediate action. J. R., 106 Times Downtown.

JOBBER will look at Fall samples of Children's, juniors', and ladies' coats and suits from 9 to 11, at 114 West 27th St., first floor.

WANTED wash skirts, $6.50 to $13.50 dozen; waists, $4.50 to $8.50 dozen. Write for appointment, cash. Box S 141 Times.

JOBBER looking for jobs in skirts, waists, suits, and dresses. Write for appointment, N. H., Box 189 Times.

JOBBER will place big orders on snappy styles of wash dresses. Write for appointment, B 350 Times.

JOBBER will look on all kinds of jobs in waists; will pay cash. 835 Broadway. Room 21.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits and coats all week from 9 to 4. 34 West 17th St., 5th floor.

A JOBBER is looking at wash dresses of the better kind at 12 E. 33d. 9th floor front.

JOBBER looking at Fall line ladies', misses', and children's coats. Fifth floor, 4 W. 22d.

HAVE 50 dozen wash skirts to sell; up-to-minute style. Style M'f'g, 18 West 27th.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard; F'n 4343.

SUB-MANUFACTURER, call with Fall sample suits. 146 W. 25th St., 3d floor.

JOB OF HIGH-CLASS NEGLIGEES, at a sacrifice. 24 West 39th, 5th floor.

20 DOZEN WASHABLE SKIRTS, up-to-date styles. Room 12, 39 Union Square.

JOBBER is looking at Fall dresses. 164 West 25th St., 11th floor.

SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to call with snappy Fall suits Monday and Tuesday. 12th Floor, 37 West 28th St.

CONTRACTORS having good line white graduation dresses can get immediate order, C. H., 103 Times Downtown.

SUB-CONTRACTORS call with suits and coats Tuesday, Wednesday. 5th floor, 120 West 26th.

WANTED, sub-contractors on suits; must show samples. Room, 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.

HAVE 1,000 dozen cheap cotton waists and middy blouses to close out at low prices. Phone Chelsea 247.

FORTY ladies' and misses' suits to close out at a low price. Otto Kaufman Co., 30 West 36th St.

SAMPLE DRESSES, linen and silk, to close out at sacrifice. 18 West 21st St., tenth floor.

BUYERS, ATTENTION! We have 225 assorted Summer dresses in 7 leading styles ready to close out; do not miss this opportunity. A call and inspection will bring great profits. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116-118 West 29th St.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Large quantity of millinery, trimmings. A wonderful opportunity for BARGAIN BASEMENTS OR AUCTION STORES, 1 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 11th floor.

WE HAVE for immediate delivery 2,000 wash dresses, $1.75 to $5.75. Simon Costume Co., 130-132 West 29th.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS; immediate delivery; labeled. Warren Woolen Co., 40-42 West 17th St.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

LEADERS.—Popular-priced Palm Beach coats and suits. Russakow & Elroff, 153 W. 15th.

100 STOUT and maternity dresses; very cheap. H. A. Jaffin, 15 West 24th.

GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS, $4 up. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits. Eighth floor, 164 West 25th St.

WE HAVE AN OPENING for several young experienced retail clothing salesmen, who dress and act the part; references necessary. Levy Brothers, Louisville, Ky.

CONTRACTOR on voile dresses wants work. Winter, 48 West 15th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3¾@4 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

⁂

Restricting Cotton Shipments.

A cabled report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from The Hague states that "present regulations do not permit cotton to come here even for Dutch consumption, except when sold to bona fide Dutch spinners, who guarantee to spin it in the Netherlands and take license from the Oveasea Trust. No license will be issued to ship agents or merchants."

⁂

Colored Cottons Rule Strong.

Colored cotton goods continued yesterday to maintain a strong tone. As one selling agent put it, these goods are bound to show increasing price strength. This factor said that, now that it seems only a matter of weeks before certain colors are exhausted, orders are only taken for specific lines in instances where the necessary dyestuffs are actually in possession of the mills. Many plants were said yesterday to be running from 75 to 80 per cent. of capacity and, were it not for the threatened famine in colors, the prospect would be fair for continued operation.

⁂

Situation in Glen Plaids.

The fact that difficulty in "matching up" patterns in the popular glen plaids, which the clothiers have taken in good quantities, may result in the style having but a short run has been mentioned before. Another obstacle not to be slighted, in considering whether these piece goods will continue to be favored, was cited yesterday by a clothier who thought that because they were used extensively last Fall and Winter they may not appeal to the man who has a glen plaid suit packed away. This accounts in some measure for the better inquiry that is heard for stripes. Business on glens just at present is featured by a demand for goods in which the plaid is almost invisible.

⁂

Should Have Examination Here.

There have been numerous instances related where supplies turned out in this country for foreign Governments have been rejected for their inferior quality, or other reasons, when they reached the other side. Several manufacturers who have had this unenjoyable experience have fully determined upon taking no orders except where it is specified that examination is to be made in this country. The selling agent for one house said that, where there is no risk taken of goods being rejected abroad, a much better price can be made to the foreign Government, as the domestic manufacturers demand a larger margin where there is any chance that the goods may be turned back on them.

⁂

Avoided the Lusitania.

Several of the large dry goods jobbing houses and department stores of this city are congratulating themselves over the fact that some of the buyers who are now in Europe or are about to sail on business trips, escaped taking passage on the Lusitania. President Bonties of the H. B. Claflin Corporation said yesterday that two of the firm's buyers went over on the Lusitania on the previous trip. Other buyers for firms fortunately took other ships on May 1, the date of the Lusitania's sailing, while others went out last Friday and Saturday. From what could be learned in the dry goods section yesterday, it is apparent that many buyers sailing for the war zone will take care to board only American or other neutral ships.

⁂

Small Orders Eking Out.

While more or less complaint has been heard for some time in local dry goods jobbing circles relative to the brakes put on buyers for department stores here and elsewhere in the matter of ordering ahead, the pause brought about in orders appears to be lessening. Jobbers are now finding that these stores are sending their representatives here to replenish stocks wanted for immediate consumption. Orders of this kind, while seldom of any great proportion individually, are nevertheless making themselves felt. According to the head of one large concern, these "little orders" are helping out considerably just now. The fact that they are coming in is proving helpful as showing the trend of buying out-of-town by ultimate consumers.

⁂

Exports of Hosiery.

Considerable interest is being shown at the present time in exporting circles regarding sales of American hosiery in foreign markets hitherto deemed closed to domestic products. One big firm of jobbers in the dry goods district has been sending initial shipments of silk hosiery to Norway and other Scandinavian countries. Needless to say, Germany in the past has supplied the requirements of these countries, and much interest is being evinced in the reception to be accorded American hosiery in the finer grades. Quite a little business in hosiery and knit goods is also reported with South America. There, too, the American products, for the time being at least, are supplanting like goods of European, mostly German, origin.

⁂

A New Kind of Salt Shaker.

A New Jersey man has applied for a patent on a salt shaker which stops the air from getting to the salt, thus keeping it dry and preventing it from clogging about the holes in the top of the shaker. The shaker may be made up of glass, china, metal, or any suitable substance, it is said, the inside being so formed as to provide a seat for a globular valve, which has a stem projecting through the perforated top or sifting cover. The valve works automatically by force of gravity, closing as soon as the shaker is put in an upright position. In this way it seals the shaker against the entrance of air and moisture. The usual method of using the shaker opens the valve, and refilling is done by removing the valve, which is lifted out with the cover when the latter is taken off.

⁂

Spring Overcoats in the Fall.

A clothing salesman pointed out yesterday that more so-called Spring overcoats are sold during the Fall than during the season from which they get their name. The reason for this, he explained, is that a hot day or two during the Spring causes the retailer to cancel what orders he has placed for this sort of merchandise on the possibility that warm weather has started in. In the Fall the reverse is true, and a hot spell is unusual rather than the natural thing to expect. Consequently, this salesman reasoned out, the retailer ought to make more careful preparations for supplying the demand to be met for lightweight overcoats in the Fall than he does in the Spring, and a little care in the selection of goods should enable the merchant to do a very good business on the light topcoat.

⁂

Printcloth Prices Firm.

The buying of large sheetings for bag purposes, which was one of the features in last week's gray goods market, continued yesterday. The scarcity of burlap was the governing factor in the sales consummated and may be for some time to come. There was a good demand for wide piques and for fancy goods for Summer underwear for the late months of the year. The market on wide print cloths was firm with first hands, but second hands are selling below the mills prices. Generally the market may be said to be in pretty good shape. Many factors express the opinion that there will be no decline in prices. This belief is based on the view that the market is well sold up. Large print cloths sold from ⅛ to ¼ off. Leading commission houses quoted spot goods as follows:

39 -inch,	80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch,	65-56s	4c
39 -inch,	72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch,	60-52s	3⅝c
39-inch,	68-72s	4⅞c	38½-inch,	60-48s	3⅜c
38½-inch,	64-64s	4¼c	27 -inch,	64-60s	3c
38½-inch,	64-60s	4⅛c	27 -inch,	56-52s	2⅝c

The Proposal.

Her admirer swallowed hard, pulled at his collar, and finally made up his mind.

"Lillian," he said desperately, "let's get married."

Lillian's bored expression vanished. "All right," she agreed; "but whom can you marry?"—Judge.

Seems to be a Pretty Good Gun.

A merchant in a South Missouri town set a trap gun for burglars. The burglars didn't burgle and the merchant forgot all about the trap, and two days later there was one of the biggest funerals in the history of the town.—Leeton. (Mo.) Times.

Not Yet.

"Neither can it hide behind the skirts of the President of the United States," says Senator Bristow, referring to the railroad question. The gentleman from Kansas appears to think that suffrage has won everything.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lost Track of Him.

"It's easy to lose all trace of old friends," remarked the Man on the Car; "I have in mind one whom I have not heard of since he went to Congress."—Toledo Blade.

Rolling in Wealth.

All things come to him who waits. The editor of this paper is serving on the jury at $2 per day, but he asks his creditors for the Lord's sake be patient yet a little while, and don't crowd a man when he's up!—Adams (Ga.) Enterprise.

Beats the Wall Street Record.

At a point near Brisbane, Queensland, 50,000 sheep were sheared at one station. This certainly appears to rival the achievements of Wall Street in its palmiest days.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Exercise a Little Restraint.

Joy is willing to play the fiddle free, but he doesn't expect you to dance the shoes off your feet.—Atlanta Constitution.

Well Movers, Take Notice.

We have a city well that we would like to have moved. We want it located where there is plenty of water.—Grant City (Mo.) Times.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the Bargain Basement
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Value in LADIES' LINGERIE WAISTS at $8.50 per dozen. Immediate Delivery.

APRONS DEAN'S Lockstitched 1,000 Styles, 25c. up. Send for Catalog.
APRONS 45 East 17th Street.

WASH SKIRT BUYERS!
BY ALL MEANS SEE THE "RUTLAND" LINE.
N. Y. OFFICE, 1,133 BROADWAY.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Akron Dry Goods Co.; E. Glass, jobs silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.
ALTOONA—Wm. T. Gable & Co.; F. M. Dearstyne, clothing; 2 Walker.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; R. E. O'Donnelly, general mdse.; 69 5th Av.
AUSTIN—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; Mr. Scarborough, dry goods; 220 5th Av., Room 1,307.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; 105 Grand.
BALTIMORE—S. Coplan, cloakings; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. Miller, upholstery goods; 18 West 35th.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, hosiery, underwear, umbrellas, art needlework; 18 W. 35th.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co.; B. F. Welden, china, glassware; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. W. Coombs, general merchandise; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Blumenthal, silk waists; Miss K. Desmond, ladies' coats; Mrs. Adelson, waists; Miss Doyle, infants' wear; Miss Killeen, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—William Filenes Sons Co.; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Miller, boys clothing. Basement buyers: Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Ring, wash dresses; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Silberman, bathing suits; Mr. Cooper, coats, suits; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—The Enterprise Cloak Co.; W. Wolbarst, ladies' ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BOSTON—J. Levy, furnishing goods; St. Denis.
BRIDGEPORT—R. H. Halsey & Co.; R. H. Halsey, shirts; Murray Hill.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; W. Mutler, domestics, wash goods, blankets; 18 W. 35th; Prince George.
CARBONDALE—Reise Brothers; E. R. Reise, general merchandise; Grand.
CHARLESTON, West Va.—Quality Shop; M. Shapiro, jobs silk dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Importers and Manufacturers' Co.; J. Simpson, hats; 32 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Wilson House Furnishing Goods Co.; R. J. Wilson, house furnishing goods; Murray Hill.
CHICAGO—Arbeitman Bros. & Blair; Mr. Arbeitman, Mr. Blair, Fall Coats; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. C. Harper, A. L. Dhone, notions; H. S. Manchester, ready to wear; W. R. Bettcher, silks; J. Delaney, toilet goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Stone Bros.; A. L. Stone, jewelry, novelties, leather goods; 31 Union Sq.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; I. Reins, notions, hosiery; 656 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—J. P. Kohn & Co.; J. P. Kohn, cloakings; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Scott-Griggs Co.; J. A. Peck, carpets; 4 West 22d; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, women's ready to wear, basement; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—F. A. Madelic, dresses; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss B. Ryan, dresses; Miss S. Cohen, waists; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. Hettinger, jewelry, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Lee & Co.; Mr. Strauss, ladies' Fall style coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; H. M. Marose, silks, dress goods; 37 West 26th.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; N. S. Fechenbach, men's, boys' clothing; 19 E. 24th.
DANVILLE, Ky.—Welch, Wiseman & Co.; G. E. Wiseman, dry goods; Breslin.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; C. Gerhardt, white, wash goods; 303 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; W. E. Sittlington, dress goods, silks; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; W. D. Schroeder, representing; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; H. W. Brown, piece goods; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Newcomb Endicott Co.; W. Bridge, basement ready to wear, furs; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Kline Garment; Miss J. Sharp, waists; 95 Madison Av.
FALL RIVER—The Fashion; Mr. Fox, white coats, suits, skirts, dresses, children's ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Wagner Dry Goods Co.; A. N. Wagner, wash dresses; 20 W. 22d.
FORT WAYNE—John Stillman, wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.
FORT WORTH—W. C. Stripling; H. C. Mays, cloaks, waists; 1,150 Broadway.
FORT WAYNE—J. Stillman, ready to wear; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co. J. B. Williams, silks; 2 Walker.
HOLYOKE—A. Steiger & Co.; Miss B. Doyle, hosiery, gloves; 116 West 32d.
HOLYOKE—C. Misch; L. Strauss, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; J. A. Selig, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
KANSAS CITY—Missouri Credit Clothing Co.; M. Batavia; 43 W. 27th.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; 95 Madison Av.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; Miss E. Martin, laces, neckwear, trimmings; 75 Spring.
LAPORTE—The Parisian; Mr. Burton, jobs silk dresses; 41 W. 21st.
LOUISVILLE—Ely Garment Co.; I. M. Goldstein, Fall suits; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—W. Berno, dry goods; Herald Square.
MEMPHIS—Summerfield & Co.; J. Summerfield, millinery; 13 East 22d.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; I. Ottenheimer, domestics; A. Wolfl, dress goods, silk; 148 West 23d.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; T. E. Merritty, neckwear, laces, ribbons, embroideries; 31 Union Sq.
MILWAUKEE—Wisconsin Apparel Co.; Mr. Lewis, skirts, waists, dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
NEW ALBANY, Ind.—Hedden D. G. Co.; W. A. Hedden, notions, carpets; Marlborough.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; E. H. Young, jobs muslin underwear, house dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnan, millinery; 75 Spring.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes; A. Sharp, cloaks, suits, 75 Spring; Navarre.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; Miss C. Buscher, negligees, suits, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; D. Newman, millinery; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; D. C. Tweed, domestics; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss A. Nagle, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. G. Savage, furs; E. Bohn, leather goods; J. Scammell, books; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; E. Goldman, mdse. mgr.; B. F. Montague, gloves; D. S. Scott, men's furn. goods; J. A. Hudson, ready to wear, (basement); B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Keffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; A. Silverman, ready to wear; 1,270 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Brothers; Miss Parness, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Schwartz, women's hats; Bristol.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs suits; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Monahan, furs; Broadway and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss B. Meyers, skirts; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Porter, jobs infants', children's white, colored dresses; Miss I. Rosenberg, jobs silk dresses; L. Ferber, panama hats; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; H. Jennewine, waists, laces, hdkfs., knit goods, yarns, umbrellas, parasols; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Department Store; A. B. Kuehn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. K. Battridge, jewelry, silverware; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. Gold, domestics; G. Palmer, silks; 37 West 26th.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss A. M. Kenney, corsets, misses', infants' wear; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, dry goods; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—L. Adler Bros. & Co.; M. L. Adler, clothing; 200 5th Av.
ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; L. Herr, women's wear. Breslin.
SALT LAKE CITY—Paris Millinery Co.; L. Simon, ready-to-wear; 821 Broadway.
SAVANNAH—B. Karps; S. Strauss, golfine coats; 116 West 32d, Room 1,607.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; Miss Clifford, laces, gloves; Miss L. Bousquet, ribbons; 116 West 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. C. Hatch, silks; 75 Spring; P[illegible]venue.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; R. A. St[illegible], cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; A. S. Harris, wash dresses; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Roberts Cloak and Suit Co.; Mr. Bloch, wash skirts; 1,270 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss Flynn, waists; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Gibson Furniture Co.; G. Gibson, furniture; Continental.
ST. LOUIS—Marquette Cloak & Suit Co.; H. D. Harfield, cloaks, suits; 684 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Cohen, woolen skirts, suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 509.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. Cushing, Miss Supple, millinery; 220 5th Av.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Mrs. C. McCarthy, Mrs. C. Blowers, millinery; Breslin.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; F. A. Gerdes, domestics, linens, white goods; Miss R. M. Jenssen, millinery; 20 W. 22d.
TORONTO—Clayson Co.; W. H. Clayson, dresses; Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.
TROY—G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co.; Mrs. S. Blackhall, ladies' neckwear, ribbons; Breslin.
TROY—The Up to Date Store; I. L. Kaufmann, dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
VICKSBURG—Kuhn Bros.; A. A. Kuhn, hosiery, knit underwear; Normandie.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss L. McGill, laces, ribbons; F. E. Woodward, books; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. E. Miller, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 15 West 26th.
WASHINGTON—King's Palace; H. King, general mdse.; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; S. L. Nye, books, stationery, 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 W. 26th.
WATERBURY—Waterbury D. G. Co.; J. Federman, ready to wear; 72 Madison Av.; Aberdeen.
WILKES-BARRE—A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
WHEELING, W. Va.—John S. Naylor Co.; H. L. Henderson, rugs; 101 Franklin.
WILKES-BARRE—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, notions, laces; 212 5th Av.
ZANESVILLE—A. E. Starr Co.; Salo Marcus, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 303 5th Av.

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Bathing Suits—Muslin Underwear.
Middy Blouses and Dresses.
Caps—Soft Hats—Children's Straw Hats.
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Leather Goods.
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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—George Leal Genung of New York City was admitted to practice.

4 (Original)—State of Georgia v. Tennessee Copper Co. and the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Co.—Order for decree restraining the Ducktown Company from continuing to operate its plant otherwise than upon certain terms and conditions specified in the opinion.

220—M. V. B. Parker v. J. A. McClain.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

630—U. S. v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.—Judgment reversed.

191—Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. v. C. De Witt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

683—Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. Keystone Elevator and Warehouse Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

712—F. W. Ellis v. Interstate Commerce Commission.—Decree reversed without prejudice and cause remanded.

559—Erie Railroad v. J. Solomon.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

254—B. Neff v. R. A. Jackson.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

267—State Savings and Commercial Bank v. A. Anderson.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

579—U. S. v. H. C. Shauver;

623—C. W. Anderson v. Forty-two Broadway Co.; and

598—J. Duval v. State of Louisiana.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument Oct. 12 next.

467—Arizona Copper Co. v. State of Arizona.—Motion for writ of certiorari granted without prejudice.

294—P. Wagner v. O. Leser;

451—S. A. Stead v. I. M. Curtis;

627—Manila Investment Co. v. Park Trammell; and

808—Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias v. S. Mims.—Motions to dismiss or affirm in these cases postponed to hearing on merits.

928—Olaf Lie, Master of the Norwegian steamship Selja, v. San Francisco & Portland Steamship Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

934—Puget Sound Electric Railway v. N. M. Rininger.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

935—R. Montgomery v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

953—Southern Pacific Co. v. Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

956—E. L. Moses v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

581—M. J. Dodge v. J. J. Brady.—Motion to advance submitted.

962—U. S. v. M. J. Barnow.—Motion to advance submitted.

972—Duluth & Northern Minnesota Railway v. U. S.—Docketed and dismissed.

969—C. B. Enner v. N. Y. City Railways Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

970—City of New York v. N. Y. City Railways Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

951—H. W. Van Senden v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

966—H. Taylor v. W. F. Wharton.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

971—R. Miller v. E. J. Strahl.—Motion to affirm submitted.

938—Sandusky Portland Cement Co. v. Dixon Pure Ice Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

943—Tacoma Railway & Power Co. v. M. G. Henry.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

329—American Well Works Co. v. Layne & Bowler Co.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

948—E. N. Pugh v. V. Loisel.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

194—U. S. v. Thomas Ewing.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

836—A. Amundson v. N. J. Folsom.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

284—W. Toop v. Ulysses Land Co.—Motion to reverse pro forma without prejudice and to remand causes submitted.

941—B. M. L. Ernst v. Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

718—Southern Railway Co. v. W. L. Lloyd.—Motion to advance submitted.

578—Gast Realty and Investment Co. and Emily Gast v. Schneider Granite Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or transfer to the summary docket submitted.

312 and 313—W. Frank Jordan v. Fidelity Savings and Trust Co.—Dismissed.

270—Hanover Star Milling Co. v. D. D. Metcalf; and

300—Allen & Wheeler Co. v. Hanover Star Milling Co.—Argument continued.

271—Adams Express Co. v. the Commonwealth of Kentucky;

857—James Clark Distilling Co. v. Western Maryland Railway;

856—Same v. American Express Co.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae. One hour additional time allowed in the argument.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 11: 271 (and 857 and 858,) 631, 776, 273, 274, 277, 279, 281, 283, and 284.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

US<Bliss.
Lehigh, Wilkes Coal Co<Hartford & NY Trans Co.
Hart & NY Trans Co<Plymouth.
Macy<Brown.
Brookheim<Greenbaum
US<Marshall.
Underwood Co<Stearns.
Re Valentine Bohl Co.
Lanston Monotype Co<Curtis.
Engineer Co<Hotel Astor.
Freeman<US.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty call calendar.

Sanbern<McAllister.
Thomsen<Barber & Co.
Feeney<Tugs John Rugge et al.
McWilliams<Tug S O Co 20.
N Y Cont<Moran, S & T Co.
Beach<Tug James McWilliams.
McWilliams<Tug P R R 32.
Ocean SS Co<Corn Products Mfg.
Golden<Tug James Roy.
Makliat<SS Philadelphia.
Dickinson<Tugs G H Keller and Windber.
Bates<Cornell Stbt Co and Barges.
Schacht<Tug Pocahontas.
Johnson Lighterage<Lippmann.
Smith<Tug Kenetic.
Union Ferry<Tug Black Diamond.
So Sawmill Co<Munson SS Line.
Cent Leather<SS Vandyk.
Beard<Moran T & T Transp.
Same<Lighter S L Saville.
Weehawken D D Co<Scow J J F 3.
Bleakley<S'b't Providence.
Daly<Tugs Norwalk and Coleraine.
Wartendyke<Tug Transfer 8.
Higgins<Anglo-Algerian S S.
Hudson Navig<SS Iroquois.
Burrows<Tug H B Keene.
Weber-Bunt I Co<Scow Hemstreet.
Jamieson<Tug G S Tice.
Falchuk<Holland-Am Line.
Ocean SS Co<Oelssner
Armour Fert<Tug F E Richards.
Payne<St'b't Old Colony.
Jamieson<Penn R R.
Johnson<CNY.
Petition of Schussler.
Halifax S & G Co<Tug Buccaneer.
Bailey<Mfgrs Lumber
Cent Leather<S S Van Dyck.
J. Bown Pattison Co<Tug J E McAllister.
Jamieson<SS Manna Hata.
NY & Balt Transp<SS Westlands.
Wilson Shipping<SS Manna Hata.
Pa & Read Coal<B'ge R E Van Wicke
McLain<SS Dominick.
Am Rattan<SS St Patrick.
Lehigh Coal<Staples Transp.
Penn R R<Tug Downer 9.
Dailey<NY, NH RR.
White Star Tow Co<L I R R.
Burns<Tug Media.
Shamrock Tow<Ferryboat Union.
Merritt & C D & W Co<SS Iroquois.
Owners Tug Transfer 21.
Morrow<Tug Catherine T.
Stein<SS Zinderdyik.
S I Shipbuilding<Lezinsky.
Lezinsky<S I Shipbuilding.
US<St'b't Commonwealth.
N E SS Co<US.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar—At 10 A. M.
Marconi<Atlantic Com Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Turner<Bryant.
People<Vendetti.
Hamilton Tr Co<Atlas Imp Co.
Kline Bros & Co<Factors Fire Ins Co.
Valentine et al<Schantz et al.
Fairchild<City and County Con Co.
Danner<Equitable Life
Hawkins<Maxwell.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M.

Enumerated motions:
Wild<Erie RR.
Dixey<Woods Prod Co.
Steffe<Heinzer.
People<Page.
People<Severesky.
Ketcham<Alexander.
Lichtenstein<Regal Motor Car Co.
Fulford<Linch. (2.)
A Wolfsohn Co<Joffe.
Carroll<CNY.
St John<Reiss.
Reynolds<S I Mid Ry.
First N Bk of Brownsville<Fleitman.
Pfirisch<Ayer.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Commercial Coal Co<Harris & Rose Const Co.
Minsky<Minsky.
Hazen<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Morris<Marling.
Paul<Hastorf (2.)
Solomonvitz<Ellenbogen.
Widlitz<Hutkopf.
Solomonvitz<Ellenbogen.
Rothman<Wissner.
Krall<Schultz.
Same<Schumek.
Sanford<Hirsch.
Bamonte<Bamonte.
Stewart<Monaton Rty Inv Corp.
Horton<Monatan Rty Inv Corp.
Robinson<Robinson.
Hoffman<Hannon.
Rosen<Ginnane.
Claude<Boasberg.
Stayner<Jophson.
Garretson<CNY.
Gellandano<Warro.
Brand<Mendlow.
U S Trust Co<E A L Realty Co.
Same<Pleasant Av Realty Co.
Fish<Sloan.
Same<Laidlaw.
Prendergast<Schlatter.
Shalek<Jetter Brew Co (2.)
Indursky<N Y Pharmacal Assn.
Rothman<Sacks.
Beattie<N Y Stock Yards Co.
William<Lederer.
Wilmerding<same (2.)
Aufses<Villa Site Rty.
Vreeland<N Y & Q Co Ry.
McCarthy<same.
Saehr<same.
McGivney<same.
Re Mahr (2.)
Ahee<N Y Steam Co (4.)
Re Wyman.
Mesliansky<Empire Carring Corp.
Kane<Kane.
Re Behrman.
Carcosini<Berroni.
Re Bachrach.
Williams<Metlzer.
Brooks<Aetna Indemnity Co.
G F Williams Co<Hedenkamp.
Re N E River Brdge.
Chartered Co of Lower Cal<Rowlette (2.)
Franklin Sav Bk<Richardson.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Marks.
Diaz Bldg Co. Inc<Empire City Lumb.
Neuberger<Dammann.
Intl Handkerchief Mfg Co<Eckstein.
Piedron<Piedron.
Solomon<Bernstein.
Adamez<Kroner.
Parkin<Von Raitz (2.)
Prager<Barclay.
Friend<same.
Same<Barclay.
Kobre<Kramer Cont.
Gargiulo<Trevola (2.)
Keese<Keese.
Marcinkiwich<Jordan.
Heery<Fruit Dispatch.
Greenbaum<Greenbaum.
Dworsky<Schlachetzki.
Butterworth<Keeler.
Chamberlin<CNY.
Williams<Donnelly.
Burns<Walter.
Tangney<O'Rourke Eng Const Co.
Gerb<Steiner.
Rigatti<Huylers.
Klose<Simpson Crawford Co.
Olsen<Sears.
Mulcahy<Cudahy Packing Co.
Ochlogreso<Dock Cont.
Kierst<Corday.
De Rezze<Solomon (2.)
Robt Stock Auto Sp Wheel Co<Stock.
Toporowski<Greely Square Hotel Co.
Richardson<Richardson.
Grant T B L Orange Lodge<McAllister.
Mandel<Simon.
Harringan<Salvation Army.
Sound Transp Co<D, L & W RR.
Re Schiffer.
Townsend<Carter Const Co.
Re N Harlem Cas Taxi Ser.
J Pratt Carroll, Inc<Grathwohl.
Wartelsky<Frankenthaler.
Rennert<Lobel Theatre Co.
Casazza<Bolougnesi.
Hudson & Mann RR<Metrakos.
Blimline<Fleischer.
Shedd Elec Co<Bailey.
Re Ashton.
Goldman<Equitable Life.
Herrman<Herrnstadt.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Chamberlain<Horning.
Bascon<Bascon.
Lefkowitz<Lefkowitz.
Herbert<Fields.
Hydrox Chem Co<NY Food Prod Co.
Cudahy Packing Co<Stern.
Plaid<Plaid.
Newman<Herzfeld.
Buss<Kayser & Fils.
Joseph<Joseph.
Preferred causes:
Crossin<Woolf.
Weinberger<Lesser.
Lyttle<Slater.
Undefended divorces:
Keller.
Pickett.
Schoenberger.
Vinton.
General calendar:
Apfel<Flannery.
Dressler<Keystone Film (2.)
Baldwin<Gregory.
Continental C L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick.
Miller<Boericke.
Casazzi<Bolognesi.
Tax Lien Co<Gourlie.
Selmo<Selmo.
Material Men's Mer Ass'n<NY Mat M Merc Ass'n.
Harrison<Harrison.
Britt<Keyrouse.
O'Donnell<Keyrouse.
McNamee<Doctor
Delzio<Delzio.
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Helwitz<Frank & Lambert.
Berkman<Berkman.
Levenson Wreck Co.<Brand.
State Bank<Cohen.
Carlin<Foreign Auto Import Co.
McCurdy<Foreign Import Co.
Fanning<Champion.
Bogoly<Bogoly.
D'Anci<Saitta.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Bank of the US.<Goldstein.
Herbert<World Film Corp'n.
Schnurmacher<Rubin.
Oothout<Frost.
McNulty Bros<Ford.
Ferrone<Ferrone.
Fisher<Tuttle.
Wuerst<Wuerst.
Le Boutillier<Kosofsky.
Schwartz<Keepsdry Const Co.
Architects & Builders Co<Hebron.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Seymour<Thomas.
Columbia Paper Box Co.<Beck.
Stewart Iron Wks<Ocean View Cemet.
Crandall<Du Vivoco.
Hoffman<Fleischman Bros.
Liebman<Liebman.
Burr<Burr.
Markow<Masor.
Wessels<Type Speed.
Fager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Weinberg<Bauman.
Walter<Field.
Matthew Sales Co<Hutcheson.
Cristaldi<Jackson Con.
NY Inter Urban Water Co<East Asph Pav.
Interstate Note & Holding Co<Foley.
Costuma<Gevirtz.
Meeker<Medici. (2.)
Century Bk<Silverman
Interstate Note, &c, Co<Wall.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Shaffer<Krechlin.
Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co. (2.)
Frank<Ruppert. (2.)
Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Willner<I R T.
Michalski<Mason & H.
Healy<CNY.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.
Valich<Mugler.
McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Helfant<Bklyn. Q Co & Sub RR.
Crawford<Thomeshefsky.
Cohen<Smith.
Vecchio<Postal Transfer Co.
Bishop<Am Home Mag Co.
Logazino<Cent Park, &c, RR.
Bitolio<Bradley Cont.
Stern<Laemmle.
Martin<CNY.
Fleischer<same.
Armstrong<I R T.
Javna<Ward Bak Co.
Javny<same, (3.)
Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mattes<Aubeck.
McKearney<N Y Cons R R.
Nyquist<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rodriguez<Beach.
Lynch<N Y Times Co.
Stein<Fuller's Expr.
De Band<L I RR.
Leonard<I R T.
Lurich<Levy.
Deperi<CNY.
Macarovsky<Int R T.
Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg
Chillan<Goldstein.
Forte<Asch.
Amato<Hopper.
Frank<Bord Cond M.
Mahoney<NY Rwys.
Callahan<McGovern.
Di Leva<NY Cent RR.
Patti<Cent RR of NJ.
Maier<Schreiner.
Quinn<Staten Isl R T.
E Quinn<same.
Gross<H G Vogel Co.
Scarpinato<Cosgrove.
Nicholoulias<Bernheimer & S Brew.
D'Onofrio<Angel Con.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Singer<5th Av Coach Co, (2.)
McCauley<W Bradley & Son.
Tripler<Fairchild.
Weinmann<NY Rys.
Springer<same, (2.)
Helfrich<Wanamaker.
Feldman<NY Rwys.
Mylonas<NY Rwys.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kobbe<Am Art News Co.
Silverman<So Brooklyn Ry.
Reilly<Early.
Cox<St Luke Home for Aged Women.
Alexander<Borden's C Milk Co.
Gleason<Lief.
Billek<Gollick & Smith
Radoff<Merrill Haviland Oyster Co.
Sigrist<The Mirror.
Bennett<NY Rys.
Clear.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Green<Consol Gas Co.
Gabriel<Graham.
Brosnan<Jenkins.
Leichen<Progressive Cont Co.
Larson<Nicholson.
Jenkins<Robinson.
Pettibone<Hammerstein.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
McSorley< BH RR.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc.
Clapper<CNY.
Carroll<Mantle Rty.
Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co.
McMahon<CNY, (2.)
Altman Furn Co<CNY
Hechter<London, (2.)
Malcolm<Montana Realty Co. (2.)
Orazio<Metz.
Root<NY Cons RR.
Vallen<Lesher.
Alton<Hill.
Caudrlic<Cannizzaro.
O'Malley<CNY.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan<Silverman.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Lamura Cont Co.<CNY.
Model Fireproof Ten. Co.<Fields.
Heywood Strasser & Voight Lith< Snow's US S Exp Co.
Composite M L Co<Glasco Ince Co.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Donnelly & Ricci<Barnard.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
M J McCloskey<Natl Surety Co.
Storm<Hollender.
Taylor<Ryan.
Wood<Fiske.
Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Erland<Haight.
Odell<Chadbourne, Jr.
A V Haight<Wedekind.
Filkins<New Era Producing Co.
M Rafalsky<Church.
Parlante<J Albert & Son (2 acts.)
Dammann<Rosenblum.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Barranger<Butler. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Barden<Newcomb.
Neebe<Levene.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Hayden<Pinchot.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Nat Surety Co.<Spielberg.
Equities Real Corp<Cobe.
Wolff<Kline Rty, &c.
Blum<Waite.
Sutherland<Quintard.
Paine Lumber Co<Ambrose Realty Co.
Ament<Shubert Piano Co.
Bridgeport Metal Gds Mfg Co<Forsheim.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on; Warner-Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 504, 5th Fl., Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Peter Caffrey,
Annie O'Neill,
John Gallagher,
Catherine Armstrong,
Solomon Cohen,
Aloys Chorba,
C. L. Steel, infant,
Bertha Heidelberger,
Engelbert Ihl,
Catherine H. Van Riper, inf.,
Eliz. Fasbinder, inf.,
Henry Pasinsky,
Manuel J. Suarez,
Augusta Chernowitzer,
Ada O. Walker,
Elsia Solfa,
Carrie Gunther,
M. J. Shapiro, &c.,
James Mulry,
Michael J. Cuddy,
Thomas P. Dinnean,
Karl Bitter,
Emma Morris,
David Nugent,
M. A. Blumenberg,
Milton P. Day,
Sarah K. Hare,
William Hallock,
William Drescher,
Alexander Dorr,
Louis Tobias,
H. Dollinger, inf.,
Annie Aimon,
Pasquale Pisco,
Giuseppe Sarno,
Frank Vaccaro,
Johanna F. Peterson,
Frank Bury,
Peter E. Keville,
S. L. Morganstein,
Wolf Kronethal,
Magdalena Heuser,
T. McGorrin, &c.,
Meyer P. Cohn,
Charles Moran,
Addie S. Rudolphy,
Siegmund J. Bach,
Matilda Culver,
Rachel Marks,
Edward C. Moore,
Mariella J. Lawrence,
Matthew S. Borden,
W. Cutting, Jr.,
Oscar Purdy,
W. H. Lent. (2)
Jennie Shumsky,
Estates of:
Emaline Green, (issue of fact,)
Louis Katz, (same.)
H. Gabrilowitz, (same,)
Hester A. Dunham, (same.)
Sigmund Behrens,
George U. Hunger,
Abraham Freiburger,
Elizabeth Allen,
Michael McGuire,
David Hoyle,
Abraham Cohn,
Charles A. Bentzen,
Marcella Macdonough,
Charles S. Hepburn,
Amelia Davis,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Packard Lyric R Co<Thaw.
Garvin Mach Co<Kearney.
Richter<Read.
Unger<Glassel.
Hadden<Stevens.
Dutton & Co<Cushman.
Deming<Prince.
Herson<Rosenthal.
Shannon<Rubenstein.
Bodner<Phulup.
Mackin<McQuade S Co
Desiderio<B & S Pils Brew Co.
48th St Co<Carucci & Bruno.
Wellmyn Rty Co<Lee.
Feller<Scheff.
Illwitzer<Citizens' Sav Bank.
Gottfried<Mailhouse.
Nicoll<Farley.
Kridel<Brukenfred.
Codington<Int R T.
Wright<Fargo.
Isaacs Rty Co<Lichtenstein.
Lee<Guarini.
Hernon<J Pierce Co.
Ruderman<Bloch.
Fock<Schnaier.
Siegel<Reece Button Hole Mach Co.
Jaburg<Federman.
Skowronski<St Paul Fire, &c, Co.
Levine<N Trivers & Bro.
Battino<Liberman.
Masana<McGovern.
O'Connor<NY Rys.
P H Reilly & Bros Co<Weill Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Leichtman<Sterngold.
J Bell Co.<Butler.
Varnick<Doctor.
Ethridge<Spitall.
Lubin<Int R T Co.
NY Veal & Mutton Co.<B & O RR.
Rudderman<Kohan Const Co.
Smolonsky<NY Rys.
Kennedy<Abramowitz
Silverwald<N Y Rys.
Wachs<same.
Hilgers<Cavanagh.
Gisonia<N Y Rys.
Francini<M Nocenti Co.
Carnegie Tr Co<Patten.
Potter<Marshall.
Isaacs<Hollender.
Phelan<Durham.
Lehrer<Sup Lodge K & L of H.
Poly<Best Laundry.
Saphier<Hall.
Berger<Ocean SS Co.
Steinman<same.
Raisler Heating Co<Israel.
Battle<Int R T Co.
Cremin<N Y Rys.
Alexander<same.
Storch<Stokes.
Alexander<N Y Rys.
Grof<Int R T Co.
Smith<Udall & Ballou.
N Y City & L I Adv Co<Newgold.
Alexander<N Y Rys.
Doyle<same.
Berger<same.
Grant<Henneberger.
Cozzi<Perelli.
Prager<Greenberg Bros.
Sokolov<Vance.
Thiedman<Linch (2.)
Harrison<L A Burke & Sons Co.
Jeffesen<Lobel.
Schneider<N Y Rys.
Reiss<Lehman & Co.
Marks<Wolfe Bread.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Horky<Sivik.
Epstein<Miller.
Nichols<Hubbard.
Lugars Son & Co<Mitchell.
Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Natter<I H Blanchard Co.
Ebling Brew Co<Hynes.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

The Texas Co<Baurheim.
Liles<Rivinac.
Pflantzer<Friedman.
Vorck<Smith.
Felin & Co<Lang Co.
Gasner<Greenberg.
McKeon<Slicklen.
Samara<Pacific Mail SS Co.
Simmonds<Adams & Moutant.
Scott<Wells.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Kings Co Sav Bk<Nelson—John H Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Von der Driesch—N Taylor Phillips. Crossin<Woolf. (3)—George E Weller. Rosenquest<Guiliani—Henry W Unger. Arnold<Hygeia D W Co—Winter Russell. Rider<Benjamin—Irving J Joseph. Steiner<25th St Const Co—Andrew S Hamersley. German Sav Bk<Wendel—Wm F Clare. Manhattan Mtge Co<Costello—Geoffrey Konta. Re Altman—Alfred C B McNevin.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Buckley<Brill—Lester Lazarus.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—John M BowersMary D Smith—Wm P Rooney.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar. Krinski<Menschel and Jacobs.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR at 1 P. M.

Rodzborski<Amer Sugar Co.
Chambers<N Y Theatre Co.
Allen<Whitney.
Harris<Glyndon Co.
Dayton<Bailey.
Barr<Gillespie Co.
Amanna<Vil of Mt Kisco.
O'Connor<Webber (2).
Krach<Con RR.
Levy<Morris.
Storch<Storch.
Troiona<Galasso.
Glantz<Bregstern.
Rapp<1st M E Ch., Flushing.
Smith<Transit Devel.
Sperling<B H RR.
Greve<Graf.
McLery<N Y C & H R RR.
Edwards<same.
Cloonan<McMullen.
Menges<Edwards M C.
Sahli<Scovil.
People<Scharf.
Larkin<NY Tel Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Corbin<Upham.
Parshelsky Bros<Duhy
Edwards<Mann.
Chinnock<B H RR.
Re Guinsburg, assignee.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Re Ditmas Av (Ristine.)
Same (Taylor.)
Weiss<City (2.)
Mohlringer<Sayres.
Bklyn Bk<Bor Bk.
Bashist<Bashist.
Ricker<Ricker.
Kessler Rty Co<Eltoma Rty Co.
Sheehan<Sheehan.
Re E 95th St.
Bernstein<Somerville.
Devoe<Streeter.
Schiller<Schiller.
Tepp<Brown.
Peter<Gerber.
Re Richards (Union Bank.)
Grill<Fuchs.
Cohen<B, Q C & S RR.
Rein<same.
Dowd<B, Q C & S RR.
Stanford<N Y Cons RR.
Skworez<Transit Dev.
Hamilton<N E RR.
Nikola<B H RR.
Fiore<same.
Pascale<same.
Weik<same.
Zurowski<same (2.)
Lupia<same.
Stumpf<same.
Johnson<C I & B RR.
Callahan<Escher.
Schwartz<Levine.
Goldstein<May & Co.
Mutual Life<Eastern Brewg Co.
Clark<Brane.
Hyde<Int R T.
Walter<same.
McGrath<McGrath.
De Kalb Co<Marvin R Co.
Mulcahy<Atl Stevedg.
De Nice<Henle.
Kenny<N Y Homeopathic Hospital.
Mauer<Howard.
Newtown C T Co<City of Bklyn.
Peo<Tarpey.
Axelrod<Levine.
Tax L Co<Agnes R Co
Riley<Riley.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Chudnoff<Gerber.
Assante<Assante.
Cohen<Green.
Milbauer<Shakin.
Schumsky<T T & B, Inc.
McDermott<Peo SNY.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
Rath<Temple.
McLaughlin Co<Casey & CNY.
Serafino<B H RR. <Egan.
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Sabotnik<Sabotnik.
Reedy Elevator Co<Monak Co.
Glickstein<Glickstein.
McElligott<McElligott.
Manno<Perasso.
Tate<Tate.
Campiciano<Rotolo.
Apfel<Apfel.
Steiner<Steiner.
Lehey<Bd of Edu.
Davis<Davis.
B, Q Co & Sub RR<CNY.
Offenhauser<same.
Reserved calendar:
Stein<Stein.
Billings<Billings, Jr.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Acken<Congregation Ohel Moshe.
Eagle Oil & Sup Co<Herman.
Helk<Wulff.
Schreiman<Schnure.
Coles<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2075.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Macaluso<Traube. Berger Co.
Flynn<McLaughlin et al.
Bryson<Barrett.
Tramontana<Bradley Cont Co.
Popolow<Hammen.
Cowell<CNY.
Kane<Sperry & Beale Co.
Saltus<Nas R R.
Gangemi<B, Q Co & S
Martin<same.
Kaplan<CNY.
Menzies<B H RR.
Stone<same.
Dalton<CNY.
Fritcher<Perry.
Liss<C I & B RR.
Pensick<B H RR.
Curtis Lumber Co.<Clarke.
Am Servians Assoc<Un Sq Sav Bk.
Caramanja Buttafuoco<B H RR.
Reichel<Wollny.
Evans<Jacobs et al.
Gorbatoff<Droge.
Woolherr<Doelger.
Driscoll<Welz & Zerweck.
Mastrangelo<Allen.
Rosenberg<Stickle.
Zelkiwitz<Int R T.
Enterprise Metal Bed Co<Gately Furn Co.
Matthews<N RR.
Yakabovska<Szetna.
Blackman<U S Furn.
Emanuel<Arcanum Cafe.
Bishop<N RR.
Freedberg<same.
Koppel<Coney I & Grave Ry.
Nelson<Smith.
Swindell<CNY.
Cullen<Anheir et al.
Kesner<Finnegan.
Hofacker<Astoria Ven Mills & D Co.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Owens<N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Kory<C I & B RR.
Parker-Smith<Prince Mfg Co.
Katz<Rubin et al.
Schoeller<CNY.
Title Guar & T Co<Goldberg.
Karlson<Clarke Co.
Goldowitz<Gair Co.
Fay<Witcoff & Altmen Contg Co.
Schaptoff<Colgan.
Siegman<Nichols.
Kluge<Fetten.
Browning<C I & B RR.
Masmar<N RR.
Maslanka<Amer Mfg.
Kopec<N Y Rys Co.
Cleary<McAllister Dry Dock Co.
Teahan<B H RR.
Radtke<CNY.
Beck<CNY & ano.
Bevier<Dikeman et al.
Ajello<Faggiano et al.
Albrecht<Bauer.
Mastriano<Josephson.
Sullivan<Penn RR.
Kreuscher<Miller et al.
et al.
Robinson<Calhoun.
Willis<N RR.
Menger<Manha Showcase Co.
Moore<Salit.
Carr<Carr.
De Hunt<Swirson.
Webb<Nas RR.
Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Flanagan<Nas RR.
Schless<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Goldman<Citizens Ins Co of Mo.
Meyer<B H RR.
Hurley<same.
Paffen<CNY et al.
McCormick<No East Const Co et al.
Fideler<Linch.
Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Neustadt<Soper et al.
George<McCall.
Anderson<B H RR et al.
Bell<B H RR.
Keiser<Murphy & ano.
Gowland<B H RR.
McCarthy<So Bkl Ry.
Longman<CNY.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6900.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
William Kinloch,
George Kinney,
George Russell,
John Wenzler.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarty,
William Protzmann,
Jennie Benjamin,
William Watson.
Accounting of:
William H. Hazzard,
Maggie and J Dunn,
Patrick Morris,
Adolph Panel,
Dan Heilmann,
Jas B Freelander,
Dietrick Franke.
Administration of:
Louis Werlin,
Ann Wetman.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Allegra<B H RR.
Riger<Burnstein.
Latuga<Bklyn R T.
Beckley, Jr<Lidgerwood Mfg Co.
Isceretti<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Meistroff<Nassau RR.
Cohen<same.
Murphy<same.
Pastorsky<same.
Defendorf<Poppke.
Byrne<Nassau RR.
Silberman<NY Con RR
Ebert<B H RR.
Leis<same.
O'Neill<Nassau RR.
Stzovitz<B H RR.
Fuccy—same.
Corcoran<McCaragher.
O'Connor<B H RR.
Penstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Traboulzi<B H RR.
Anderson<Smith.
Sauerman<Short.
Hopkins<B HRR.
Rosenberg<NY ConRR
Tauber<B U Gas Co.
Slutsky<Nassau RR.
Levittman<B H RR.
Selleck<Gen Garage Co
Greene<Borden's Con Milk Co.
Serafino<B H RR.
Turkovetsky<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

People<Capraro.
Re Pub Serv Com, (Walton Av.)
Mazzulli<Mazzulli.
Ottenberg<Perna.
Wildey<McGregor.
Bezet<Bezet.
Grossman<Schmeider.
Hirschfeld<Haven Realty Co.
Rankin<Holstein.
Weisberg<Social Hall Association.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Torregiani<Monaco Const Co. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Renig<A Bryant Co.
Prince<B R T.
Schneider<Int V Co.
Collins<Jacobs. (2.)
Collins<Smith.
Morley<Knick Marble.
Braun<I R T.
Sullivan<Piercy Co.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Henneberry<Harris.
Braun<I R T.
Kooden<Maker.
McCarthy<Middleton. Realty Co.
Cohen<Film Motor Dispatch Co, (2.)
Kearney<Pitts Const.
Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Forgione<McM[illegible] S & T Co.
Rogosin<Harlib.
Chevalier<Geiss.
Ill Surety Co<De Feo.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Nolan<Goettle.
McGowan<I R T. (2.)
Job<O'Flaherty, Jr.
Glasier<Gold.
Weintraub<Tanzer.
Gillian<Rlty Hld Co.
Solomon<Carpenter Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Bernstein<I R T.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Tweddy<Central Un Gas Co.
McNair<NY Rys Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Tuscano<Bradley Cont Co. (2.)
Restifo<same.
Petrilli<Bradley Cont Co.
Creter, Jr<Flocke.
Bennett<I R T.
Glantz<Joel Realty Co. (2.)
Ginzburg<Ginzburg.

Highest number reached in regular order, 261.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Velting<Kaufman.
Arena<Nelson.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Re Watt—John P. Dunn.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M. Case on—Washney, an inf<B H RR.
Remainder of calendar passed for day.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1268.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Farley<Straehle.
Same<Kelly.
Ross<Rogers & H.
Butler<Bruce Con Co.
Kellogg Struct Co<Lawson M C & G Co
Fisher<Scrugham.
Michaelson<Ebling Brew Co.
Merrick<Int R T.
Merrick<same.
Giocchini<Cleveland Tunnel Co.
Abrams<D & L Bldg Co.
Benosatz<Hastings. Pavement Co.
Fusillo<Int R T.
Cornell<McCarthy.
Cornell<McCarthy.
Hall<McEwen.
Steurer<Clark.
Mills<Jones.
Mazel<NY, N H & H RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Rippatti<NY C & H R RR.
Collins<Kelly.
Gabie<Malcolm.
Deegan<same.
Suetendeal<G Ringler & Co.
Dause<West El RR.
Francis<Steadman.
Gabie<Roberts.
Deegan<same.
Applegate<Taylor.
Rosenberg<NY Rys.
Zepiela<Howard.
Seymour<Brown.
Thatcher Furnace Co<Ritchie.
Lane<NY C & H RRR
Wiener<Epstein.
Kelley<Reardon.
Action Taxicab Co, Inc<Zobel.
Bonta<Knight.
Perina<Miller.
Bonfiglio<Rinehart & Dennis Co.
Warren<Summers.
Solfanelli<Cinci.
Du Pont<Yonkers RR.
Levine<Hebrew S G Soc of NY.
Schade<Counes.
Passarell<Moses.
Shaw<NY, NH & H RR.
Park & Tilford<Halstead.
Smith<Van Schaick.
Stamm<Purroy.
Caterson<Carpenter.
Welsh<D Mayer Brew.
West Elec Supply Co<Fox Theat Enter, Inc.
Quinn<Bugden.
Blanck<Von Claussen.
Flynn<Yonkers RR.
Quinn<Beetson.
Tooker<Selleck.
Wetmore<Hamilton.
Mansfield<Rogers & Hagerty.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1120.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate:
George Lynch.
Accounting:
Mary J Harris.
Adm's accounting:
James A McCombs.
Compulsory acc't:
John F Craddock,
Gustave R Hamburger.
Executor's acc't:
Alexander Thompson,
Wilhelmina M Uchtmann.
To issue execution:
Thaddeus K Green.
Discovery proceed'g:
Louise Schilling.

At Port Chester tomorrow.
Probate of will: Christian Wekenbach.

At Peekskill Thursday.
Probate of will: Absalom Travis.
Motions.

County Court.

Platt, J.
Rothwell<NY & S Ry.
Roehrs<Bates.
Roehrs<Bates.
Lynch<West S RR.
Lieto<Tedesco.
Fell<Solfanelli.
Fell<Solfanelli.
Stumpfel<Nelson.
Duff<Hillabrand.
Luciano<Yonkers Auto Repair Co.
Gettell<North West Lighting Co.
Jones<Freeman.
Dietz<Dietz.
Brunberg<Zellar.
McCarthy<Dillon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. May 15, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.

Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia, and at 12 M. May 15, SS Athinai.

Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 15, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai ....May 21

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...May 31

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ....June 3

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, April 15; Kobe, April 20, and Yokohama, April 21—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 7, and mails dated Adelaide, April 13; Sydney, April 15; Dunedin, April 17, and Auckland, April 20, which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 8.

These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, May 12.

SUMMONSES.

STATE OF NEW YORK—SUPREME COURT—County of Herkimer.—THE HERKIMER NATIONAL BANK, plaintiff, against DANIEL F. O'CONNELL and CLARENCE F. FULLER, defendants.

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANTS: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Trial to be held in the County of Herkimer.

Dated December 31, 1914.

EDWARD M. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
O. and P. O. Address, Herkimer, New York.

To Daniel F. O'Connell, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 8th day of April, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of Herkimer County, at Herkimer, New York.

EDWARD M. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
O. and P. O. Address, Herkimer, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:48|Sun sets..7:05|Moon rises..3:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:40	6:06	11:52	12:00
Governors Island...	6:26	6:47	12:24	12:31
Hell Gate	8:16	8:37	2:04	2:11

Arrived—Monday, May 10.

SS Athinai, Patras, April 21.
SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples, April 28.
SS Llama, Copenhagen, April 9.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, May 5.
SS Brazos, San Juan, May 4.
SS C. A. Canfield, Tampico, May 2.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz, May 1.
SS Sanstad, Preston, May 1.
SS Bygland, Cardenas, April 30.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, May 8.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, May 7.
SS Rossano, Boston, May 8.
SS Galileo, Boston, May 8.
SS Orion, Copenhagen, April 17.
SS El Sol, Galveston, May 4.
SS St. Helens, Balboa, May 1.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, May 7.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Frederik VIII..........	Christiansand.	April 23
California (motor)......	Christiania....	April 21
Michigan..............	London	April 27
King Bleddyn...........	Genoa	April 19
Nea Hellas............	Piraeus	April 20
Gulgorn Castle.........	London	April 22
Santiago..............	Cienfuegos ...	April 29
Missouri..............	London	April 28
Noordam...............	Rotterdam ...	May 1
Saxonia...............	Liverpool	May 1
Metapan...............	Cristobal	May 3
Rochambeau............	Bordeaux	May 2
Alamo.................	Mobile	May 4
Taquary...............	New Orleans..	May 5
Nueces................	Galveston	May 5
El Dia................	New Orleans..	May 6
DUE TOMORROW.		
Cloughton.............	London	April 27
Ben Nevis.............	Havre	April 28
Wico..................	Shields	April 27
Oregonian.............	Cristobal	May 5
Kotonia...............	Manzanillo ...	May 6
El Alba...............	Galveston	May 6
Lenape................	Jacksonville...	May 9
DUE THURSDAY.		
Noordjk...............	Rotterdam ...	April 29
Damara................	Balboa	May 4
Caracas...............	San Juan.....	May 8
Radiant...............	New Orleans..	May 5
Huron.................	Jacksonville...	May 10
City of Montgomery....	Savannah	May 10
Almirante.............	Kingston	May 8
Proteus...............	New Orleans..	May 8
DUE FRIDAY.		
Maryland..............	London	May 1
Orduna................	Liverpool	May 5
Marken................	Rotterdam ..	April 29
Discoverer............	Falmouth ..	April 30
Arabic................	Liverpool	May 5
Navajo................	Avonmouth ..	April 29
El Norte..............	Galveston	May 8
Maraval...............	Grenada	May 7
Gregory...............	Para	May 2
Panama................	Cristobal	May 8
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. Paul..............	Liverpool	May 8
Calabria..............	Glasgow	May 3
American..............	Amsterdam ..	May 1
Kura..................	Newport	April 30
Chicago City..........	Bristol	April 30
Aral..................	Port Talbot..	April 29
Isle of Mull..........	Naples	April 26
Oosterdyk.............	Rotterdam ...	May 1
Mohawk................	Jacksonville ..	May 12
City of Columbus......	Savannah	May 12

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Potsdam, Rotterdam..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples.	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada......	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas...	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro....	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston..	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville...	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Maracaibo, San Juan.	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda..	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro...	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas.....	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans..	——	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica..	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana..	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon........	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk......	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston.....	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans..	——	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Cristobal, Colon.......	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Nassau....	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti.	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville...	——	1:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool.....	——	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca d'Aosta, Naples..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Liverpool...	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux.	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's...	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana......	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan.....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana.....	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica...	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan...	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston.....	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana.....	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville...	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa........	——	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston.....	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 10.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 400 miles E. at noon; due 11th, afternoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 105 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Topila, Sabine to New York, was 465 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 60 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 197 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 14 miles S. W. of Frying Pan at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 250 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 295 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Genoa, May 8.
SS St. Chaniond, at Cherbourg, May 5.
SS Libia, at Cadiz, May 7.
SS Pioneer, at Copenhagen, May 7.
SS Locksley, at Trelleborg, May 7.
SS Coya, at Antofagasta, May 7.
SS Augusta, at Kirkwall, May 7.
SS Polynesia, at Rotterdam, May 5.
SS Kamouraska, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Texel, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Celia, at Callao, May 8.
SS Minerva, at Shields, May 8.
SS Plotina, at Spezia, May 8.
SS Oscar II., at Kirkwall, May 9.
SS Roseric, at Suez, May 9.
SS Mansuri, at Suez, May 10.
SS Amha, at Rotterdam, May 8.
SS Grangesberg, at Rotterdam, May 8.

Sailed.

SS Tuscania, from Liverpool, May 9.
SS Homer City, from Havre, May 7.
SS Minerva, from Amsterdam, May 7.
SS Niagara, from Bordeaux, May 8.
SS Royal Sceptre, from Santos, May 8.
SS Manuel Calvo, from Cadiz, May 1.
SS Muskogee, from Stockholm, April 30.
SS Eir, from Christiania, April 26.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Christiania, May 3.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, May 8.

Passed.

SS Lennox, for New York from Yokohama, passed Gibraltar.
SS Rotterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.
SS New York, (Dutch,) New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Walcheren, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

15,000 CLUBWOMEN MEET HERE IN 1916

General Federation Plans to Entertain Delegates from 2,000 Organizations.

CONVENTION TO LAST WEEK

Biennial Board Will Levy Head Tax of 10 Cents in New York to Pay Conference Expenses.

The Biennial Board of New York State, which is preparing for the great convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which will meet in this city next year, has decided that it shall be held during the week of May 22, 1916. The General Federation of Women's Clubs represents nearly 2,000 clubs, with eleven affiliated organizations, and a total membership of 2,000,000. The President is Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker of Austin, Texas. Every State in the Union is represented. The convention in New York will be the biggest gathering of women ever held in the country, it is expected.

The last biennial convention of the Federation, held in Chicago, had 12,000 visiting women, and New York is preparing to receive 15,000. Arrangements are being made to hold the convention in the Hippodrome or Madison Square Garden. The local board is making careful arrangements for hotel and boarding-house accommodations, and prices will be stated as definitely as possible. Women from many small towns who have never visited New York are planning to make this trip, and the board is receiving many letters of inquiry.

One farmer's wife wrote to ask the exact cost of her stay in the city. "This has been a bad year on the farm," she said. "I am saving the butter and egg money, but if I knew just how much it would take it would be a great help."

Mrs. William Grant Brown, former President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, head of the Local Biennial Board, has asked New York clubwomen to give a warm reception to these strangers, and they are anxious to do so.

Each individual clubwoman in New York City is taxed 10 cents for the cost of entertaining the delegates and the up-State women 5 cents. One woman President of a club with 135 members, when told that her club dues for the convention would be $13.50, replied: "Well, thirteen is an unlucky number, and 50 cents is odd; I'll just write a check for $10." Another clubwoman President with a club of twenty members and owing only $2, wrote a check for $5.

"The $5 woman helps pay the $13.50 woman's dues," said Mrs. Brown, in speaking to the clubwomen of their financial duties. Thirty thousand dollars must be raised for expenses.

There will be many entertainments and excursions given to the visiting delegates, among the latter an ocean trip, a visit to West Point and to Sleepy Hollow. The invitation to the Federation to hold its convention in New York is extended by the New York State and City Federations and Sorosis, with the co-operation of the Mayor of New York City and the Merchants' Association.

The Local Biennial Board has headquarters in the Hotel Astor, mezzanine floor. With Mrs. Brown at its head, the officers are: Finance, Mrs. Belle De Rivera; Press, Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey; Budget, Miss Anne Rhodes; Hospitality, Mrs. John Lewis Childs; Badges, Mrs. James M. Edsall; Ushers, Mrs. John H. Parker; Vice Chairman Credentials, Mrs. Robert M. Griffin; Music, Mrs. William R. Chapman; Distribution of Literature, Miss Florence Wier Gibson; Halls and Headquarters, Mrs. James A. Allen.

On the Advisory Board are the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the National New England Society, the National Society of 1812, and Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, and Mrs. William A. Prendergast.

All the clubs of New York State will be hostesses. As far as possible, the visiting clubwomen will be placed in hotels by States, an arrangement which has been found satisfactory at other conventions. There has been discussion in regard to putting up a convention building before next May, there being no suitable place in the city for so large a convention. The Hippodrome seats only 6,500 and Madison Square Garden 12,137.

Cruise to California
THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL
Seventeen Days of Delight
Aboard a Large American
Trans-Atlantic Liner
"KROONLAND" From New York MAY 22 10:00 A.M.
580 FEET LONG 22,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT 60 FEET BROAD
Highest Standard Trans-Atlantic Cuisine and Service
Deck Swimming Pool Professional String Orchestra
FIRST CABIN $125 and up Meals and Berth Included INTERMEDIATE $60 and up
Also Combination Round Trips. One Way All Water—The Other Way Rail.
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Tel. Rector 9000

Here's a Cool Trip!
Where crisp sea breezes bring rest, health, relaxation
SUPERIOR SERVICE and LOW FARES to
SAVANNAH JACKSONVILLE MACON AUGUSTA
ATLANTA BIRMINGHAM MONTGOMERY
and all other Southern Points CONSULT ANY TICKET OR TOURIST AGENT OR
Literature and all information upon request
Savannah Line
NEW YORK OFFICE 501 FIFTH AVENUE Phone 2368 Murray Hill

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Orduna .... Tues., May 18, 10 AM
Tuscania ..... Fri., May 21, 5 PM
Transylvania . Fri., June 4, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., June 12, 10 AM
Orduna ...... Sat., June 19, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 2, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
Orduna ...... Sat., July 17, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 30, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis, May 15 | St. Paul, May 22
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA..................MAY 23
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
*Cymric......May 14 | *Arabic.....May 19
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 a. m. | Canopic, June 15
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE
NEUTRAL FLAG
Route outside War Zone 250 miles north of Scotland.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark.
Daily Connections with All European Cities
HELLIG OLAV, May 13 | Frederik VIII., May 19
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to
§SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY
UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA.
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso.
SERVICES TO Colombia & Ecuador
Also Express Services to
*†‡ Brazil and the Argentine
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

New Zealand—Australia
Via HONOLULU and SUVA
PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NIAGARA," 20,000 tons displacement
"MAKURA," 13,000 tons displacement
Sailing every 28 days from Vancouver, B. C.
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1253 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
Maiden trip of New S. S. CZARITZA. SAT. MAY 22.
S. S. Czar, June 5.
S. S. Dwinsk, June 19.
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regularly Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 37 B'way, N.Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)..June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA......June 15 | ROMA......Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
‡Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
*DUCA D'AOSTA.........MAY 15, NOON
†Stampalia.May 22, noon | †Europa...June 12, noon
*Duca D'Abruzzi, Ju.5, n'n | ‡Ancona...June 15, noon
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

FIRST TRIP UP THE HUDSON
Thereafter Daily Except Sunday MAY 14 First Trip Down Saturday, May 15
Leave Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9.20 A. M., making usual intermediate landings to Albany.
TEL. 4141 SPRING. DESBROSSES ST. PIER, N. Y.

Hudson River Day Line

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . May 15, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . May 22, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . May 29, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . June 5, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
*Potsdam, May 11, n'n | †Ryndam.......May 25
†Noordam, May 18, noon | †Rotterdam.....June 1
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Calling at Liverpool
From Cunard Dock, Foot West 14th St.
TUSCANIA, MAY 21, 5 P. M.
Transylvania, June 4, 5 P. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Day Line Warship Trips
The new steamer WASHINGTON IRVING will make a circuit of the fleet at time of REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on Monday afternoon, May 17th, leaving Desbrosses St. Pier 2:30 P. M. and West 42nd St. Pier 3 P. M.
Also will REVIEW THE WARSHIPS PASSING OUT TO SEA on Tuesday morning, May 18th, leaving West 129th St. Pier 8:45 A. M., and West 42nd St. Pier 9:15 A. M.
Tickets limited—$1 each trip.
Orchestra, Restaurant, Lunch Room.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses St. Pier—Telephone 4141 Spring.

Albany Boat
Largest and Finest River Steamships.
DAILY SERVICE.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., week-days, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 10 P. M. West 132d St. Pier, week-days, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.
One Way $1.50 Round Trip $2.50
Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Company

SOUTH AMERICA
BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (12,500 ton) passenger steamers.
Busk & Daniels, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.80
Round Trip, $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Round Trip, $3.30.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

STEAMER MANDALAY
ROUND TRIP FARE 25 CTS.
Special Trips to View the WARSHIPS
From Pier, W. 131st St., Every 2 Hours.
Tickets on sale by Tyson Co. and at Pier,
Pier Telephone Morningside 4399.

Iron Steamboat Co.
IRON STEAMBOATS will leave WEST 129TH ST. ONLY
12 M., 2 and 4 P. M. TO VIEW WARSHIPS 25c Round Trip

40 ft. Private Yacht
Makes trips completely around Battleships and seats twenty in comfortable chairs on main deck. $10 per trip. By appointment only. S 151 Times.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY
FARE $1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

TO VIEW THE WARSHIPS
TAKE THE SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS "HALCYON" and "OBSERVATION"
Around Manhattan Island, passing fleet, daily from Battery Pier 10.30 and 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
Moonlight Trips Around Warships 7 P. M.

AROUND THE WARSHIPS
Strs. Nassau and Sagamore Leave W. 42d St.
Hudson River Day Line Pier
50c 11 A. M.—2 P. M.—4 P. M.—7:45 P. M.
5736 Gramercy—8410 Bryant.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
*West Point, Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P.M. *Steamer connects for return boat to New York same day. See the warships & enjoy delightful afternoon sail. $1 round trip.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight service daily. Phone 1097 Spring.

Portland, Me. All-the-Way by-Water
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., 5 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sats. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL. Tks. at Pier, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices. Phone: 8980—Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina....May 29 | Caserta.....June 25
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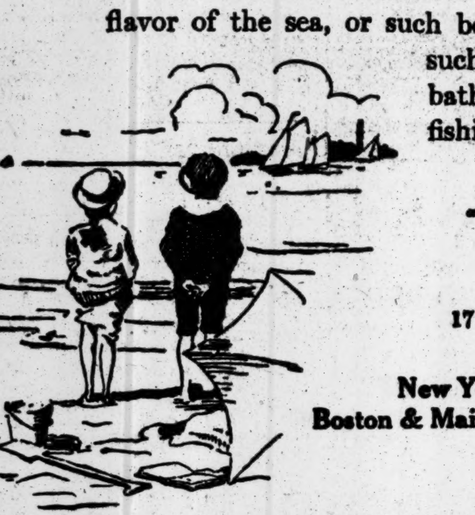

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NIMBLE WIT PUTS SMITH TO THE FORE

Assembly Minority Leader Floors His Foes with Flow of Repartee.

A VETERAN AT ALBANY

East Side Boy Who Stays There in Prosperity—How He Astonished an Assembly Clerk.

ALBANY, May 8.—In seats 52, 53, and 54 in the Assembly Chamber, where the Constitutional Convention meets, are three of Tammany's faithful, Senator Robert F. Wagner, "Tom" Smith, Secretary of the Wigwam, and on the aisle, the star of the trio, Assemblyman "Al" Smith. Had the plans of Charles F. Murphy not been spoiled by the Republican victory last Fall these three would have been among the mighty in the convention, leading a fight to enable New York City to have a stronger, if not a controlling, representation in the Legislature. This is a forlorn hope now, inasmuch as the convention is in the hands of the Republicans and it is not to be expected that they will give New York City, and the Democrats, any increase of influence. So, instead of being the masters, the best the Tammanyites can do is to "rock the boat."

When the proposals for changes in the State's organic law reach the floor of the convention, however, Smith will be one of the central figures of the body. This will be because of an experience of twelve years at Albany, coupled with a power in debate which every member of the Assembly for the past decade acknowledges.

In his dozen years at Albany Smith has been leader of the Democratic majority in the lower house for several terms, Speaker of the Assembly, and for the past two sessions leader of the minority. While his party colleagues follow his leadership implicitly, some of his warmest admirers are among the Republicans. When the delegates to the convention were sworn in on April 6 Smith received an ovation.

Smith has received enough loving cups and other tokens of esteem from Assembly admirers "to start a silver store," as he puts it. Every year some orator takes it upon himself to refer to him as "a diamond in the rough," "an uneducated, but a lovable man," or something like that. Smith got his training on the lower east side of Manhattan. In his days of prosperity he has found no good reason for leaving his people. As Smith puts it, he has no use for a politician who, after "making good" on the east side, moves to Riverside Drive and "walks around knee deep in plush carpets and cooks his corned beef and cabbage in the cellar so the high-brow neighbors wont know it."

There has been no one in the Assembly since Smith became a member who could floor him in debate. There is a story about the Capitol that in his first year he sat quiet until toward the end of the session he arose one day to express the request of Chinese laundrymen of Manhattan who wanted a hearing on a bill of which he was the author, under which Chinese laundrymen would have to pay a license.

"Here is their request, Mr. Speaker," he said; "I would like for the Clerk to read it."

It is said that the collection of laundry marks still is cherished by the man who was the Assembly Clerk at that time.

One of the best bits of repartee by Mr. Smith during the last session was delivered about two o'clock one morning, when he was speaking on labor laws. In front of Smith sat Assemblyman Pratt of Washington, who bears some reputation as an orator. He arose and faced Smith.

"Can the gentleman from New York tell me what food any labor law is to 350,000 idle men in New York City put out of work by the Democrats at Washington?" he asked.

Smith, without hesitation, replied:

"Well, a friend of mine once asked me: 'Al, which had you rather be, a hammock full of white doorknobs, a cellar full of broken stepladders, or a piece of dry ice?' And I said, 'Joe, I'd rather be a fish, because no matter how thick a plate glass window is you can break it with a sledge hammer.'"

But let no one get the impression that Smith is the Assembly's clown. His speech at the memorial exercises in honor of ex-speaker Merritt was said by State Education Commissioner John H. Finley to be one of the most eloquent tributes he ever heard. When some up-State men tride to put the Assembly on record in favor of the Burnett literacy test, Smith spoke from the heart of the east side when he said:

"This hour of turmoil is no time to dim the beacon star of hope that has shone out over the waters for so many years to the oppressed of Europe."

His speech in favor of widows' pensions swung the Republicans away from Majority Leader Hinman, who opposed the measure, and passed the bill by an overwhelming vote.

Smith was born in Oliver Street, still lives there, and expects to live there as long as he lives. He went to St. James's school for a year, but had to leave to earn a living for himself and mother when his father died.

DIVES INTO THE EARTH.

A Stream in Kentucky That Is Called the Lost River.

The burning of the Crump mill, a few miles from the city on the Nashville Road, recalls to us that the Crump mill is located at the headwaters of Lost River. Gushing out of the side of a rocky hill, a few hundred yards above the mill, the river disappears again into the earth at the mill site. The pike runs above it, and the mill is located far above its banks. The first mill was intended to be run by water power, but this was not found feasible, and for many years steam power has been used. But the water from Lost River has not only been utilized by the mill, but to furnish water for the countryside around.

Lost River is a swift-running stream for the short distance it peers its head above the ground. Below the mill there are evidences of its outcropping in springs and lakes, but it is not until the farm of Dr. Rowe is reached, on the Morgantown Pike, that it is again seen as a creek. From here until it empties into Barren River it is known as Jennings Creek.

Lost River is one of nature's mysteries frequently seen in this country of caverns.—Bowling Green, (Ky.,) Messenger.

RESORTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ideal Tour to the California Expositions by Boat or Rail
Includes stop-over privileges at
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Resort Tourist Bureau. 1123 Broadway, New York.
To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway. 264 5th Av.

TWO MEALS A DAY.

Considerable Interest Attaches to an Experiment in Penn Yan.

An interesting experiment has just been undertaken in Penn Yan, N. Y., which may be a comparatively obscure community but is none the less to be respected for its domestic initiative and independence. A score of Penn Yan families have adopted the schedule of two meals a day, and the entire community is said to be watching the experiment with feminine interest and masculine anxiety. Naturally, if the plan proves successful, three meals a day will no longer be known in Penn Yan, and father and the boys will have to adjust their hunger to the curtailment of sustenance.

The scheme is not based on a new notion of economy, nor on a general belief that people eat too much, but merely on the disinclination of the experimenting housewives to do what they considered unnecessary work. Of course, they needed some better reason than the mere disinclination to work, so they obtained expert medical opinion to the effect that sufficient nutrition is furnished by breakfast and late afternoon dinner. So the usual noon meal is to be omitted, for the ordinary husband lacks the will power and the character to dispute what the doctor says.

In the average large city this would not mean so much, for the place of work is usually some distance from the home and the men folk habitually eat their luncheon at a restaurant or take it with them, but Penn Yan is a small place and presumably most of the Penn Yanites have been going home at noon for a hot meal. The question for them is a practical rather than an academic one. The revolutionary experiment does not concern health and dietary routine so much as the tempers and temperaments of Penn Yan husbands. Until the conflict between masculine habit and will and feminine determination to reduce the cooking and dishwashing by 33 per cent. is settled Penn Yan is likely to be as interesting sociologically as it is philologically.—Providence Journal.

EGGS AND OPULENCE.

$700,000,000 Presented the Country Last Year by the Hens.

To a lot of individuals, not, however, including the hens, it is pleasant to read that the egg crop of the country during the year past amounted to $700,000,000, exceeding the average wheat crop of the past ten years. Particularly elated is the householder who finds on visiting the hennery of his accustomed and trusted purveyor of fresh laid eggs that the price has gone up to 65 cents a dozen.

It may be a cause of pride to the little dominicker hen, which lays an egg a day and goes barefoot, to read that she is one of the greatest and the most dependable contributors to the nation's prosperity. Were it not for her a by-product of agriculture would not be the profitable thing it is. The little dominicker hen is not assertive, except on occasion. But she knows full well that her owner would, but for her, still be scratching his slow and laborious way about the country behind a spavined horse or two, instead of luxuriously progressing in a car smoothly propelled by gasoline.

The farmer of today is not the farmer of a decade ago. Farming is a polite and effeminate occupation compared with the old order. The farmer who now goes to town in a seven-passenger car and has a tennis court on the front lawn does not face the hard knocks and the narrow life that featured the old order. Existence in the country, with the better roads, the social centres, the telephones, and one thing and another, is not what it used to be. The farmer, of course, takes credit for this to himself, pointing to his progressiveness, his improved methods, his increased efficiency, keeping pace with the times. But the little dominicker hen knows all the time that if she once stopped laying for a year there would be a different story to tell.—Newark News.

FOLLOWED THE RULE.

The Man Who Wanted Coffee Decided to Take Rum.

I tried an experiment the other day which many have tried before and, so far as I have heard, with a similar sequel. I went to the vicinity of Broad Street and Fairmount Avenue and stood as if waiting for a car.

Approach one of those unshaven men with a shuffling gait. The thermometer stood at 20 and he wore no overcoat.

"Say, bo," he muttered, "can't you spare enough to buy a cup of coffee?"

"Hungry?" said I.

"Nothing to eat since yesterday," he replied, and he looked it.

So I gave him a quarter and he quickly vanished up Ridge Avenue, but no more quickly than I did. He stopped in a saloon and I walked up to him as he was taking a drink of whiskey.

It is impossible to reproduce here the profanity and insolent abuse he hurled at me when I hinted that my money was intended for hot coffee and food. I left him there—this ordinary loafer—but I had once more proved to my own satisfaction that very rarely indeed does a man who begs deserve alms.

But what of the barkeeper who took my money that was obtained by fraud?—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

GREAT MORAL LESSON.

Paw and Maw Try to Teach It to Their Young Son.

The tired father of a restless boy orated as follows—not speaking to the boy directly, but doing it in his presence:

"How true it is that it is never safe to judge by appearances?"

"Yes," replied the boy's mother, seeing that it was her cue, and answering with another version of the cliché, "appearances are often awfully deceptive."

"And so are inanimate objects," continued the paterfamilias with marked emphasis. "You would think, for instance, if you judged by appearances, that the heavy pair of school shoes I bought for James the other day was going to last for more than three weeks, wouldn't you? And you would never think that the fragile-looking arithmetic I bought him at the beginning of the term would bid fair to last forever. But look at 'em!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The new eligible list for patrolman will be soon announced.

The Commission has made a rule that hereafter when a candidate is given a physical or medical re-examination the second test shall be given before the written examination papers are ordered.

United States.

The Commission announces for June 9 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for inspector of clothing, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, at New York, N. Y., at $960 a year. The department states that if the appointee's probationary service is satisfactory he will be promoted at the expiration thereof to $1,080 a year. The appointee will be required to inspect finished garments, underwear, and other articles of men's wearing apparel, and also to inspect garments in the process of manufacture in the factory. Competitors will be examined in practical questions on measuring, fitting, and making clothing, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, training and experience. Age, 21 years or over on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BEACH, HARRIET L., (April 1;) personalty about $5,000; all to relatives.

NOYER, BERTHE, (Dec. 25;) personalty, $5,000; $1,000 each to seven friends, including Gustave Pingeon, who is residuary legatee; there are gifts of furniture.

SCHENCK, ANNA P., (No petition;) $5,000 each to nephew, Pendleton Schenck, and brother, G. Elliot Schenck; residue to sister, Susan B. Schenck.

SCHMELZEL, WILLIAM B., (May 13;) personalty over $25,000; one-half each to brother and sister, George and Jane B.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Pressure is generally low over the interior West, with a centre of marked depression over the Canadian Northwest, and there were showers in the Northwest and over the middle and north districts west of the Rocky Mountains. There were also showers in Eastern Texas and Southern Florida, but elsewhere the weather was fair during the last twenty-four hours.

Temperatures have risen as a rule and are much above the seasonal average in the Northwest, although they were quite low Monday morning east of the Mississippi River, and light frosts occurred in the Ohio Valley and the southern upper lake region.

There will be showers Tuesday over the Middle and Northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, continuing Wednesday on the Northern Coast. There also will be showers Tuesday in the Northwest extending Tuesday night and Wednesday into the upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region and on Tuesday along the East Gulf Coast and in Florida. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be warmer Tuesday over the central and interior eastern portions of the country and on Wednesday in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. It will be cooler Tuesday night in the extreme Northwest and slightly cooler Wednesday in the Northwest generally.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate west, becoming variable Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming southeast Wednesday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and mostly east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday.

Southern New England and Western New York—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, warmer.

New Jersey and Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	58	51	4 P. M.	72	65
6 A. M.	57	49	6 P. M.	69	67
9 A. M.	65	53	9 P. M.	67	62
12 M.	71	59	11 P. M.	64	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 50 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 36 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.12 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—1,642 Park Av.; Marie Moskowski	Slight
4:50—234 E. 4 St.; S. Blumerfeld	Slight
7:50—99 Bowery; S. Goldberg	$1,000
8:30—509 E. 117 St.; R. Santora	Slight
9:15—284 3 St.; Abraham Tuchs	Slight
9:55—48 Lewis St.; Charles Syler	Slight
10:25—735 Cranford Pl.; M. Watsky	$10
P. M.	
2:05—2,465 2 Av.; Peter Johnson	Slight
2:10—22 Baxter St.; Louis Barbieri	Slight
2:55—247 W. 59 St.; Auto. Club of Am.	None
4:30—234 Bradhurst Av.; C. Mackin	Slight
4:35—16 St. and Irving Pl.; Washington Irving H. S.	$50
4:35—29 Columbus Av.; J. Slupman	$500
4:50—769 Forest Av., the Bronx; James Archer	Slight
5:00—891 7 Av.; Penn. R. R.	Slight
5:20—39 W. 41 St.; Peter Lowenstein	Slight
6:50—66 St. & B'way; Miss Jennie Smith	Slight
7:49—45 Avenue D; Louis Cohen	Slight
8:45—436 E. 88 St.; Mrs. — Gordon	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Following 2d Lieuts. are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in grade of 1st Lieuts. in Ordnance Dept., effective June 20: C. B. Thummel, F. A.; F. A. Doniat, 15th Inf.; H. C. Davis, Jr., R. E. Kimball, L. L. Barrett, and C. A. Waldmann, Coast Art. Corps.

Following are relieved from detail in Ordnance Dept., June 19: Capts. D. C. Seagrave, J. Lund, G. R. Norton, E. S. Hughes, T. J. Smith, H. P. Councilman, and J. J. Thomas and 1st Lieuts. C. A. Eaton, H. C. K. Muhlenberg, A. H. Hobley, and L. J. Ahren.

A board to consist of the commanding officer, 7th Brig. Chief of Staff, Western Dept., and Lieut. Col. D. J. Baker, 21st Inf., is appointed to meet to determine location of a line in which should be made the final mobile defense of the region immediately south of the mouth of the Columbia River.

1st Lieut. J. Lund, Field Art., (now Capt., Ord. Dept.,) is assigned to the 5th Field Art., June 20.

Chaplain A. J. Schliesser, 22d Inf., from 11th Inf. to his regt.

Retirement of Col. L. M. Maus, Medical Corps, announced.

1st Lieut. M. E. Spalding, 17th Inf., from Fort Leavenworth, July 1, to his regt.

1st Lieut. G. A. Lynch, Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July, to represent the chief, division of Military Affairs as instructor in the school to be held at that post from July 5 to Sept. 5, to prepare selected Sergeants of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery for duty with the organized militia, then to his station.

Lieut. Col. C. T. Menoher, F. A., to Ordnance Board for duty. He will proceed to and take station at New York City.

1st Lieut. G. B. Lawrason, C. A. C., from 162d Co., to unassigned list, and report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Tampa for staff duty.

2d Lieut. G. W. Easterday, C. A. C., assigned to 162d Co., after leave of absence.

Maj. H. W. Schull, Ord. Dep't is relieved from detail in that dep., June 19 and is detailed as a Major in the Ord. Dep't, June 20.

Majors E. M. Shinkle and J. B. Dillard, Ord. Dep't are relieved from detail in that dep., June 30 and detailed as Majors in Ord. Dep't, July 1.

Following 1st Lieuts. of Ord. Dep't are detailed as Capts. in the Ord. Dep't, June 20: C. T. Richardson, C. M. Steese, and F. H. Miles, Jr.

Following detailed as Captains in the Ord. Dept., June 20: Capt. H. L. Morse, C. A. C., and 1st Lieuts. E. McFarland, C. T. Harris, Jr., H. K. Rutherford, R. R. Nix, and J. L. Walsh, Coast Art. Corps, and J. H. Burns, 4th F. A.

Leaves: Capt. L. M. Adams, Corps of Engrs., 2 months; Lieut. Col. M. G. Zalinski, Q. M. C., 2 months and 15 days; 1st Lieut. S. L. James, 28th Inf., 2 months. He will sail for the Philippines Sept. 5 instead of July 5; 1st Lieut. A. Gilmor, F. A., recruiting officer, 3 days.

Navy.

Rear Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, aid for material, May 15 to Commander in Chief, Asiatic fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Dodd, Pacific fleet torpedo flotilla, to Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. J. A. Monroe, Mare Island Yard, to the Colorado.

Jr. Gr. Lieut. L. Hancock commissioned.

Designations: P. I. McGuigan, the St. Louis, to San Francisco; G. L. Weyler, the Pittsburgh, to aid of staff Commander in Chief, Pacific reserve fleet, and R. Pfaff, San Francisco training station, to Asiatic station via May transport.

Medical Director C. H. T. Lowndes commissioned.

P. A. Surgeons: T. G. Foster, the Chester, to Atlantic reserve fleet, and H. L. Brown, the Alabama, to the Chester.

Chief Gunners W. G. Moore to Norfolk Yard and J. C. McDermott, Norfolk Yard, to General Electric Co. works, Schenectady, N. Y., May 17.

Chief Carpenter F. Mackie commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lawrence at Sausalito, Ranger at Provincetown, Tennessee at Jaffa, Sylph at Washington, Orion at Newport News, Dixie, Wyoming, New York, Delaware, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Chester, Vestal, Solace, Yankton, Ontario, Patuxent, Patapsco, Sonoma and Fulton at North River, New York City; Hopkins at Sausalito, Proteus at Boston, New Orleans at Manzanillo, G-2 at North River, Nanshan at San Jose del Cabo, and Raleigh at Mazatlan.

Sailed—Arethusa, Key West, for Charleston; Hector, Gaum, for Honolulu; Mayflower, Annapolis, for Washington; Jupiter, North River, New York, to sea for steaming trials; Eagle, Guantanamo, for St. Marc, Haiti; Marietta, New York Yard, for Boston; Colorado, La Paz, for San Diego; Rhode Island, Hampton Roads, for North River, New York, and the Yorktown, Guaymas, for La Paz.

The Brooklyn was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, May 9.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The instructing staff of the Harlem Evening High School will tender a dinner to the Principal, Ernest L. Crandall, at the West End on the evening of May 13. Mr. Crandall is President of the Evening High School Teachers' Association.

The Board of Education will create a special committee to study revision of the educational chapter of the Charter.

Funds are so low that it may not be practicable to name teachers for service next Fall.

Miss Julia Byrne of P. S. 76, Manhattan, has been elected President of the Women Principals' Eligible List Association.

Dr. Booker T. Washington will deliver an address on "Industrial Education from the Standpoint of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute" at the Washington Irving High School on the evening of May 14.

APPRAISALS OF ESTATES.

BIRCHALL, WILLEMENA, (Dec. 30, 1913;) net estate $2,063; 4 sons, beneficiaries; five lots at Whitestone, L. I., $1,750; deposits, $561; personalty, $27.

BOYLAN, ELIZABETH J., (June 29, 1913;) net estate $7,544; James Boylan, husband, and 4 children, beneficiaries; deposits, $4,454; leasehold of premises, 459 W. 23 St., $4,100.

CASSELL, MARGARET H., (Nov. 27, 1914;) net estate $10,420; Lewis D. Cassell and Harry C. Cassell, sons, get bulk of estate; deposits, $380; mortgages and personalty, $7,550; bonds, $3,800.

CONKLIN, GEORGE M., (May 3, 1908;) net estate $5,684; Mary Marisch, sister, beneficiary; half interest, $6,000, in equity in 363 Hudson St.; deposits, $6; interest in saloon, n. w. cor. of King and Hudson Sts., sold for $250.

LA BRIE, Mrs. SUSIE A., (July 1, 1913;) deposits, $24,429, net, $23,495; George L. La Brie, son, gets life interest in entire estate.

COWLES, Mrs. FRANCES BAILEY, (Aug. 6, 1914;) net estate $5,584; Alfred A. Cowles, husband, beneficiary; deposits, $1,616; wearing apparel, $1,705; jewelry and silverware, $6,445; stocks, $2,300.

DEANE, Mrs. MARGARET, (Jan. 31, 1913;) net estate $12,163; Mary J. De Lamater, daughter, given $9,317; William C. Deane and Henry F. Deane, sons, each received $1,418; 5 acres at Holbrook, L. I., $350; 2 lots at Edenwald, Westchester County, $1,800; equity, $2,937, in 1,048 Ogden Av., Bronx, appraised at $8,000.

DOLAN, THOMAS F., (Jan. 20, 1915;) net estate $17,127; three sisters and a niece, beneficiaries; fourth interest in 1,803 and 1,805 Park Av., $5,375; deposits, $11,893; salary due from City of New York, $256.

FITCH, Mrs. ELLA LOUISE, (Oct. 30, 1914;) net estate, $62,483; Harry Sherman Fitch, son; Ethel Chauncey, daughter, and Maud Louisa Lillie, daughter, each received $20,827; half interest in following parcels of realty; 8 Joralemon St., 120 Joralemon St., 228 Henry St., 86 and 88 Third Pl., 226 and 228 Flatbush Av., 234 and 236 Flatbush Av., and 1,006, 1,008, and 1,008½ Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, interest appraised at $53,451; deposits, $1,007; stocks, $6,380, and personalty and jewelry, $5,085.

FREEMAN, AUGUST, (Oct. 17, 1914;) net estate $8,152; Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, widow, beneficiary; deposits, $6,717; personalty, $50; saloon, 822 Tenth Av., net value $2,345.

VON GLAHN, GUSTAV T., (Jan. 5, 1914;) net estate $72,796; Henry W. Von Glahn, brother, received $14,465; Hermann von Glahn, nephew, $13,388; Anna D. Fuchs, niece, $13,228; Meta Von Glahn, sister-in-law, $4,713; Metta Berthina Heinemann, niece, $3,000; Anna Johanna Dorothea Bolten, niece; Dorothea Anna Bolten, niece; Johann Nieclaus Bolten, nephew, each received $3,000, rest passed to other relatives and institutions; equity, $10,000, in 28 Amsterdam Av., appraised at $25,600; deposits, $6,817; notes, mortgages and personalty, $39,506; stocks and bonds, $19,968.

HARE, SARAH K., (July 28, 1914;) net estate $18,385; Ebenezer Hare, brother; Esther P. Drake, sister, and Sarah J. Alband, niece, each received $3,787; rest passed to other nephews and nieces; deposits, $17,550; mortgages, $4,766; personalty, $151.

KINGSBURY, Mrs. SARAH A., (Dec. 1, 1913;) net estate, $37,909; Albert B. Kingsbury, son, given $31,309; Mildred Kingsbury, daughter-in-law, $1,500; rest passed to three brothers and two sisters of decedent; deposits, $5,612; promissory notes and personalty, $33,630.

LEARY, JAMES, (Dec. 8, 1914;) deposits, $4,398; net, $3,804; two sisters and a cousin, beneficiaries.

MEARS, Mrs. EMMA KEMP, (Nov. 15, 1913;) net estate $9,052; Edward C. Mears and Charles Albert Mears, sons, beneficiaries; equity, $10,127, in 215 E. 19 St., appraised at $17,500; deposits, $5; annuity due decedent from estate of George Kemp, deceased, $500; personalty, $330.

MOSCOWITZ, MAX, (July 28, 1914;) net estate, $10,566; Mrs. Rebecca Moscowitz, widow and four children, beneficiaries; equity, $7,500, in 328 Madison St., appraised at $45,000; equity, $3,500, in 124 Essex St., appraised at $15,000, 110 Rivington St., $5,000; plot at Jamaica, $200; all subject to deduction of $3,657 for dower; deposits, $5,133; mortgages and personalty, $1,051; interest in saloon at 110 Rivington St., $6,467.

PURDY, Dr. ALFRED E. M., (Dec. 26, 1913;) net estate $8,131; Theodore M. Purdy and Mrs. Daisy P. Hodgman, son and daughter, beneficiaries; deposits, $1,384; stocks, $2,500; mortgage, $5,042, and personalty, $2,000.

REICH, EMIL J., (Jan. 30, 1914;) net estate, $6,870; Mrs. Annie Reich, widow, and two sons, beneficiaries; deposits, $5,344; personalty and mortgages, $2,150; tin smith business, $200.

RICHARDS, HARRIET MAYO, (July, 1913;) report appraises the value of a remainder interest amounting to $18,835, upon which taxation had been suspended. This interest passed to Howard Richards, husband, and three children.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., May 11: Sergt. C. J. Leibold, 99, to 26. Patrol. J. J. McCamley, 168, to mounted duty.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. B. Mallon and S. Hnida, 15, duty in plain clothes, 10 days, 4 P. M. May 8; H. L. Hoffmann, 26, and A. W. DeVoe, 145, to D. B., 20 days, 8 A. M. May 13; J. Imperial, 28, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M. May 10; T. E. Enright, 28; J. M. Evans, 36, and W. C. Niemand, 40, to D. B., 20 days, 8 A. M. May 12.

To duty in plain clothes for 30 days, 4 P. M. May 8, precinct indicated: C. J. Browne, 22; C. E. Daly, 22; F. Fristinsky, Jr., 22; D. J. Neville, 22; T. J. Smith, 22; J. S. Wallace, 22; Matron Ada McMahon, 26th Precinct, to D. B., 30 days, 6 P. M. May 11.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. J. J. Joyce, 172, 4 days, 4 P. M. May 8; H. E. Sullivan, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M. May 9; J. S. Morisel, 174, 5 days, 4 P. M. May 9.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. F. G. Lisa, 3 I. D., 30 days, 8 A. M. May 9.

Death reported: Patrol. W. J. McCarthy, 275, at 4 P. M. May 9.

Appointed as spec. patrol.: G. A. Ringler, with the Dept. of Licenses, May 7.

Fire Department.

Charges Dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Green, H. & L. 1, (now of H. & L. 131,) (absence without leave.)

Dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Green, H. & L. 131, (absence without leave,) dismissed 8 A. M. May 10.

Mutual transfers, 8 A. M. May 11: Fire. 1st gr. J. H. Carmichael, Eng. 236, to H. & L. 107; Fire. 1st gr. O. M. Barker, H. & L. 107, to Eng. 236.

Special Leaves, (without pay): Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Schneider, H. & L. 118, 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 9; Fire. 1st gr. H. J. Heinz, H. & L. 17, 24 hours, 8 A. M. May 13; Capt. J. Walker, H. & L. 23, 12 hours, 8 A. M. May 11.

PROMOTION LICENSES.

Also Eligibles for Positions in the Vocational Schools.

There have been placed, as of Jan. 22, 1915, upon the eligible list of teachers holding license for poromotion, the names of the following applicants:

Elementary Schools.

ENGLISH.

Name and School.
Julia R. Brophy, 50, Manhattan........75.35
Clara Fitzpatrick, 40, Queens........71.25

HISTORY.

Charles Glasser, 25, Bronx........72.35
Sarah E. McGroddy, 142, Brooklyn........72.25

MATHEMATICS.

Anna El Burns, 7, Queens........74.05

MUSIC.

Aimee V. Girard, 108, Brooklyn........77.25

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Robert B. Gerstenzang, 52, Bronx........75.75
John F. Molloy, 45, Bronx........74.65

Licenses as substitute teacher to teach in elementary schools, the vocational subjects indicated, have been granted to the following applicants: Ies A. Barkentin, clay modeling; Isadore Shapiro, printing.

A license, for the season of 1914-1915, as substitute teacher of terra cotta model making in evening high schools, has been granted to Rudolph Weisman of Tottenville, Staten Island.

There have been placed, as of April 30, 1915, upon the eligible list of holders of license as placement and investigation teacher in vocational schools, the names of the following applicants: Helen B. Beegle, 85; Elizabeth L. Meigs, 71.5.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, MAY 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 121, w s, 25x87.6, all of; Henry St, 198, s s, 25x100, ½ part; 103d St, 209 East, n s, 147.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11, ½ part; Nellie Lipschitz to the Royal Co. of New York, 93 Nassau St, May 6..$1,650

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 124th St, 100.11x50; Harold Benedict to Minold Realty Co., 160 Broadway, May 10, (mtg $120,000;) attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 832 and 834, e s, 100.6 ft s of 13th St, 48x95.4, (foreclosure May 6;) Sol Kohn, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, May 7; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St..$280,000

CHERRY ST, 246, n s, 85 ft w of Rutgers St, 21x138x21.6x138.1; Cherry St, 248, n s, 64 ft w of Rutgers St, 21x90.1x21.1x9.5, (foreclosure April 28,) 3 and 5 story brick factory; Clayton J. Hermance, referee, to the Nassau National Bank, 233 Broadway, May 7; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$10,000

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, 24.6x88.7; E. A. Johnson to Jerome B. Burge, 17 West 132d St, Feb. 8, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, E. A. Johnson, 154 Nassau St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jerome B. Burge to Lena A. Johnson, 17 West 132d St, April 28, (mtg $24,000;) attorney, same.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,985, e s, 44 ft n of 124th St, 22x85, (foreclosure April 9;) Martin J. Keogh, referee, to Charles W. Hewlett, 219 Monroe St, Brooklyn, May 10; attorney, Albert Ritchie, 76 William St.....$17,000

MADISON AV, 1,985, same property; Charles W. Hewlett to J. Harper Skilin, Rye, N. Y., (mtg $15,000,) May 10; attorney, same...$1

RIVINGTON ST, 184, n s, 22x78, with all title to alley on Norfolk St, e s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 3x78; William and Rosie Edelstein to Minnie Edelstein, 132 Rivington St, May 8; attorney, Daniel Drangle, 90 Rivington St.....$100

STUYVESANT ST, s s, 86.7 ft w from s w s of 10th St, 17x70.5, 17.2x25.5; Bella C. Peterkin to Louis Sussman, 199 2d Av, May 10, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105; Herman Joseph, referee, to Theodore T. Brinckerhoff et al., 368 Edgecombe Av, May 10; attorneys, Deiches & G., 271 Broadway.....$25,000

5TH AV, e s, 23.11 ft s of 115th St, 17.2x100; 139th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Lenox Av, n w corner of 138th St, 25x75; Melvin G. Palliser, referee, to Annie Davidson, 317 West 93d St, May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

31ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, runs n 197.6 to s s of 33d St, x e 63x s 98.9x w 0.4½ x s 98.9 to 31st St, x w 65.7 to beginning, (mtg $800,000;) 31st St, n s, 215.7 ft e of 5th Av, 21.10x98.9, (mtg $60,000;) American Real Estate Co. to Preferred Rentals, Stockton Building, Inc., 527 5th Av, May 1; attorneys, Meyers & Clark, 51 East 42d St.$1

45TH ST, 125 and 127 West, n s, 307.6 ft w of 6th Av, 38x82; Thomas Killilea to Harry J. Sanders, 363 Lexington Av, (mtg $70,000,) May 6; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Harry J. Sanders to George H. Earle, 235 South 21st St, Philadelphia, Penn., (mtg $80,000,) May 6; attorneys, same.....$100

61ST ST, 242 West, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure April 26;) Abraham Ellenbogen, referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway.....$10,000

61ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Arnow L. Squires, referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, 120 Broadway, May 8; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway.....$10,000

63D ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Hannah Solomon et al. to K. R. Realty Co., Inc., 155 Park Row, all liens, May 4; attorney, Bernard Chambers, 119 Nassau St..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Solomon Kutner to same, conveys life estate, quitclaim, May 4; attorney, same.....$1

64TH ST, 410 East, s s, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Myron Sulzberger to Myrena Realty Corp., 38 Park Row, (mtg $15,500,) Jan. 20.....$1

72D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 28x102.2; Mathilde Steinam to Isabella Loring, 1 West 70th St, May 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

72D ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Myron Sulzberger to Myrena Realty Corporation, 38 Park Row, May 10; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$1

91ST ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.6x78; William F. Cunningham to Agnes V., his wife, 121 East 91st St, (mtg $10,000,) all liens, Feb. 3; attorneys, Griggs, B. & B., 27 Pine St.....$1

105TH ST, 312 West, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; George Coburn Construction Co. to Henry Ruschmeyer and another, 214 West 105th St, (mtg $15,000,) May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

116TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Kath. A. Kruger to Susan T. McGlone, 106 8th St, Brooklyn, May 7, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Susan T. McGlone to Kath. A. Kruger, 122 Schaeffer St, Brooklyn, May 8, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

135TH ST, 54 West, s s, 190.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; John T. Sturdevant to Veronica Realty Corp'n, 140 Nassau St, May 8; attorney, J. T. Sturdevant, 140 Nassau St.$1

149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Myron Sulzberger to Myrena Realty Corporation, 38 Park Row, May 10; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 38 Park Row.....$1

162D ST, n s, 422 ft e of Broadway, 18x99.11; Josephine F. Brennan, Boston, Mass., to Elizabeth J. Dwyer, 3,800 Broadway, N. Y., et al., (the undivided share,) May 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

172D ST, s s, 100.1 ft w of Broadway, 246x95; Ashbel H. Barney to Raymond Construction Co., 507 West 113th St, May 10, (mtg $67,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 500 ft s of 183d St, 37.6x102.3; Helen Lacks to 173d Street Improvement Co., Inc., 148 West 142d St, May 3; attorneys, Gethner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

BLACKROCK AV, s s, 280 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 25x100; Isidor Wels to Louis Diebold, 132 East 65th St, May 8; attorney, M. Pallinger, 55 Wall St.....$1,000

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 193.8 ft s w of 222d St, 21.9x88.6x21.9x89; Adam Eisengrein to Bronx Parkway Commission, 160 Broadway, May 8; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn.....$3,394

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 118.3 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, to Solomon Schoenbaum, 1,666 Bathgate Av, (mtg $5,000,) May 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,875

FAILE ST, e s, 225 ft s of Spofford Av, 25x100; also Faile St, e s, 200 Spofford Av, 25x100; Realty and Realization Co., Inc., to Gertrude S. Hencken, 22 West 83d St, May 7; attorney, Charles Unaugst, 165 Broadway.....$100

GLEASON AV, n w corner of Havemeyer Av, 87.6x108; Joseph F. Smith to George H. Hoffmire, 2,265 Gleason Av, May 8, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, D. Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e cor of 197th St, 90x63.3x90x62.5; Bertha Pirk to John Steinbach, Asbury Park, N. J., April 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 35.7 ft s of 178th St, 66.1x100; Ayar Realty Co. to Roosevelt Realty Co., 800 Broad St, Newark, N. J., (mtg $20,000,) May 4; attorney, Roosevelt Realty Co., 800 Broad St, Newark, N. J..$1

JENNINGS ST, 749, n s, 57x86.8; August F. Schmidt to Annie J. Mulgrew, 217 Columbus Av, May 6; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway.....$100

JEROME AV, w s, 21.9 ft n of 166th St, 209.1x173.9 to Anderson Av, 208.9x177.11; also Anderson Av, w s, 54.11 ft n of 166th St, 208.9x191.9x221.6x132.1; also Woodycrest Av, e s, 196 ft n of 166th St, 81.1x15.8x85.10x30.11; also Woodycrest Av, e s, 277.1 ft n of 169th St, 26.5x9x25.5x15.8; Henry S. Clark to Maud S. Clark, 1,130 Anderson Av; attorneys, Ver Planc, P. & F., 149 Broadway.....$8,000

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,012, e s, 16.7x100; Mary O'Shaughnessy to John A. Thornton, 2,012 Lafontaine Av, (mtg $3,000,) May 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 2 and 3, block 2, map Section 1, Bathgate, estate Rosa Gross to Madalena Palmieri, 2,255 1st Av, Dec. 16, 1914, (mtg $3,250;) attorney, Madalena Palmieri, 2,255 1st Av.....$100

LOTS 103 and 159, map of Harrington estate; Edward H. Mayes to Lizzie A. Hood, 1,520 Greenup St., Covington, Ky., April 30, (mtg ——;) attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$100

MORRIS AV, e s, 130 ft w of 165th St, 20x92.6; Isidor Wels, referee, to Imogene Whittlesey and another, executors, Madison, N. J., April 22; attorney, D. Burke, 44 Pine St.....$7,500

PLIMPTON AV, e s, 123.4 ft s of Boscobel Av, 25x irregular; Kemp-Jones Realty Co. to John A. Prigge, 234 West 130th St, May 1; attorney, John A. Prigge, 234 West 130th St.....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 90 ft n e of 238th St, 61.3x100x53.8x120.11; William P. St. Lawrence to Bronx Parkway Commission, 160 Broadway, May 7; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn.....$6,321

W PART of Lots 19 and 20, map of Samuel Ryer, Homestead, 100x38.6x100x38; Minnie H. Dunham to Frederick H. C. Wilkening, 619 East 178th St, May 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

168TH ST, 614 East, s s, 30x194; Martin J. McMahon to Mary Salzer, 216 Avenue A, April 30, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

205TH ST, n s, 501.10 ft s w of Granada Place, 50x irregular; Riedt Realty Co. to Aloha Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, May 8, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

28TH ST, 136 and 138 West; Nason Realty Co., Inc., against Emma J. Egan, (specific performance;) attorney, H. S. Mansfield.

23D ST, 503 West; Frederick G. Miller against Mary Miller et al., (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorney, R. S. Wolfe.

15TH ST, 338 and 340 East; Eva Stein et al. against Clarence Realty & Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, J. Gordon.

137TH ST, 241 West; William Rankin against Colman Faludy et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

55TH ST, s s, 80.6 ft w of Madison Av, 22.6x100.5; Ernest A. Turner against Jeanette Le B. Parsons et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal.

Bronx.

HERSCHEL ST, 105; Julia Cooper Schieffelin against Norwood Heights Realty & Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, C. A. Kalish.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys East Eighty-second Street Plot for New Apartment—George H. Earle a Buyer Near Times Square—Upper West Side Deals—Buyers in the Bronx.

Several good deals opened the realty market of the week yesterday, including a large plot on 135th Street near Broadway for garage improvement. The east side furnished an important transaction for a large apartment house operation in the purchase by Samuel A. Herzog of the three old four-story dwellings at 110 to 114 East Eighty-second Street from Mrs. A. S. H. Schmidt. They have a combined frontage of 71.6 by 102.2 deep, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Mr. Herzog, who has been an active operator in the Park Avenue section, intends to erect on the site a nine-story apartment house to be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1, 1916. He erected a large apartment in the same block at 122 over two years ago, which was sold in May, 1913, to an investor.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the present transaction.

G. H. Earle Buys in 45th Street.

George H. Earle of Philadelphia has taken title to the two houses at 125 and 127 West Forty-fifth Street, 38 by 82, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. Both were sold by Thomas Killelea, the sale of one being announced last week to Harry J. Sanders, who immediately transferred them to Mr. Earle, who owns the old Clinton apartment in Forty-second Street near Eighth Avenue. He gives back mortgages of $80,000.

135th Street Sale for Garage.

The large vacant plot on the south side of 135th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, adjoining the Claremont Theatre and Restaurant on the southeast Broadway corner, has been sold by William A. White & Sons for the Speedway Realty Company (Jackson & Stern.) The plot has a frontage of 160 feet by 99.11 deep. The buyers intend to improve this property with a high-class fireproof garage, which will be one of the largest in the Washington Heights district.

Upper Manhattan Cash Deal.

In the upper Manhattan district the five-story apartment house at 610 West 180th Street, on plot 25 by 100, being 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, has been sold by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Schneider. The buyer was a woman investor and it was a cash deal. The holding price was $45,000. This is the second sale since the house was erected by John B. Berry five years ago. The brokers were John M. Thompson and C. Walter Cushier.

Buys West Side Dwelling.

Thomas J. McKeon has sold to H. R. Roeder, for investment, 67 West Ninetieth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 100.8, located 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue. Joseph P. Day was the broker. The house will be altered for business.

A. R. E. Co. Makes Big Transfer.

The transfer of the twelve-story commercial building at 5 to 9 East Thirty-first Street, running through to 6 to 10 East Thirty-second Street, 66 feet frontage by 197.6 deep, and the four-story structure at 11 East Thirty-first Street, 21 by 98.9, was recorded yesterday from the American Real Estate Co. to the Preferred Rentals Stockton Building, Inc., subject to a mortgage of $860,000. The new ownership is virtually subsidiary of the American Real Estate Company.

Harlem-Bronx Trades.

O'Reilly & Dahn have resold for a client to Mrs. Moritz the northwest corner of 152d Street and Eighth Avenue, a six-story tenement house, on plot 42 by 100. The purchaser gave in part payment 2,210 University Avenue, a one-family house, on plot 42 by 100.

Hermine Delrovsky has purchased from the Normal Construction Company the recently completed six-story apartment house, occupying a plot 75 by 100, at the southeast corner of Avenue St. John and Fox Street. The buyer gave in exchange 256 West 143d Street, a six-story tenement with stores, on lot 25 by 99.11, located 225 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Incorporated, have sold for the Benenson Realty Company to Hubener-Escher Company, the vacant plot of land located on the south side of East 165th Street, running from Teller to Clay Avenue, having a frontage on 165th Street of 222 feet, on Teller Avenue, 113.31; on Clay Avenue, 127, and 250 on the rear line. The buyers will improve the plot by the erection of five-story new-law tenements.

Mrs. Frances Weiner sold to an investing client of Martin Kratsch 1,879 Cedar Avenue, Morris Heights. The structure, a private dwelling, occupies a plot 50 by 115.

The University Building Company has sold to an investing client of H. L. Phelps, the two southerly of a group of five-story apartment houses erected by the selling company on the southeast corner University and Burnside Avenues, occupying a plot 43 by 115 each. It was an all cash transaction.

Long Island.

J. Albert Johntra Company has sold for D. E. Weddle two one-family cottages, 104 and 106 First Street, College Point, to O. F. Gafroy.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for Charles A. Harreus, Jr., to Mrs. Robert Donella the residence at 44 Beach Street, Stapleton; also sold for the Mansion Realty Company of Manhattan to Captain John H. Linge of the Standard Oil Steamer John D. Archbold, a plot of ground on Pelton Avenue, West New Brighton.

Polizzi & Co., Incorporated have purchased from Clarence P. Browning a tract of land with more than 1,700 feet frontage on Marianne Street together with other important frontages on Forest and Indiana Avenues, Port Richmond, Staten Island. It will be immediately offered for subdivision development.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street for John R. Blair & Co.

Leo Abraham has leased for a term of years the six-story apartment and store property, 163 and 165 West 145th Street.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood have leased for Katharine A. Kingsland to Thomas Dragna the store and basement at 897 Eighth Avenue.

Morris Estate Sale Today.

The first big auction sale of the year will be held today, when the holdings of the Arthur R. Morris estate will be disposed of under an absolute auction to the highest bidder, beginning at noon in the Exchange Salesroom on Vesey Street. The proceeds are to be given to Christ Church of Yokohama, the Domestic and Foreign Missions, and other religious, charitable, and educational institutions.

"This proceeding," said Messrs. J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day, who are to conduct the offering for Henry Lewis Morris, executor of the estate, "is an unusually interesting event in the public sales branch of the real estate market, for the reason that it will enable a fairly accurate survey of the prevailing demand in the four boroughs where the Morris realty is situated, as all the properties will be placed on sale for whatever prices they may bring. Naturally there will be competition, but in view of the appalling sea tragedy it is quite likely, with the public mind concentrated upon it, that the opportunities to buy at low prices will thereby be increased.

"Nearly all of these properties are adjacent to new lines of transit, and the conditions under which they will be sold promise to result in bargains for the buyers."

$90,000 Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for two apartment houses to be erected on a plot of 100 by 100 on the north side of Parkside Avenue, 88 feet east of Flatbush Avenue, for Samuel Teplitz, as owner, to cost $90,000.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening, at 147 East 125th Street.

At a special meeting of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association held last week, William F. Redmond, Treasurer, was also elected Vice-President and Hugh D. Smyth was made Secretary. Both positions were held for a great many years by the late D. Phoenix Ingraham. Joseph P. Day was selected chairman of the executive committee.

A meeting of the Clason Point Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening at Clason Point Park.

Isabella Loring has taken title from Mathilde Steinam to the five story residence at 39 West Seventy-second Street, 28 by 102.2.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
MORTGAGES
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Grand Blvd and Concourse, n e corner 197th St, —x100, vacant; 197th St, E, n s, — e Grand Blvd and Concourse, 25x100, vacant; 197th St, E, n s, 95 ft e of Creston Av, 55.4x140x62.1x140.2, vacant; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

Tiebout Av, 2,255, w s, 250.8 ft south of 183d, 18.5x74.10x18.5x76.3, two-story dwelling; W. D. Lent against Edmondson Construction Co., et al.; J. H. Shaffer, attorney; E. J. Healy, referee; due, $4,377.90; taxes, &c., $318.30; to J. K. McLernon for $4,900.

By George Price.

Graham St, 1,806, e s, 51.5 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x95; C. J. Wacker et al., against Anna Soell et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; J. H. Hildreth, referee; due, $3,578.71; taxes, &c., $362.53; to the plaintiff for $4,100.

Crotona Parkway, e s, about 170 ft n of 176th St, 31.2x16.7x27.2, gore, vacant; A. F. Ostrowe against Estelle Eveson, et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; G. A. Steinmuller, referee; due, $556.48; taxes, &c., $50; to the plaintiff for $425.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pearl St, 402-4, e s, 61.3 ft n of New Bowery, 25.3x61.8 to 10 New Bowery x36.10x87.1; six-story loft and store building; executors' sale; also 57th St, 438-40 West, s s, 450 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; five-story flat; also.

Brooklyn—Myrtle Av, 69-75, n e cor of Jay St, 71.8x110.2; 3-story buildings with stores; also

Brooklyn—Harrison St, 206-24; Clinton St, 301-11; Tompkins Place, 10-12; thirteen 3-story dwellings; also

Long Island City—Academy St, 258-60, s s, 182.6 ft e of Webster Av, two 2-story frame dwellings, each 25x100.1; also

3d Av, n e cor of 138th St, 27.9x102.1x irregular; fee only; 3-story building; also

Block bounded by Mott and Sheridan Avs, 153d and 156th Sts; 61 lots; executor's sales, estate of Arthur B. Morris.

5th Av, 73, n e cor of 15th St, 38.6x125x irregular; 11-story loft and store building; M. O. Sage against William McBrien et al.; De Forest Bros., attorneys; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $406,799.57; taxes, &c., $326.11.

64th St, 115 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5, 3-story dwelling; U. S. Savings Bank against A. J. Kramer et al.; Merrill & B., attorneys; Henry Hofheimer, referee; due, $31,431.71; taxes, etc., $641.50.

94th St, 55 West, n s, 485 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8, 4-story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against M. T. Van Eps et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; William Forster, referee; due, $14,729.61; taxes, &c., $1,348.90.

Washington St, 718, s w cor 11th St, 27x56x12.6x61, and 11th St, 350 West, s s, 61 ft w of Washington St, 19x31x19.8x35.6, 2-story tenements and stores; John Corse against S. M. Chapman et al.; G. E. Miner, attorney; executor's sale.

119th St, 61 West, n s, 526.8 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.11, 3-story dwelling; Rosalie Kaufman et al. against Harry Hodman et al.; William Bondy, attorney; W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $13,734.94; taxes, etc., $231.60.

55th St, 234 and 236 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5, two five-story tenements and stores; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Jos. Doelger et al; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; Herman Joseph, referee; due, $32,360.49; taxes, &c, $1,140.70.

By Henry Brady.

119th St, 43 West, 376 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.11, three-story club house; Union Trust Co. against Theresa Abelson et al; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $11,832.04; taxes, &c, $115.80.

116th St, 246 East, s s, 87 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.11, two-story stable; A. K. Mackay et al against Santa Rumore et al; G. B. Winthrop, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $14,326.30; taxes, &c, $529.15.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

28th St, 236 West, s s, 295.10 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9, five-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenement; Carrie Block against A. M. Comyns et al; Samuel Brand, attorney; P. T. Davis, referee; due, $1,209.83; taxes, &c, $860.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,424, e s, 233.4 ft n of 187th St, 33.5x100, four-story flat; Julius Simon against Clarence Realty and Construction Co. et al; L. L. Levy, attorney; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $3,691.24; taxes, &c, $567.85; subject to mortgage of $15,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Beaumont Av, 2,428, e s, 266.8 ft n of 187th St, 33.4x100, four-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $3,770.44; taxes, &c., $567.85; subject to mortgage, $15,000.

By George Price.

Tiffany St, 1,035, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 44x100, five-story flat; Abraham Dorb against York Construction Corporation et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; H. Straus, referee; due, $8,030.30; taxes, &c., $380.90; subject to first mortgage, $33,000.

By James J. Donovan.

215th St, 832 East, s s, 304.6 ft e of Barnes Av, 47.4x90; Thomas Burke against G. W. Winston et al.; D. F. Nugent, attorney; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $2,790.30; taxes, &c., $371.01.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bryant Av, e s, 60 ft s of 165th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87; Reich Building Co. 822 Beck St, Jacob Reich, President, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost..........$35,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lexington Av, s e corner of 96th St, to a five-story public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $13,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 74th St, 102.2x25; Mary H. Watts to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, May 10, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St....$6,000

MADISON AV, e s, 44 ft n of 124th St, 22x85; Charles W. Hewlett to Hy L. Cammann, Greenwich, Conn., May 10, 3 years; attorneys, Duer, S. & W., 43 Wall St..$15,000

STUYVESANT ST, s s, 86.7 ft w from s w s of 10th St, 17x70.5x17.2x75.5; Louis Sussman to Bella C. Peterkin, 102 Wilson St, Brooklyn, May 10, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$6,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, May 10, prior mtg $6,500, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same..........$2,000

45TH ST, n s, 307.6 ft w of 6th Av, 38.6x82; Harry J. Sanders to Thomas Killilea, 233 West 83d St, May 6, prior mtg $45,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..........$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Earle, Jr., to Morris Wolf, May 6, prior mtg $70,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same..........$10,000

59TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.5; 49 East Fifty-ninth Street Corporation to Assets and Liabilities Association, 507 5th Av, May 8, prior mtg $90,000, due May 10, 1917, 6 p c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$20,000

116TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Susan T. McGlone to Blanche H. Starr, 711 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$5,000

172D ST, s s, 230.10 ft w of Broadway, 65.4x95; Raymond Construction Co. to Ashbel H. Barney, 67 Park Av, May 10, prior mtg $101,000, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$5,000

172D ST, s s, 296.1 ft w of Broadway, 50x95; Raymond Construction Co. to Ashbel H. Barney, 67 Park Av, May 10, prior mtg $86,000, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$5,000

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 1,009, n s, 23x100; Solomon Schoenbaum to William J. Johnson, 612 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., and another, trustees, May 3, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway....$5,000

FOREST AV, w s, 67 ft s of 163d St, 53.10x90; Alde Construction Co., Inc., to American Missionary Association, 287 4th Av, May 10, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$32,000

GLEASON AV, n s, 142.6 ft w of Havemeyer Av, 37.6x108; George H. Hoffmire to James F. Smith, 1,203 Havemeyer Av, May 8, 3 years; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av..........$1,500

LOT 229, Block F, map of Mapes estate; Annie P. Marcella to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, April 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St....$2,000

168TH ST, 614 East, s s, 30x100; Mary Salzer to Martin J. McMahon, 1,208 3d Av, prior mtg $9,000, April 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 340, all; James McClenahan to Geoffrey Coman, 410 Amsterdam Av, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Geoffrey Coman, 340 Amsterdam Av.......$7,000

LEXINGTON AV, 37, store; Catharine C. Johnston to Arnold Hockelman, 1,701 Nelson Av, 2 8-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1915; attorney, William J. Lacey, 1 Madison Av.$300

OLD SLIP, 37-39, all; Ellen S. Auchmuty to Benjamin Aborn et al., East Orange, N. J., 9 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, F. B. Colton, 52 Wall St..........$3,400

RIDGE ST, 154, store and basement; Joseph Burger to Jacob Seville and another, 2 11-12 years, from June 1, 1915; attorney, Charles S. Rosenberg, 27 Rutgers St..........$1,320

13TH ST, 530-532 East, all; Rosa Caldarone et al to Salvatore Guilino, 536 East 16th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, F. Catinella, 235 Avenue A..........$6,240

24TH ST, 140 East, all; Catharine C. Johnston to Arnold Hockelman, 1,701 Nelson Av, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, William J. Lacey, 1 Madison Av..........$2,400

36TH ST, 74 West, store; The 72, 74, and 76 West 36th St Realty Co. to Isidor Cohn, 309 East 5th St, 3 1-12 years, from July 1, 1914. $780

37TH ST, 438-448 West, rear ½ of eighth floor; Elise T. Underhill to Samuel W. McDonnal, 511 West 181st St, 10 years, from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Wilson, B. & W., 40 Wall St..........$2,500

40TH ST, 12 WEST, 5 rooms, rear of third floor; A. Kimbel & Son, Inc., to Hans Tietjen, 12 West 40th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1915..........$1,500

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, 716 to 720, and Dawson St, 663 and 665, all; Ida Krauss to Community Investing Co., Inc., 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Sussman, G. & K., 892 Prospect Av..........$3,600

MELROSE AV, 827, s w corner of 160th St, all; Daniel L. Korn and another to Louis H. Goldberg, 1,008 Garrison Av, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis H. Goldberg, 38 Nassau St..........$5,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 77th St, 100x115; National Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Improved Property Corporation and Eva J. Coe, owners; Louis C. Van Riper, contractor..........$707.00

8TH AV, 2,782; W. J. Yennie & Co. against Sophie Sterns, owner and contractor.$6,748.00

BROADWAY, n e corner, 77th St; August Kichner against Eva J. Coe and Improved New York Property Corporation, owners; Lewis C. Van Riper, contractor..........$165.00

WEST END AV, n e corner 96th St, 100x125; Ajax Concrete Specialties Co., Inc., against Essie Construction Co., owner; Farber, contractor..........$40.00

42D St, 155 and 157 East; City Guaranteed Roofing Co., Inc., against John Doe, owner; Rosecor Construction Co., contractor..$49.00

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, w s, whole block front between East 166th and 167th Sts, 100x200; N. Passman & Son, Inc., against Angel Construction Co., owners; Carmine Cioffi, contractor..........$1,800.00

PARKER ST, 1,627-1,629; Michael Lagana & Co., Inc., against Rebecca Eller, owner and contractor..........$542.75

231ST ST, s e corner of Broadway; Albert Schaile against John Gilbert, owner; Schmitz and Eulenstein, contractor; (renewal). $397.76

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 316.05 ft n of 176th St, 50x100; William F. McElroy against Frederick W. Heidelberger, owner; P. Ventimiglia, contractor..........$96.00

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

178TH ST, 1,015 and 1,017 East; Silverman & Lonzetta against Hull Construction Co. et al., Oct. 20, 1914..........$200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

30TH ST, 29 to 33 West; Charter Construction Co. loans Wallack Construction Co., Inc., to erect a twelve-story mercantile building, 9 payments..........$115,000

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO SPRING, Bankrupt.—No. 21,461.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Henry Bergman, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Machinery, safe and upholstering goods; and all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to the following real estate:

Parcel I. All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, in the County of Westchester, State of New York, as shown on a Map entitled "Property of the North End Land Improvement Co.," situated in Scarsdale and Eastchester, N. Y. Henry E. Murgatroyd, C. E., dated June, 1891, and filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, on February 16th, 1892, and designated thereon by the Lot Number 25 and 26 in Block 17.

Parcel II. Also all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the County of Westchester, State of New York, as shown on a Map entitled "Property of the North End Land Improvement Co.," situated in Scarsdale and Eastchester, N. Y., made by Henry E. Murgatroyd, C. E., dated July, 1898, and filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, on April 11th, 1900, and designated thereon by the lot Number 33-34, in Block 26, and Lots No. 17-18, in Block 9 C.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 7th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Office of Seaman Miller, Referee,
2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SMITH AND HESSLER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 19,621.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of William F. Carell, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 11th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

180 Volumes of the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 6th and 7th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, April 29th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
PAINE & HARRISON, Attorneys for Trustee, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSBORNE REA & CO., bankrupt.—No. 21,474.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Marshall S. Hagar, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 241 West 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows: Steam fitters' tools and supplies, valves, brass and copper goods, pipe and fittings, office furniture and fixtures, &c.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 7th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS COHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, May 19, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 9 Sixth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, fixtures, etc.

EDWIN H. UPDIKE, Receiver.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY IS THE DAY TO-MORROW

YOU WILL SAY

"If I had known they were going to be sold at any such prices as

'THAT'

I would have bought them myself."

GO TO THE SALE

You may be able to buy at **"THAT"** price,

Perhaps Lower.

EVERY PIECE HAS GOT TO BE SOLD WITHOUT PROTECTION OR BY-BIDDING, NO MATTER WHAT PRICE IT BRINGS.

70% CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE. TITLES INSURED FREE.

SAVINGS BANK BOOKS TAKEN AS DEPOSIT ON PURCHASE OF LOTS

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

Estate of Arthur R. Morris.
By order of Henry Lewis Morris, Executor.

EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14 VESEY ST.

65 LOTS ON MOTT AVENUE, opposite Sigel Park, between 153d and 156th Streets, to be sold separately—**BRONX.**

NORTHEAST CORNER 138TH STREET AND THIRD AVE. Subway corner. 4 lots leased to one tenant—**BRONX.**

18 THREE-STORY PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 301-305 Clinton Street, 206-224 Harrison Street and 10-12 Tompkins Place—**BROOKLYN.**

NORTHEAST CORNER OF MYRTLE AVE. AND JAY ST., known as 69-75 Myrtle Ave. and 327-333 Jay St.—**BROOKLYN.**

438-440 WEST 57TH STREET, NEAR NINTH AVE.—MANHATTAN.

402-404 PEARL STREET, running through to 10 New Bowery—**MANHATTAN.**

2 TWO-FAMILY FRAME HOUSES, 258 TO 260 ACADEMY ST., Long Island City—**QUEENS.**

J. Clarence Davies, *149th St. and 3d Ave.*
Joseph P. Day, *31 Nassau St.* } *Agents and Auctioneers.*
Lewis S. Morris, Esq., *Atty., 32 Liberty St.*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TODAY
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
At 3208 Third Av., at 12 noon.
NO. 2428 BEAUMONT AV., 33.33x100.
Full particulars from auctioneers.
MORGENTHAU JR CO
111 BROADWAY

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEND FOR PHOTOS
or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250, worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. & Av. K, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEE **Kew Gardens** FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square.
Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FULL ACRE $245.
43,560 sq. feet, excellent soil for poultry and small farming; one and one-half hours from city; terms, $25 cash, balance $1 weekly. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N.Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNIVERSAL PIANO CO., bankrupt.—No. 20,470.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Clifford G. Ludvigh, E. J. Radle, and Hamilton M. Dawes, Trustees, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 21st day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Whitlock Avenue and 144th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Complete plant and machinery for the manufacture of pianos and players, fixtures, motors, boiler, raw material, hardware, shooks, plates, backs, player pianos, office furniture and fixtures, safe, desks, dictaphone, and multigraph.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 18th and 19th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustees reserve the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 6th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KLEIMER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 11th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's suits, coats, pants, vests, overcoats, mirrors, wall-cases, showstands, counters, desks, chairs, safe, fixtures, etc.

BERNARD BERNBAUM, Trustee.
CHARLES S. ROSENTHAL, Attorney for Trustee, 302 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20925.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM LEVY, Bankrupt.

Abraham Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 13, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 21, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

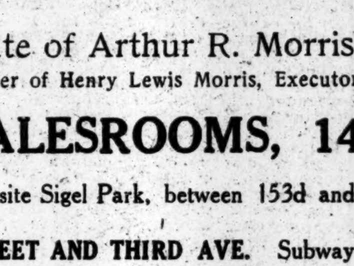
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,592.—In Bankruptcy.—SADIE PRINCE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Sadie Prince are hereby given notice that on April 24th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 22nd, 1915, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



ENTRANCE TO KENSINGTON.

Write today for information about Kensington-Great Neck.
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
#1 W. 34th St.
Tel. 5600 Greeley.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
Six rooms and bath. Lot 60x100. In Douglaston Park, a restricted residential community. 22 minutes from Herald Square, on North Shore.
PRICE $5,800, WORTH MORE.
Terms, $500 cash; balance as rent.
Photo on request.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

A SELECT HOME
with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club and dock, tennis court, &c., restricted neighborhood; this locality is the show place of the North Shore of L. I., suitable for all-year home; every improvement; elegant drives, macadam roads, sidewalks, curbs, sewers; beautiful shade trees; 2 minutes' walk from depot, 35 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y.; this home can be bought at a sacrifice; $500 cash required; title guaranteed. A. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOW
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to rent, with option to purchase, on the south shore of Long Island; 43 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; good boating, bathing, and fishing; $500 for the season; $250 of this money will be allowed as part of first payment in case of purchase. Also have 2 improved lots for $800, on which I can build house to suit; ready for occupancy before July 5, 1915. Address Box S E 84 Times.

NEPONSIT
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

UNIQUE FOR SUMMER OR ALL YEAR ROUND.
Large 7-room house; cool cement cellar; new, ready for occupancy, spring water in kitchen; situated in Pine Grove; miles of shady walks; oak and pine groves surrounding; lake boating, bathing, fishing; price, $2,975; easy terms. Owner, The Sunrise, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

FOR SALE LOTS | **APPRAISALS AND EXPERT TESTIMONY**
On Property Anywhere on L. I.
ALFRED J. ENO,
319 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

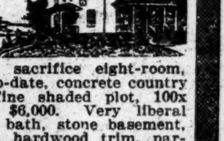
Overlooking Huntington Bay.
Attractive house in Bay Crest; 10 rooms, 2 baths, every improvement; private bathing beach, dock, convenient yacht and country club; $7,500, immediate sale; terms.
Daniel M. Gerard,
1,270 Broadway, (33d St.,) New York.

SEE THIS HOUSE.
Six rooms, large, shaded plot, one hour from city, near station and bathing beach; sell cheap; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. A. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St.

BRENTWOOD
Health in
BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale.
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN NEAR LAKE



Owner will sacrifice eight-room, modern, up-to-date, concrete country home with fine shaded plot, 100x200 ft., for $6,000. Very liberal terms. Tiled bath, stone basement, electric light, hardwood trim, parquet floors, huge veranda and open terrace at side, and all modern conveniences. On "Road of Anthracite," near station. Boating and all water sports.
50 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Write for picture and plans.
M. Kelly, Box 180, N.Y. Post Office.
Tel. 1522 Cort.

BARGAIN
Price $7,150. Cash Required $500.
This handsome house on a large corner plot in New York's best suburb, thirty minutes from Manhattan, is for sale at this bargain price, owing to business requirements.
The house is new and modern in every way; large piazza, tiled vestibule, hall, very large living room, open fireplace, mirrored doors, handsomely finished dining-room, sanitary gas kitchen, four large master's bedrooms; besides a maid's room, tiled bathroom, every convenience found in a high-class neighborhood. Was built by day's work and is a bargain. Full particulars and pictures.
F. W. WAGGONER
Room 516, 47 West 34th St., City.

BARGAIN, $6,000, Easy Terms
Mission, all-year home, overlooking the water, 31-foot living room, with large open fireplace; hexagonal dining room. Six very large bedrooms, two baths. Parquette floors, electric light, steam heat, all conveniences—select community. Convenient to express station, D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Address
J. F. M., Box 180, N. Y. Post Office.

★ A BARGAIN ★
A MOST artistic and the daintiest home ever built near New York; modern in all details; prettily set on a plot with elegant big forest trees; near station; easy and cheap commuting.
DON'T WAIT—LOOK NOW.
IT'S A BARGAIN FOR $4,500.
M. M. COSGROVE, 144 West 104th St., N. Y.
Telephone, 4321—Bryant.

SUMMER HOMES
ASBURY PARK
ALLENHURST—DEAL BEACH
INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Write for Booklet T.
Will meet trains by appointment.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY
ASBURY PARK (Phone 406-407) ALLENHURST

Why Pay Rent for Summer?
when $200 down buys year-round 4-room and bathroom, $1,675 new BUNGALOW, completely furnished; 5,000 square feet ground, Jersey Coast, opposite Coney Island. LIOT, 254 West 44th St.

430 Columbus Avenue.
Apartment hotel, furnished, consisting of restaurant on ground floor, 25x130, with full equipment. 24 rooms and 12 baths above. Will lease to a responsible tenant for term of years.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 73d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET. QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

A Forward Movement in Suburban Development

Successfully meeting a growing demand for a community in which design, engineering and stability of construction are the cardinal principles. Plots and Houses nearing completion, are offered for sale.

Transportation, booklet, or any desired information may be secured by addressing Department S, SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY, 47 West 34th Street, New York, or—

FOREST HILLS LONG ISLAND
BY LONG ISLAND (ELECTRIC) R. R. FROM PENNA. STATION.
15 Minutes from Herald Square

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Italian Villa
Greenacres, Hartsdale
(20 miles from Grand Central.)
Eleven large rooms, 3 baths, all improvements.
Price Moderate—Terms to Suit.
For full details consult owners.
Allied Improvement Corporation,
52 Broadway, N. Y. C. 'Phone, Broad 790.

SHOREFRONT BARGAIN.
Within easy commuting distance; 20 room old fashioned house, in excellent condition; four baths, steam heat, fireplaces, electricity, city water; 200 feet on Long Island Sound; $25,000.
John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.
MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
20 Huguenot St. Tel. 3242. New Rochelle.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN.
The finest highly restricted section of New Rochelle. 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172; garage. Price, $10,500; easy terms.
JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Five acres; large modern dwelling; 3 baths; stable, garage; extensive views; flower garden, fruit orchard; station 10 minutes' walk; for sale, or rent furnished.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

Sacrifice A Sub-Lease to Oct., 1916 **New Rochelle**
Beautiful home, 12 large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity; garage; large plot; Sound view. Rent $75.00. Paying $90.00.
★ O'Connor Real Estate Agency, ★
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

$300 AN ACRE
At East Irvington, N. Y.; near fine estates; high ground with river view; splendid building site; good roads; great bargain for quick action.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 261 Columbus Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Kern Building

344-348 West 38th Street.

Located in the heart of the new west side printing and manufacturing district.

Strength, Rigidity, Fine Light, Low Insurance, Reasonable Rents. Pamphlet binder and photo engraver in the building. For Plans and Rentals apply to

GEORGE KERN, Owner, 496 9th Ave.;
BRETT & GOODE CO., Agents, 2 West 45th St.
Or Your Own Broker.
IDEAL FACILITIES FOR PRINTING TRADES

BROADWAY STORES
We have a number of attractive stores between 72d and 116th. For particulars apply
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.,
Tel. Riverside 975. 2,705 B'way (103d.)

BENNETT BUILDING,
Nassau, Fulton to Ann Streets.
Fine Suites Offices, All Outside Light.
Every Convenience, Best Service & Attention.
Fast Running Elevators.
Agent on Premises, Room 904, 93 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BELNORD

THE APARTMENT HOME OF NEW YORK

86th Street
Broadway
87th Street

Unsurpassed location and transit facilities. When leasing an Apartment in the Belnord you are assured of unexcelled service at all times, yet moderate in rentals.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents
B'way at 80th Street Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Resident Agent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 rooms, with baths.
WRITE, CALL OR 'PHONE
Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. (Plaza 8264)

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS, 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

14 Rooms
With at least 3 baths. Must be between 72d and 96th Sts., west side, or 34th and 86th Sts., east side, Lexington to Park Ave. Rent not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Will take possession June first.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Broadway and 109th St.
Riverside 9700.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARMS ALL KINDS BARGAIN PRICES
WRITE FOR OUR LIST.
BUHOT FARM AGENCY, Flemington, N. J., & 110 West 34th St., N. Y.

A GREAT MAGAZINE.
The New York Times Current History, published every month, does every four weeks what historians do for the entire past. History or events passing before our view. The story of the war as continued month by month is the most fascinating study ever issued. May number ready. Sold everywhere—25 cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

SPACIOUS ROOMS, EVERY COMFORT **LOW RENT**
ALTA VISTA
590 WEST 172ND ST.
Corner St. Nicholas Av. Elevator Apts.
3 - 4 - 5 - 6
Extraordinarily Light, Airy Rooms. Foyer Hall in each Apartment.
$33-$70
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Grenville Hall
Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

DAYTON COURT,
35 Fort Washington Av., Cor. 160th St., near 157th St. Broadway Subway station; 4 elegant rooms and bath on ground floor; $45; every modern improvement.
Apply D. Kempner & Son,
17 West 42d St.

504-510 WEST 207TH ST.,
Corner Post Ave., close to subway station.
Apartments of five rooms and bath, in first-class order.
Steam heat, electric light; possession at once; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

734 3D AVE.
Southwest Corner 46th St.
THIRD FLAT TO LET.
Seven Extra Large Light Rooms and Bath. Only One Left. Rent $33 per month.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $4,600; very easy terms; stucco on solid brick construction; right in Richmond Borough, N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes. Has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and photo. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telephone 5382 Hanover.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

70 Riverside Drive.—Finest location; most beautiful house; rent $2,250; worth double.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Second mortgage $37,500, on Manhattan improved, subject to a first mortgage of $400,000; appraised at $575,000; first mortgage to be reduced $25,000. Mortgage, 132 Times.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUND.
EWING, BACON & HENRY, 101 PARK AV.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 80A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

Investment property; easy mortgages. Divers Realty Company, 61 West 108th St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
36 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Reliable painter wants apartment in exchange for work. Mechanic, 1,794 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx, near Freeman Sta.—Brick, two-fam. house; steam heat, electricity, glazed verandas, place for automobile; built for owner, who leaves city; $2,000 cash, rest mortgage. Address, Box S 75 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

To raise $100 cash will sell my 2 Jamaica lots, which are free and clear, 1 block from trolley and 3 blocks from station, great bargain, balance easy. B., Jamaica, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Modern cottage; 7 rooms, bath, improvements; good neighborhood; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, balance $18 per month. Cottage, 243 West 34th St., New York.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Am about to erect 8-story building suitable for printers; 200-pound floor load; west side, below 23d St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; would like tenants for same. X 222 Times Annex.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, en suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

Desk room, use telephone, wanted, between 23d St. and 42d St., Fourth Av; must be reasonable. S 136 Times.

Artist's studio, large, fine North light, fully furnished; suite optional. Z 332 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Desk room, half month free. Fifth Avenue Building, Room 552; stenographic service.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Store.—Excellent store, basement, and loft; cheap. 109 Reade St., near Broadway.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Sublet fine single office in Woolworth to responsible tenant. Inquire Room 509.

Private office to rent; desk room; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Bronx.

LYRIC THEATRE
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size, 38x140. John H. Loscarn, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station. Telephone, Tremont 2196.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small office wanted for sweater line for retail trade. X 229 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

REAL WATER FRONT LOTS on South Shore of Long Island, 6 miles from New York City, at less than 50 per cent. of the real value; also bungalows of 5 and 7 rooms with all improvements; water-front privileges; to rent for season, or can be purchased on same terms as rent. Owner, 243 West 34th St. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Beautiful bungalow of 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; on large plot; wonderful view of country; 3 blocks from water, dock, and clubhouse; great boating, bathing, and fishing; $200 down, balance easy. B., Shore Front, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Call till 8 P. M.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $1,500 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

Bungalow, near harbor, 5 rooms, bath; modern improvements; large veranda; 5 minutes from station; 50 minutes from city; $200 cash; balance, $18 per month. B., Bungalow, 243 West 34th St.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner, all-year house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley, 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

New 7-room house; improvements; hardwood floors; 2 lots; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania station; price $4,300; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME, BARGAIN, $6,800; easy terms; shaded vorner plot, 125x152 ft.; high in healthy Orange Mts.; 500 ft. elev.; superb views; near golf course, country club; neighborhood tennis clubs; 35 min. to N. Y., Lackawanna; near station; 8 rooms, foyer hall, fireplace, bath, immense return veranda, 2 pantries, laundry in concrete cellar; hardwood floors, trim; electric light, gas, craftsman fixtures, hot-water heat, airy attic; finely appointed grounds; every convenience, select residential neighborhood. E. A. Mc., Room 804, 41 Park Row. Tel. 8214 Cort.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING.

AT OCEAN GATE, N. J.

Just a step to the beach, a plunge in the water, and the living in the great outdoors. This is the life. Beats all medicines higher than a kite. Excursion to this resort next Sunday. Splendid offer of beach and other lots on easy terms. Send for illustrated folder and free railroad tickets. W. Westerfield, Room 407, 45 West 34th St., city.

96 Maple St., corner Whiton St.
Two-story and basement brick house,
Seven rooms and bath; rent, $264.
353 Whiton St., rear of above.
Two-story store; rent, $180.
Total rent, $444. Price, $4,200.
Mortgage, $2,500. Cash, $1,700.
C. HOWARD SLATER,
305 Pacific Av., Jersey City.

DO YOU LOVE HILLS, WOODS, AND STREAMS? Then come to see me. Have place you will fall in love with. Picturesque bungalow, overlooking river, on Hook Mountain; brick fireplace, rustic porches; sell $675, terms; near stations Erie and Lackawanna; easy commuting. LANE, Room 324, World Building. Phone 4309 Beekman.

292 Whiton St., Jersey City.
Two-story and basement frame house,
Nine rooms and bath; new plumbing.
Good location. Price $3,500.
Mortgage, $2,100. Cash, $1,400.
C. HOWARD SLATER,
305 Pacific Av., Jersey City.

ATTENTION! Moved, must sacrifice my beautiful 6-room home; new high land; beautiful view; 4 minutes to station; stores; cost $4,500, price $3,200; easy terms. Mrs. Kinnier, Woodside Park, Winthrop, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE FREE WITH country home, 8 rooms; city improvements; 7 miles out; near trains and trolley; sacrifice $4,750; E. Z. terms. Herrich, Room 459, Fifth Avenue Building.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Private owner offers residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; large plot; convenient location; $7,500. Murdoch, Op. Lackawanna Ter.

RUTHERFORD.—Furnished 7-room house, rent, nearly new, corner, 10 feet frontage; shade, fruit and flowers; $45. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Tarrytown—To rent, desirable house; block from Broadway and Main; unfurnished; 14 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electricity; plans, photos. Owner, 21 East 28th St.

Nichols & Hobbie	7 E. 42 st.	Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

15 Fairview Place, near Locust Av., block Pelham Road; fine large house, garage; lot 108 by 150; garden, fruit; fine neighborhood; five minutes station and Sound; open for inspection, or telephone 3844 South Brooklyn or 1277 New Rochelle.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE
in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches, entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the Superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorethy, 357 West St., New York City.

Rockland County.

Gentleman's country residence, near Nyack, house, 8 rooms, bath; modern barn; big chicken house, 14 acres, good land, fruit trees, vineyard; price $7,500; easy terms, or will rent. Kaufman, 628 10th Av., N. Y. City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Summer cottage wanted, with garage; several miles from station; not more than one hour from city; L. I. R. R. or New Haven R. R. Address "Cottage," 653 West 51st St.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

NEWPORT, R. I.
To let—Washington St., large furnished house, well shaded, directly on the bay, with pier and moorings for yachts, large stable with tenement, garage, boat houses, tennis court, &c.; a delightful residence; rent $2,000 and water rates. Apply to Richard C. Derby, 136 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.

To Let.—At Matunuck, R. I., for season or by month, completely furnished house with garage and playhouse; near Wakefield and Narragansett Pier; private bath down on beach; unobstructed view to water; price $275 if taken at once. Z 331 Times Annex.

Two new six-room cottages, plastered, running water, and furnished, $450 each, May to October; facing ocean, Undine Av., Sea Side, one block from Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn. Phone 160 Greenpoint.

BURBANK COTTAGE,
Onota Lake, Pittsfield, Mass.—Nine rooms, fully furnished; finest views in New England; boating, bathing, fishing; $400 season. C. A. BURBANK, Box 815, Pittsfield, Mass.

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, two to six rooms, on Delaware River, opposite Cochecton, N. Y., by day, week, month; handy stopover for canoe parties. A. G. Gregg, Cochecton, N. Y.

or Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Greenwood Lake.—Waterfront cottages, furnished; rental $150-$600. Creighton, Sterling Forest, N. J.

Wanted.

Will rent or purchase suburban home, commuting distance of New York or Connecticut, in exchange for N. Y. City lease; $2,000 yearly rental. Manhattan Hotel Equipment Co., 221 West 41st St., New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Lexington Av., 223, near 34th St.,
2 Rooms and Bath,
for bachelor; furnished;
to sublet at attractive price.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

111 East 56th.—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, 1st June; two rooms, bath; central, desirable location; light, airy rooms; $50 furnished, $40 unfurnished. Apply McKay.

Attractive furnished apartment; 3 large, cool rooms and bath, in private house; Summer or longer; exclusive Murray Hill section, near Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 4421.

130 East 67th St.—Handsomely furnished, cool corner apartment, five rooms and bath, to sublet at Summer rates. Superintendent, Plaza 3867.

West Side.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9735. Open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cosily furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

To sublet for Summer months, housekeeping apt., 5 rooms and bath, West 104th St., 3 blocks from Riverside, between "L" and Subway; exceptional outlook; elevator. Apply N 11 Times.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

Four-room apartment, newly furnished; less than year old; will sublet, three months or more; possession immediately. Apply Supt., 150 West 87th Street, Apart. 1.

524 West 124th St.—Attractively furnished four-room, modern front apartment; delightfully cool; electricity; immaculate; unusual opportunity; $10.00. Fitzgerald.

West End, (79th St.)—Beautifully, completely furnished apartments, 7 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 8422.

55th, 321 West.—Two unusually large rooms, bath, kitchen; all outside; newly furnished, complete; June to October; seen after 1 P. M. Fancher.

315 West 99th off Riverside Drive.—Five-room, modern apartment; sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1. Call, 9 to 6 o'clock, Apartment 21.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment; 5 rooms, bath; linen, silver, piano; sublet sacrifice; 81st, Broadway. Telephone 5889 Greeley.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

72D, 260 West—Handsomely furnished five rooms, including maid's room and bath; June to October; reasonable; C. Broesel.

Six large outside rooms, facing Drive; furnished; Summer; reasonable. Dinkelspiel, 244 Riverside Drive.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment. Barrington, 203 West 81st. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

93d, (Riverside.)—Six cool rooms; elevator; Steinway piano; $55. Particulars, 4,194 Riverside.

Attractively furnished six large rooms; piano. Apartment 43, 610 West 152d, (Riverside.)

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.

1 room and bath, $25 up.	By month or year.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.	
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.	

Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av.
1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE
with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cozily furnished one to five rooms; shower bath; all-night elevator, maid, telephone service; $5 to $20 weekly; $20 to $85 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

126 Riverside Drive—Part or all lovely apartment; Summer; select location; Freeman.

Sublet—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; restaurant; $50. 324 West 84th. Apt. 32.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.
SIX ROOM APARTMENT, 2 BATHS, FROM OCT 1; UNDER $1,000; EAST SIDE BELOW 86TH ST.; NEW BUILDING PREFERRED. K 45 TIMES ANNEX.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

APARTMENT TO LET, 1,142 Madison Ave., near 85 St.—Seven rooms and bath; all light; elevator; rent $60. Inquire of janitor.

West Side.

"THE HILLCREST," southeast corner 166th St. and Woodycrest Av., West Bronx Heights.—Apartments five rooms, bath, $30; all improvements, including electric light, telephone service; also three and four rooms in "THE PINECREST," opposite corner; Jerome or Ogden Av. cars connecting with Subway and 9th Av. elevated express service.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS,
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90, POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus.
Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

A.— CLAREMONT HALL.
601 West 112th St., (corner B'way.)—Apartments, five to seven rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rent, $600 to $1,000; possession.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard;) 100 feet lawn front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

To Sublet.—Cheerful, sunny apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; good neighborhod; concessions for the Summer; management of owner. "Antlers," 603 West 111th St.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $32.
6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $35.
368 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

Four, also seven large, entirely light rooms; elevator; desirable neighborhood; moderate. 527 West 56th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

92d St., West, 251—7 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

180th, 804 West, (Pinehurst Av.)—Seven outside rooms; elevator apartment; big inducements.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Attractive 5-room apartment; sublet October or longer. 300 Central Park West. Apt. 21.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

113th, 536 West.—Seven rooms, front; $50 month; June to October. Lichtenstein.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 4 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Sublet—6-room apartment, unfurnished, from June 1. 604 West 162d St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

Brooklyn.

Sterling Place, 1,045, near Brooklyn Ave. Dean Street, 1,303, near New York Ave. Beautiful apartments, every convenience, 5 rooms, $44-45. Apply premises or Wittemann, 191 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3338 Cortlandt.

Bronx.

Bainbridge Av. and 200th St.—4-5-6 rooms, $26-$34-$42; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. Phone 3030 Fordham.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., (Lawrence Park.)—Opportunity for gentlemen to board in private family near station; references. S 143 Times.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE ON OCEAN; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 30 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation, $7.50; bountiful table; exceptional service; now open; offers half rates May, June, desirable guests. Exclusive, K 214 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE HOUSE, exclusive, high-class; Sea Gate; concessions for June. Refined, K 271 Times Downtown.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN,
Washington, Conn.,
will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet.
GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN,
Washington, Conn., open June 28. An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

In Bloomfield or Montclair; convenient to Lackawanna; gentleman wants room and board; must be moderate and have accommodations for motor cycle. K 248 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; superior table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

8 EAST 45TH.
Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large second-floor room; also single room; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Cool, airy rooms; first-class; board optional; references.

54TH, ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

56TH, 320 WEST.—Second floor rooms, all conveniences; excellent table.

58TH ST, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table and service; table guests.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hudson "33," 1912, perfect condition, fully equipped; slip covers, extras; tires excellent, demonstration. Deutsch, 1,610 President St., Brooklyn.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Reos, 1912-1913-1914, with and without self-starters.
Reo Motor Car Company of 19 West 62d St.

Overland Touring, 1914, with starter; BARGAIN.
Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Krit touring; like new; must dispose immediately; fully equipped; electric lights and starter. Talkin, 223 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

Cole, 7-passenger, fully equipped; BARGAIN. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Reo Touring, 1914; like new, BARGAIN. Reo Company, 19 West 62d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 128 West 52d St.

Packard landaulet or touring car to hire; day, week, or month. C. Gilardino, 250 West 38th, New York.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Packard, 7-passenger, 1915 model, for rent by month or season. Inquire Snow White Auto Renting Company, 1,941 7th Av.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Ford touring, day, week, without driver. Phone Melrose 5561 after 7:30 P. M.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Repairing.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobiles Wanted.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; balcony overlooking Park; suit particular people desiring first-class accommodations; electric light.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; private house; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Homelike accommodations for gentlemen with refined Americans; Subway and "L."

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; superior table; refined clientele.

72D, 261, 265 WEST.—Double rooms, handsomely furnished single rooms; superior table board.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.
The Secor; southerners.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; double, single front room; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) new open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single room; exceedingly homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; high-class Jewish house; home surroundings; moderate.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, cool room; excellent board; Summer rates; all conveniences.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

88TH, 180 WEST, Bell 2.—Northern front parlor; couple, two friends; $20.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; electric light, telephone; near park; reference.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large room in private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional cuisine; homelike surroundings; Summer rates.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

146TH ST., 413 WEST.—Single room, board; terms moderate; small American family; electricity, phone.

114 WEST 86TH ST.
LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REFERENCES.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
A few vacancies in high-class house.

A LADY having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 166 Times.

REFINED GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Z 363 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Large, small rooms, exceptionally clean; well kept house; telephone.

15TH, 105 EAST, Opposite Union Square.—Apartment 71; parlor suite; piano, elevators, telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

34TH AND 4TH AV., (at 13 Park Av.)—Comfortable rooms, $3.50 up.

36TH, 88 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

41ST, 369 LEXINGTON AV.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; private baths; reasonable; phone.

43D, 136 EAST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny room; bath; telephone; private family; references. Sullivan.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Two large, elegant rooms; parlor floor and one flight; all conveniences; kitchenette; Summer prices; French house.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

180TH, 968 EAST.—One cozy room; steam heat; bath; $2.50. Snyder.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LADY residing two blocks east from park offers extra large room, suitable two, or wishes permanent person liking French cooking and conversation. S 70 Times.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and connecting; private baths; conveniences; very reasonable.

21ST, 154 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; newly furnished; moderate prices.

33D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; shower bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room; hot, cold running water; connecting bathroom; gentleman.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; hall room; also small room; reasonable.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; furnished or unfurnished; references; gentlemen.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Handsome, furnished rooms, $4 to $8; highest references required.

69TH, 1 WEST (Central Park West).—Handsomely furnished front room; no other roomers.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Large room, connecting bedroom; suitable couple; kitchen privileges. O'Hara.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Absolutely clean, finely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; investigate.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LUXURIOUS, LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; PARLOR FLOOR.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Small, large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; all improvements; phone; $3 up; references; near Park.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well appointed; all conveniences; reference desired; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, adjoining bath; southern exposure.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; breakfast.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant room; moderate price; concessions over Summer.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor front room; continuous hot water, shower electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, comfortable, select room with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Medium single rooms; shower baths; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One suite; private bath; also medium room; every convenience; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; reasonable; references.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Most beautiful, exclusive residential section, facing Manhattan Square and Central Park; convenient "L" cars; few suites and rooms for people of refinement.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, quiet room, overlooking the garden of the Belnord; bath and every convenience. Apt. D. Schuyler 10400.

93D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park, "L"; phone.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Front hall room, third floor, near bath; telephone; references.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive outside room; high-class apartment; near Subway. Morden.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Quiet house; newly furnished; Summer rates; conveniences. Telephone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; owner.

97TH ST, 229 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegant airy room; moderate. Phone Riverside 9431. Apt. 4D.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room; adjoining bath; $4. Riverside 4529.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful room; gentleman; dressing room, bath; phone; $6.50; also large room.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apt. 61.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable room for two ladies; reference. Apt. 64.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

113TH, 506 WEST.—Large, newly furnished immaculate rooms; telephone, elevator, electricity; private. Coffey.

113TH, 622 WEST, Near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished room; modern apartment; breakfast; references. Apt. 53.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two airy rooms, suitable two gentlemen; moderate. Apartment 3.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Columbus.)—Attractive, newly decorated, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive 2, 3 room suite; single rooms. Apartment 52.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; Americans; references.

141ST, 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; telephone; electricity; shower; private. Apartment 1B.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single, connecting rooms; elevator. Audubon 3110.

180TH, 703 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished; no children; private family; near Subway; must see to appreciate.

197TH, (Creston Av., 2,744.)—Combination bedroom and sitting room, with kitchen; newly furnished; adjoining bath; reasonable; private family.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Beautifully furnished suite; high-class apartment house; exclusive. Schuyler 5299.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.—Bedroom, sitting room; delightful view Morningside Park; suitable ladies; very reasonable. X 202 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Couple having charming apartment, would rent delightful room overlooking park; private lavatory. Phone 7915 Columbus.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (620 West 115th,)—Apt. 23; large, pleasant room; high-class elevator apartment.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 89½.—Exceptionally attractive room; business woman; moderate. Bell 1, left.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 148.—Back parlor; kitchenette; running water; also other rooms, reasonable.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room, running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West End Av., 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A LADY recommends companion-attendant; good sewer. Phone 1464 Riverside. Johnston.

AS LADY HOUSEKEEPER to gentleman; town or suburb; where servants kept; capable, experienced; can give highest references. Kindly address S 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; experienced corporation controlling accounts; 8 years' manufacturing, factory experience; $15; references. H 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; A1 references. G. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious; practical experience; salary, $10. S 40 Times.

COMPANION.—Wanted by a refined young German Jewess, speaking English, French, and Italian, also able to teach music, a position as companion to a young girl; best references. Apply Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East 63d St.

COMPANION-GOVERNESS; English; musical; three fluent languages; highest European and American references. W. H. J., 146 East 37th.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker, out by the day; go to country; will remodel; moderate terms. Miss Harton, 73 East 86th.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, colored, wishes customers; home, out; reference. Swan, 6 W. 99th.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN, LINGUIST, WANTS POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR MOTHER'S HELPER; FOND OF CHILDREN; EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES. P. H., S 133 TIMES.

GOVERNESS, (Swiss,) experienced, certified teacher, desires position; French, German, English; music; disengaged time; highest reference. Education, 150 Times.

GOVERNESS, German, speaking English, with long experience, desires position to young children; best references. P. E., 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS.—German, French, English branches; music; physical care. Berent, 333 W. 23d.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a refined German Jewess, speaking some English and French, position to take charge of the household of a widower or an invalid; best references. Apply Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East 63d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined Swedish woman as housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; experience and first-class references. Anderson, 3,089 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat colored girl; housework; small family; references; sleep in. Holmes, 45 W. 99th St.

NURSE.—German trained nurse wishes position to invalid lady or child; willing to assist in housekeeping if desired; excellent city reference. Trustworthy 235 E. 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary.—Christian; above average in intellect; six years' engineering, manufacturing experience; handle mail independently, intelligently; need employment; trial appreciated; $12. H 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; businesslike; refined; 7 years' practical experience; manage office; high school graduate; Standard operator; conversant office details; trial appreciated; $15. Store, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, seeks permanency where competency, intelligence are mandatory; American, refined office assistant; will do utmost to please; $8. A 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, good English scholar; familiar with law, insurance, commercial work; excellent references; $15. K 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, office and general reporting; good English education; rapid and accurate typist; $17. Louis M. Phillips, 224 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, good grammarian; have brains, ability; master technicalities, grammatically; four years' mercantile experience; $10. K 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (16;) neat, attentive beginner; intelligent American; plain penman; good speller; no agency; $6. K 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' practical experience; capable handling office details; exceptional references; salary, $15. C. F., 488 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping, switchboard; experience; reference; moderate salary. K., 59 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; conversant with office routine; A1 references; $15. A 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean cut; common sense; quick comprehension; good grammarian, speller; $9. S 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience office work; references; switchboard operator. P 145 Times.

WAIST EXAMINER, 19, industrious young lady, with experience as examiner in waist factory. Elizabeth Gerichter, 152 E. 103d St.

WASHING, &c.—Woman wishes washing, ironing, cleaning; home or out. Prach, 304 West 118th.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant, clerical work and typewriting; $8. S 148 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th St. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. Noel, 77 West 11th, Chelsea 7,656.

Half-time day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency, (5062 Riverside.) 101 W. 95th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Capable houseworker; a very competent colored girl; excellent cook; neat, clean; thoroughly trustworthy; personal references; city or country. Telephone Riverside 4875. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th St., near Broadway.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DRESSMAKERS to make high-grade coats for infants and children. Zeno Co., 107 East 27th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

FOR THEIR

PLATED JEWELRY SECTION.

APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GIRL.—Wanted responsible, competent girl to take full charge of home in Bronx; three in family. Call between 11 and 4, 1,544 Broadway; business woman.

GIRL.—General housework; big wages; small apartment. 622 West 142d St. Apt. 22.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
125TH STREET WEST,
require an experienced
ASSISTANT BUYER
for
UNDERMUSLINS, INFANTS' WEAR, SHIRTWAISTS, WRAPPERS, ETC.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. E. H. Koch.

NURSE wanted, speaking German and French; 3-year-old child. Call mornings, 354 West End Av.

REFINED American girl to attend growing children; moderate wages. Apply Mrs. Collier, 562 West End Av., New York.

TWO JEWISH WOMEN wanted of strong personality, culture, and executive ability to take charge of two small groups of children in a Jewish orphan asylum of the very highest type; good salary. Apply Tuesday evening, at 5 P. M., at 470 West 145th St.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COOKS, Scotch, Irish, English, $30-$35; waitresses-chambermaids, Scotch, $25; houseworkers, $18-$25; nurses, $25; laundresses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 2154.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
will give all matters in the line of an accountant prompt attention. Long experience. Theodore Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, (31;) thoroughly capable; experienced supervision of audits; present charge, accounting department; good reason for making change. S 150 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—American; 7 years' practical experience; neat and quick working drawing and perspective. S 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (30;) Christian; thoroughly capable accountant; experienced payrolls, financial statements, corporation work, sign checks; present charge, complete set double entry books; quick and accurate; no automat. S 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (29,) typist; office assistant; 2½ years' experience; reference. Maurice Feigenson, 3,394 Boulevard, Jersey City.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; excellent ability; references. H 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, five years' experience; trial balances; controls; moderate salary. K-257 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; trial balance; controlling accounts; dependable; $10. K 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 27; executive ability; good correspondent; ambitious and hustler. S 142 Times.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience with architects and builders. L 328 Times Annex.

CARETAKERS.—Swedish couple wish to take care of private house; first class references. John Lindquist, 541 Lexington Av. Plaza 2430.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian, single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. S 131 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful family driver, married, desires position; good mechanic; first-class references. J. K., 941 6th Av., care Hoey. Circle 1789.

CHAUFFEUR, machanic, Swiss, 14 years' best references, seeks first-class position only. Haltiner, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man; single; willing to be otherwise useful; references; any standard car. S 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position, city or country; not afraid of work. F. N. Edwards, 438 West 163d St.

COOK.—Japanese, excellent cook, yacht, camp, or gentleman's place; take entire charge; best reference. Sampo Murakami, 624 Lexington Av.

COUPLE, competent, young, English; experienced all household duties; first-class cooking, table service; no laundry; moderate wages; city or country. Hamilton, 234 West 22d St.

DIAMOND CUTTER, middle-aged family man, experienced, thoroughly reliable. Aaron Bartell, 152 East 100th St.

ENGINEER.—Licensed; competent; steam, electrical, sprinkler system. Christiansen, 126 West 127th St.

GARDENER wishes position on gentleman's estate, 20 years' experience, well acquainted with all work pertaining to first-class estate; has held responsible positions; Scotch, married; good references. Box 28, Cos Cob, Conn.

GARDENER.—American; single, (31;) fully competent in all branches of gardening; best of references as to character and ability. G. L., 16 Sackett St., Corona, L. I.

INVESTIGATOR.—Young man, 29, single, would accept worthy proposition go to exposition, California offered; experienced investigator, confidential, &c.; nine years' business experience; would act as escort, guide, &c.; reference. K 234 Times Downtown.

I WANT A JOB.
I can sell goods, assist shipping or stock clerk, do filing and indexing, but cannot live on less than $8 per week; age 19; habits good; excellent references. K 265 Times Downtown.

MAN, (28,) sober, honest, wishes work at anything; work at plumbing. Mohr, 741 Jennings St., Bronx.

MARRIED SWEDE, (29,) no children, wants work on poultry farm or gentleman's estate; understands poultry, pigeons, garden, horses, &c.; very handy with tools; can build, &c.; wife, good plain cook, general housework; first-class personal written references furnished. Address S 147 Times.

MARRIED MAN, (25,) fine references, wishes light, trustworthy employment. Kemsley, 1,302 Stebbins Av., Bronx, N. Y.

MARRIED MAN, 30, wishes position trust; electrical, office, selling experience. K 254 Times Downtown.

NEAT APPEARING YOUNG MAN, 25, single, American; must have work; mechanic and musically inclined. S 132 Times.

NURSE.—Experience; hospital training; private nursing for 7 years; position with private family; good city references. A 299 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credit man, systematizer; 22 years' office experience. H 336 Times Downtown.

ORGANIST, choirmaster, eight years' experience, independently situated, desires to take full charge of music in church in this vicinity. Artist, L 145 Times.

PACKER, &c.—Young man (22 years) wishes position as packer, shipping or stock clerk; experience in clothing. Charles Keller, 1,424 Crotona Park East, City.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable manufacturing concern. A 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take dictation rapidly; accurate, rapid typist; experienced in office and reporting work; diligent worker. Louis M. Phillips, 224 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 4 years' practical experience, thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; high school graduate; moderate salary. K 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business college, desires position; will start low. Arthur McGuinness, 693 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid, accurate worker; $10. K 263 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, GARDENER.—First-class, practical and experienced in every branch. S 72 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER desires position with manufacturing, mercantile, or transportation concern; wide experience; highest references. Address X 211 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—Columbia graduate, high school teacher, desires Summer tutoring; all subjects. K 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, stenographer and typewriter, desires secretarial or other position. X 230 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, educated, energetic, versatile, seeks opening; salary subordinate. K 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with resident buyer; good qualifications; references. S 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) not afraid of work, desires position; anything. S 121 Times.

41—HELP WANTED MALE
Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for a man calling on dry goods and ready-to-wear trade through the country for an A1 service proposition; large income possible to capable man; state merchandise sold and territory covered; commission. Box K 43 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by a New York Stock Exchange house, an experienced bookkeeper; must also understand foreign bookkeeping; no others need apply. Address K 272 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, COOK.—Colored man and wife; private family hotel, Staten Island; good home and wages; references required. K 275 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted a chauffeur for country; single; must be experienced and careful driver with references; write S 140 Times, giving references to be looked up.

CHAUFFEUR.—Packard car; best references required; state salary. M 9 Times.

CLERK.—Experienced stock room; good opportunity for right man; give particulars and salary expected. X 228 Times.

COMPETENT, experienced broker, with good knowledge of real estate values; salary about $50; state previous experience. S 135 Times.

FLOOR MANAGER.
Select specialty shop, located on one of the best thoroughfares in this city, has an opening for a floor manager of experience and personality, and who truly understands the requirements of such a business; one who has been accustomed to dealing with high-class trade; all communications will be treated confidentially. Address with full particulars and salary expected. Women's Wear, S 146 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for several young experienced retail clothing salesmen, who dress and act the part; references necessary. Levy Brothers, Louisville, Ky.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Diamond brooch, Sunday, 36th St., between Madison and 3d Av., or 3d Av. to 34th L station or South Ferry train; liberal reward if returned. J. F. S., 350 Broadway, Room 722.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, between 2d Place and Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, lady's gold rose pin, diamond centre; suitable reward. Return to E. B. Lombard, Singer Bldg., N. Y.

LOST—At Pennsylvania Station, Sunday night, pigskin handbag; contents and bag marked W. L. A. Reward if returned to W. L. Andrews, Waldorf Hotel.

LOST—Diamond platinum dinner ring, Ansonia drug store or 74th, Broadway to West End, Sunday; liberal reward. 142 West 72d.

LOST.—May 1, 116th Street Theatre or en route, lady's gold elk's head pin; reward. Chappelle, 645 West End Av.

LOST—Sunday morning, West End, near 70th, diamond buckle pin; reward. 276 West 70th.

LOST—String gold beads; $5 reward. J. W. Jones, 377 Edgecombe Av.

$10 REWARD.
Lost—Pendant earring, 1¾ inches long, fresh water pearl in platinum and gold setting, with diamond chips, lost on Sunday afternoon, in 36th St., between Lexington and Madison Avs. Return 35 West 37th St.

REWARD—Diamond bar pin, Saturday morning, 74th and 78th, Park and Madison Avs., 76th St. to 5th Av. 20 East 76th.

$200 REWARD
For single pearl earring with diamond top; lost in city May 7. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th.

$10 REWARD—Gold-filled watch and fob, initials W. O'R., 125th to 8th Av. and 152d and Amsterdam. 400 East 122d.

Found.

FOUND—Diamond pin; returned upon proving ownership and paying advertisement. S 130 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN OPPORTUNITY

to acquire interest in an established Chicago clothing manufacturing firm of national reputation; the firm is doing a million-dollar business annually and has created a national good-will by extensive advertising; total advertising expenditures to date exceed $400,000; this proposition will bear close investigation. Box Z 366 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER WANTED BY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONCERN SELLING ITS WELL-KNOWN PRODUCT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, USING RESIDENT SALESMEN, TRAVELERS AND MAIL ORDER; MUST BE MAN OF REAL ABILITY, THOROUGHLY IN EARNEST, AND ABLE TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENT, WHICH WILL BE SAFEGUARDED; WE EXTEND AND RESERVE THE PRIVILEGE OF MAKING MOST CAREFUL INVESTIGATION; REPLIES TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. N 10 TIMES.

RUSSIA.
A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL BANKING FIRM IS ABOUT TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO RUSSIA; MANUFACTURERS INTERESTED IN PLCING THEIR GOODS IN THAT COUNTRY WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH "RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT," P. O. BOX 1,683, NEW YORK CITY.

Young man wishes to invest capital and services in established manufacturing business which can stand rigid investigation; principals only; no patents. Reply M 7 Times.

Moving-picture theatre for lease, 600 seats, with airdrome; reasonable rent; thickly populated neighborhood. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d St.

Partner wanted to take active interest in established manufacturing business; nominal investment required. Interview, 162 Times Square.

WILL INVEST $10,000.
Must be profitable business; want to be active; Confidential, Z-350 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business, established, desires salesman as partner; references; investment required. X 206 Times Annex.

Groceries, delicatessen, saloons, hotels; $500 upward. Bronx Business Exchange, 4205 3d Av.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

Accommodations to rated concerns secured in banks without delay; cash advanced manufacturers', wholesalers' outstandings, incomes, rents; confidential. Wolf, 45 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 1,029.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Will pay cash for National cash register in good condition; check thrower preferred. Z 264 Times Annex.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Enske, 598 Madison Av.

Dogs, Birds, and Poultry

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—Two imported German Shepherd dogs, (police dogs,) male and female; registered pedigrees; fine specimens; also registered male West Highland White terrier. J. R. Morris, Deerfield, Ill.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Four large mirrors, splendid condition. Call 10 to 1, Stewart, 114 West 72d St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.

345 Broadway, at Leonard St. 956 Broadway, at 23d St. 319 Broadway, cor. Thomas St. 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.	TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.

10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN (with industrial insurance experience preferred) to sell monthly premium health and accident policies; also an assistant manager wanted; salary and commission. Call Room 557, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Typewriter ribbon and carbon salesman, with experience; salary and commission. Write with reference, best line, and good business. K 273 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on men's and boys' knitted bathing suits for city; experienced men only need apply; salary and commission. Excelsior Knitting Mills, 693 Broadway.

SALESMAN looking for side line must actually visit Drug Department Stores New York, Brooklyn, &c.; commission. S 137 Times.

SALESMAN.—A capable, hustling man to sell A1 advertising proposition on salary or commission. M. H. Siegel, 80 5th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced on skirts, to work on commission basis. Rosen & Duberstein, 121 Canal St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN for exceptionally strong line ladies' tailor-made wash dresses from $18 a dozen up; commission. 127 West 17th St., 5th floor.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, mechanically inclined: There is positively no steadier and better-paying profession than mechanical dentistry, taught in 1½ to 6 months; day or night; no book study; easy payments. Write for booklet.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
(FIRST AND GREATEST,) 27 W. 45TH ST.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Great demand for mechanical dentists.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL.
EST. 1892. Now in New Bldg., 15 W. 44th.
OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo engraving; earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical work; installments. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
Merchants & Bankers' Business School,
Northeast Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

SHORTHAND SPEED CLUB, evenings, $5 for twelve months; also special class for law stenography and civil service; all commercial subjects, day and evening; no vacations.
MERCHANTS & BANKERS' BUSINESS SCHOOL,
Northeast corner Madison Av. and 58th St.

SUBMARINES DRAW GREATEST CROWDS

Undersea Fighters Form Centre of Interest of the Fleet Lying in the Hudson.

GEN. WOOD VISITS ADMIRAL

Fletcher Returns Call—Sons of the Revolution to Entertain the Naval Officers Today.

While the Record-breaking throngs of Saturday and Sunday were not approached, so far as numbers are concerned, the Atlantic Fleet was again the megnet that drew thousands to Riverside Drive and the river shore north of Seventy-sixth Street yesterday. The scene was not the animated one that made Saturday and Sunday days to be remembered by the navy and the people, and this was due to reasons, one the fact that it was a full workday for most of the thousands who enjoy looking over the fleet, and the other because it was a sort of holiday for the men of the fleet, thousands of whom had shore leave and took advantage of the opportunity to have good times in town, far away from the anchorages of their ironclad homes.

The battle line ships, particularly the superdreadnoughts Wyoming, New York, and Texas continued the most popular of the big fighters, and yesterday afternoon their decks were again crowded with happy, interested parties of sightseers.

The submarines, however, were the greatest attraction yesterday, and the dock at the foot of West 138th Street was crowded all day, while other throngs looked down on the little underwater craft from places of vantage on the viaduct above. One of the submarines that was due to take part in the review will no be here. This is the G-1, which broke a shaft on the way from Charleston, and instead of joining the flotilla in the Hudson proceeded to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn for repairs.

Say Lusitania Had No Chance.

Some of the officers of the flotilla, in discussing the Lusitania disaster, which is naturally the chief topic of conversation by the officers and men of the submarine service, are convinced that probably as many as a dozen German submarines were off Ireland watching for the Lusitania the day that liner was torpedoed and sunk. The Lusitania, in thi sofficer's opinion, did not have one chance in a hundred of escaping after she entered the Irish Sea.

An officer of the fleet yesterday, in discussing the peculiarities of torpedoes, said that during a recent submarine target practice in Southern waters the mothership Tonopah was torpedoed by a Whitehead torpedo, the head of which was dead. The impact was felt all over the vessel, but as the head of the missile was "dead" no damage resulted. The Tonopah was towing a target at the time, and the torpedo veered from its proper course, missed the target, and got the Tonopah instead.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island, called upon Admiral Fletcher, the Commander in Chief of the fleet, yesterday. General Wood remained in the flagship more than an hour. Later Admiral Fletcher called upon General Wood at Governors Island.

Tars Swim Vainly for Shore.

Because they had been refused shore leave Clifford Ferris and Roy Hoffman, bluejackets attached to the flagship, tried to get ashore anyway. Early yesterday morning they donned life preservers, vaulted over the rail of the main deck, and they had not gone more than twenty-five yards before both were exhausted. They were rescued by the New York Central tug Chauncey M. Depew, landed at Sixty-eighth Street, and turned over to the police. The flagship was notified and a marine guard took the men back to the Wyoming. The tars will tell why they did it to a court-martial.

When the canoe they were in capsized, John Maranda, 17 years old, of 225 East Fortieth Street, and his cousin, Gould Maranda, the same age, of 385 West Thirty-fifth Street, were rescued from the river off the foot of West 135th Street yesterday afternoon by Lieutenant Charles M. Cook, commander of the submarine E-2. Both youths were taken to the monitor Tonopah, where they were dried out, and later left for their homes.

Marine and Soldier Hit by Auto.

Jonh Daly, 37 years old, a marine, attached to the Wyoming, and Frank McGrath, 46 years old, a private in the nited States Army, who gave his address as 226 West Ninetieth Street, were struck by an automobile at the corner of Broadway and Sixtieth Street yesterday morning and severely bruised. They were removed to the Polyclinic Hospital by Dr. Fechtig. According to the police the automobile was owned and operated by Charles Finsilver of 574 West End Avenue, and the accident was declared to have been uavoidable.

It was announced yesterday that the boat race next Monday night will be for the Fletcher Cup, a new trophy given to the oarsmen of the fleet by Admiral Fletcher. The race will be among sixteen boats, each representing one of the battleships in the river. Each cutter will be manned by twelve men, in addition to the coxswain. The race will be witnessed by President Wilson from the deck of the flagship Wyoming and will be from about 102d Street to the finishing line opposite the flagship. After the race there will be a water carnival staged by the torpedo flotilla.

The representatives of the Sons of the Revolution will meet the officers of the fleet off Seventy-ninth Street today at 11:30 A. M., and sail down to Bowling Green, whence they will march to Fraunces Tavern, where there will be a luncheon in honor of the officers.

It was announced yesterday by the Sailors' Entertainment Committee that the Brooklyn Ball Club had offered to take care of 6,000 men of the fleet daily, with the exception of Saturday, when it would be able to accommodate 3,000 to witness the games in Ebbets Field.

McANENY TO DINE OFFICERS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Asks to be Relieved of Active Duties.

Acting Mayor George McAneny announced yesterday that, acting upon Cornelius Vanderbilt's request that he be relieved of the active duties of the Chairmanship of the Citizens' Committee for the entertainment of the fleet, he had designated W. Butler Duncan to serve as Vice Chairman. Mr. Duncan will represent the committee in whatever public appearance are to be made. Mr. Vanderbilt has consented to continue as Chairman, and will direct the carrying out of the arrangements which have been made. Mr. Duncan is a graduate of the Naval Academy, and throughout the Spanish war served as Commander of the New York Naval Reserves.

Tomorrow night Acting Mayor McAneny will give a small dinner at his home, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, in honor of Admiral Fletcher. The guests will include the four Rear Admirals, C. F. Boush, H. T. Mayo, De Witt Coffman, and Walter McLean; Captain H. M. P. Huse, Chief of Staff of the Fleet; General Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Usher, and the officers of the Citizens' Committee.

Daughters of Revolution Convene.

The General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution began its twenty-fourth annual convention with a reception and dance last evening in the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn. Borough President Pounds will address the opening business session of the convention at 9:45 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Clarence L. Bleakley of Yonkers is President of the General Society.

SIGNS POLICE COURT BILL.

Governor Approves Plan to Enlarge Magistrates' Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—Governor Whitman today opproved the Mills bill amending the New York City inferior criminal courts act. The act abolishes the office of Chief Magistrate for Brooklyn and the Brooklyn-Queens Board of Magistrates, and establishes one board for the entire city. Provision is made for the temporary assignment of City Magistrates to the Courts of Special Sessions.

In place of the Children's Division of the Court of Special Session the new law creates a court to be known as the Children's Court and the Mayor is directed to assign Justices from the Court of Special Sessions to it before July 1. The law also increases the authority of the City Magistrates.

The Governor also approved Senator Mills's bill mak[illegible] misdemeanor to utter misleading statements or advertisements relative to the sale of merchandise, or to sell property by means of puzzle or prize methods; Assemblyman Pohlmeus's bill to allow the Surrogates of Bronx, Queens and Richmond to appoint as many attendants and court officers as the Board of Estimate may authorize, and Assemblyman Simpson's bill, increasing the Sheriff's fees for certain services in counties within New York City.

The Governor vetoed the Thompson bill which would require charitable and civic associations to file annual reports of receipts and expenditures with the Secretary of State. The Governor said that the purpose of the bill was much too broad.

The Governor also vetoed Senator Senator Sanders's bill under which the provisions of the labor law, relating to the construction of buildings would not apply to cities of the first class.

46 CONFIRMED IN SING SING.

Auxiliary Bishp Hayes Conducts Ceremony for Convicts.

OSSINING, May 10.—Forty-six convicts at Sing Sing received confirmation today in the Catholic Chapel. The ceremony was conducted by Auxiliary Bishop aPtrick J. Hayes of the archdiocese of New York assisted by his secretary, the Rev. Joseph Bineen; Bishop Francis S. Wall, D. D., Mgr. Luke J. Evers, Very Rev James A. Walsh, Director of the American Catholic Foreign Mission Society; the Rev. John J. Wynn, Father James B. Carry, the Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, Director of the Archdiocese of New York. The sponsors were the son of Justice Victor J. Dowling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, W. Burke Cockran, Frank Smith, and William J. Larkin of the Knights of Columbus.

After the confirmation Bishop Hayes spoke to the convicts on the material and spiritual work of ilfe. He said it was to the interest of the inmates to work for the spiritual end instead of the material end.

Mr. Cockran also spoke. He touched upon the prison reform system which fits prisoners for lives of usefulness after they leave prison

POWDER MILL BLOWS UP.

Six Men Badly Hurt in Explosion at Du Pont Plant at Carney's Point.

PENNS GROVE, N. J., May 10.—Six men were badly injured late this afternoon when there was an explosion in the plant of the E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company at Carney's Point, a short distance from here, on the Delaware River.

The explosion occurred in the frame building used for mixing the powder. There were only six men in the building at the time. Abraham Usher was blown through the roof and so badly injured that he is likely to die. The other five were badly injured, but are expected to recover. All six live in Philadelphia.

The building, which was isolated, was burned to the ground and several thousand dollars' worth of finished powder destroyed.

The injured men were rushes to the hospitals at Camden. Just what caused the explosion has not been learned, but an investigation is being made.

ACTOR'S WIFE KILLED.

Mrs. Bruning Thrown from Carriage While Driving with Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, May 10.—Mrs. Lulu Bruning, wife of Albert Bruning, an actor, died at their Summer home on Town Hill, New Hartford, today as the result of injuries received this morning while out driving with her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Bruning were descending a steep hill, near their home, when their horses became unruly. Mrs. Bruning reached for one rein in an effort to assist her husband, who was driving, and was pitched from the carriage to the roadway.

Bruning got control of the horse when it reached his home. Returning to the scene of the accident he found his wife unconscious, and before he could get her home she died. Her collarbone and a number of ribs were fractured, and she received other injuries.

Say He Robbed Maxwell Slade.

Detectives Hagen and Feudner of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau arrested Samuel Simms, a young negro, of 41 West 138th Street, yesterday on suspicion that he robbed Maxwell Slade, one of Rae Tanzer's lawyers, of four diamond rings worth $2,000. The rings were taken April 29 last by some one who entered the flat with a passkey, and detectives suspected Simms because he had worked in the Slade apartment at 302 Convent Avenue for three years and disappeared the day the robbery was discovered.

TWO CENTENARIANS

Just About as Dissimilar as Two Men Could Be.

John Ernest Bach of this city last week celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, assisted by five children, thirty-three grandchildren and 103 great-grandchildren. Eli Pettijohn of Minnetonka Mills, Minn., recently passed the 95-year mark and expects to reach 100 because of his fine health and strength. Last Christmas he went out and cut and trimmed the family Christmas tree.

From these two splendid types of cheerful, hearty old age it would seem as if some rule of living could be deduced; but just try it. Mr. Bach violates every rule of health, eats between meals, drinks whisky and beer when he feels like it, smokes as often as he wishes, drinks large quantities of buttermilk, eats candy almost by wholesale, prefers cake to bread and eats lots of both, and takes very hearty meals three times a day. Being a tailor, he spent much of his time indoors.

Mr. Pettijohn never drank a gill of whisky in all his life, never smoked, always avoided rich foods, and spent much of his time out-of-doors. There are only two points of similarity between the grand old men; each took plenty of sleep and never worried. With the exception of these two traits, they differed almost as widely as Bennett Britton of Plainfield, who was a tavern keeper the most of his life and recently passed the 101 mark, and Rev. Dr. Mesick, formerly of Somerville, who is yet living, in his 102d year.

The secret of long life cannot be said to be entirely independent of personal habits or environment, but a proper amount of sleep, plenty of satisfactory work, and the happy faculty of refusing to entertain worriment undoubtedly conserve physical and mental strength. All four of the aged men named are yet living, so far as heard from, and hearty good wishes are extended to them for still further length of days.—Newark News.

FRANK'S DEATH DAY FIXED FOR JUNE 22

His Wife Screams and Collapses as He Is Sentenced for the Fourth Time.

HE REITERATES INNOCENCE

State Prison Board and Governor of Georgia Alone Can Save Him from Gallows Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—Dramatically asserting his innocence of the murder of Mary Phagan and with the impassioned declaration that "he was to die for the crime of another," Leo M. Frank was to day sentenced by Judge Ben H. Hill, in the General Court, to hang on Tuesday, June 22.

As the words of doom fell from the lips of the Judge, Mrs. Frank, wife of the young factory superintendent, who had wept silently as she sat only a few steps frem where her husband stood, screamed, collapsed and sank limp in her chair. It was several minutes before she could be removed from the courtroom by Herbert Haas, of counsel for Frank, and other friends. She was taken into Judge Hill's chambers, adjoining the courtroom, where she was revived. Shortly afterwards, at the persistent request of the young wife, she was driven in an automobile to the Tower to be with her husband.

Frank maintained the same stoical demeanor that has characterized him since the day of his arrest. His remarks to the Court, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, were brief, but where marked by the same touch of eloquence that rendered so dramatic his statement to the court on the occasion of his last sentence. As he spoke, he looked squarely into the face of Judge Hill, enunciating every word clearly and distinctly. When he finished speaking, he calmly bowed and awaited the final decree of the court. The only indication of the stress Frank must have been under was the extreme pallor of his face. His statement to the court was as follows:

"May it please your Honor: Again I stand before you. Again I can but reiterate that I am innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan. I have absolutely no guilty knowledge of that tragic occurrence.

"I am innocent of this charge, and I assert that the record of the evidence conclusively proves this. No appellate tribunal has ever passed upon this evidence. The only Judge who has ever heard it stated that he had the most serious doubts as to my guilt.

"My execution will not avenge Mary Phagan's death. A life will have been taken for a life, but the real culprit will not have paid the penaty. I will suffer for another's crime.

"My trust is in God, who knows that my protestations of innocence are the truth. At some future date the whole mortal world will realize it. It is the knowledge that God knows it now, and that the world will know it some day, that inspires me as I stand before your Honor and as I face the future."

Several of Frank's lawyers, who had been notified by order of Judge Hill, were in the courtroom. They were Luther Z. Rosser, Reuben R. Arnold, Henry C. Peeples, Harry A. Alexander, and Herbert Haas. No word was said by any of them.

The passing of the sentence was heard by a crowd that packed the courtroom. Sentence was pronounced at 11:35 oclock, but two hours before that time the courtroom was filled and Deputy Sheriff Plennie Miner had to close the doors. Many waited outside in the corridors, unable to gain admission.

Frank was taken to the Court House from the Tower in an automobile by Sheriff C. Wheeler Mangum on a writ of habeas corpus, which had been signed by Judge Hill immediately on his arrival at the Court House at 9 o'clock. The prisoner was escorted to Judge Hill's chambers, where he remained until called before the court. Following the sentence he was immediately driven back to the Tower.

At the door of the jail Frank was met by his mother, Mrs. Rhea Frank. He was calm and self-possessed, smoking a cigarette. He gave his mother a brave smile. She put her arms around his neck and kissed him. Then they passed through the iron-barred gate of the jail and were lost to public view.

After his return to jail Frank gave out the following statement to the public:

"Anything else I might say at this time would be but an elaboration of my words to the court. Yet I am fully alive to the fact that my position is most precarious. It is a situation which is far removed from anything that my life and mental attitude could have bespoken. It is hideous, but at the same time so unreal, so incongruous.

"It is fundamental in human life to want to live. This desire to exist is ingrained in all of us; it is the basic morality of all that live. To those who have the proper ideals of living, life without honor is insufferable. This is the message of theology and of ethics. In the light of the whole truth, I know—and the Almighty knows—that the morality of my position in this case is unassailable. This being so, my complete exoneration of this terrible charge lies in the future. When that day arrives, I will be vindicated—and if I am alive, I will be enabled to enjoy freedom and honor.

"Therefore, I want to live The full truth and all of the facts of the case, when they come to light, as some day they will, will prove to the world that my assertion of innocence is the truth.

"The legal arena is closed to me. The bar is placed forever against further legal process. Yet the issue of guilt or innocence has been before but one court, that in which the jury sat. All subsequent appeals were made upon alleged legal and juridic errors; not upon the facts or the evidence. Since the jury heard the case, no court of inquiry or review has sifted the evidence. No decision of any appeals court undertook to predicate an opinion on the record of the testimony and evidence. The doubt of the trial Judge as to my guilt still remains."

The resentencing of Frank marks the final chapter in his court fight for life. There is no further appeal to the court which he can make. His sole remaining hope of escaping the gallows now lies with the State Prison Board and the Governor. Already his attorneys have filed with the Prison Board an application for a commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. Governor Slaton does not go out of office until Saturday, June 26, four days after the date fixed by Judge Hill for Frank's execution. Therefore, he must pass upon Frank's application for a commutation to life imprisonment or grant him a reprieve.

MAY NOT GET FRANK APPEAL.

Gov. Slaton Says Matter May Be Delayed Till After He Quits Office.

Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who is now in New York, in a statement tonight regarding action which he might take in the appeal of attorneys for clemency for Leo M. Frank, said there was a possibility that he might not be called upon to act in the case.

The Board of Prison Commissioners of Georgia who would be called upon to review the case and make recommendations to the Governor, was not now in session, he explained, and would not convene until June 1. His term as Governor expires June 26. It would probably take some time for the board to review the evidence, and their recommendations might not be in before the time for his successor, Judge N. E. Harris, to take office

"Franks attorneys, however," Governor Slaton continued, "may ask the Board of Prison Commissioners to go into extra session to consider the case, and this request may be granted. In that event it is probable that their recommendations may be in my hands in time for me to act before the date set for the execution. If this is not the case it is probable that a stay of execution will be asked that the board may have more time."

SENTENCES THIEF TO MARRY

Judge, After Seeing Fiancee, Sure She Will Punish Him.

Although he had just escaped a term in jail for larceny, one Nicola Chiangone wore an air of gloom and apprehension as he walked out of the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Nicola had been before Judge Dike charged with stealing some jewelry from his fiancée and then jilting her.

"When I allowed you to plead guilty," said Judge Dike to Nicola, "I understood that you intended to marry the girl who was the complaining witness against you. I have seen the girl since then and I have also seen you. I am going to leave your punishment to her. You are going to get all that is coming to you from her—that is, after you marry her. Then you will see the force of those lines of Kipling, 'The female of the species is more deadly than the male.' I am going to let you marry this woman, and may God have mercy on your soul."

Nicola paled and turned away with a low moan. The court directed a probation officer to see to it that the sentence to matrimony was carried out.

Mrs. Reid Campaigns for Votes.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 10.—Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, has joined the White Plains Equal Franchise Club and will assist in the campaign for "votes for women." Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, President of the Equal Franchise Club, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse are organizing the college section for the suffrage baseball game at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday of next week, when the Giants and Cubs will play.

RAILROADS HIT HARD.

Sixth of Pennsylvania's Income Goes for Taxes.

If every time you earned $100 the tax collector seized $16 of it, you would not only pray for relief, but very likely use some strong language about the system that enforced such a heavy drain upon your purse. To pay out almost one-sixth of your income would appear burdensome and highly inconvenient.

But President Samuel Rea is my authority for saying that the railroads are taxed out of more than 16 per cent. of their net operating revenue. Here in Pennsylvania corporation taxes educate children in the public schools, maintain asylums, endow hospitals, build roads, and pay for nearly all the work of governing 8,000,000 people.

Then soak the corporations some more, you say, and double the donations for all public charities. Sure thing! But don't forget that all the money earned by corporations comes from the public's pocket—can't come from any other source—and that the greater the taxes the larger the earnings must be.

The dog that bit off his own tail in a fight was not long in discovering his mistake.—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

POLICE FIND HEROIN STORE.

Think Stock of Drugs in Warehouse Belongs to Graupner.

Detectives Kirwin and Johnson of Commissioner Woods's drug squad went yesterday afternoon to the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company, at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, where they had learned a man who said he was Joseph J. Baron, an art student, had rented a room. According to information which the detectives had received, the man who rented the room was Edward W. Graupner, a druggist, of 700 Second Avenue, who is a prisoner in the Tombs on the charge of violating the anti-drug law.

When Graupner came up for trial yesterday in the Federal court for having opium in his possession the detectives obtained a search order to inspect the warehouse room, which they had reason to believe contained part of Graupner's drug supply. They found in the room a quantity of bottles, bags, and packages, which they took to Police Headquarters.

The contents of the room were examined at Headquarters and a tally showed that they included twenty-five ounces of cocaine, seventy-seven small bottles of heroin tablets, five bags of heroin tablets, twenty quart bottles of heroin, and five pint bottles of heroin.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Seats now on sale for all remaining performances to and including Saturday, May 29.
CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS
Last Night Saturday, May 29.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. Broadway. Eve. 8:25. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:25.
LAST 7 TIMES MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. LAST 7 TIMES
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

Beginning Next Monday Night
Seats Thursday
NED WAYBURN Presents a 3-Act Farcial Comedy
She's In Again
By THOMAS J. GRAY

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, inc. Sundays. Et. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Phone 9590 Columbus. Eves. 8:30.
TONIGHT, Tomorrow Matinee & Night
Arnold Daly IN BERNARD SHAW'S MILITARY COMEDY, "ARMS AND THE MAN"
Thurs., Fri. & Sat., "YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. LAST 7 TIMES
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS ILLINGTON IN THE LIE

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Under Cover

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 25 & 50c
Van den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "IL TROVATORE"

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

BENEFIT BY
MISS GERALDINE FARRAR
MR. FRANCIS ROGERS
Mr. and MRS. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Isidore Luckstone at the Piano.
For the Girls' Protective League.
At the RITZ-CARLTON
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30
Tickets $5.00, $3.00, $2.00, may be obtained from Girls' Protective League, 162 Madison Av., and Ritz-Carlton.

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THURS. EVE., MAY 13, at 8. GALA PERFORMANCE
For the BENEFIT of the DESTITUTE SEWING GIRLS of PARIS FUND.
BIZET'S OPERA CARMEN
Mmes. Farrar, Alda, Sparkes, Braslau; MM. Martinelli, Amato, Leonhardt, Reiss, Segurola, Defree. Incidental Dances by the Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Polacco.
PRICES FROM $1 TO $5. SEATS NOW ON SALE

LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. 8:30. POP. MAT. TOM'W 2:30.
A New Farce in 3 Acts by Fred Jackson.
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THE ETERNAL CITY
By HALL CAINE with PAULINE FREDERICK

CANDLER West 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. POP. PRICE MAT. TOM'W.
ON TRIAL TONIGHT 311TH PERFORMANCE.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.
THE ESTERBROOK CASE. THE GODDESS.

81st St. Thea., on B'way.—NOW: Emily Stevens in "Cora" and a Chaplin daily. Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Howard Estabrook in "The Butterfly." Best V'dville 1:30 to 11 P.M., 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11.30 P. M. 10-50c. MARY PICKFORD in FANCHON the Cricket. Strand Orch. & Soloists.
Next W'k, Elsie Janis, 'Betty in Search of Thrill'

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK
OPPOSITE WEST 130th St. FERRY NOW OPEN

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Your own selection from our a la Carte Menu
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Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites and booking of functions for Fall.
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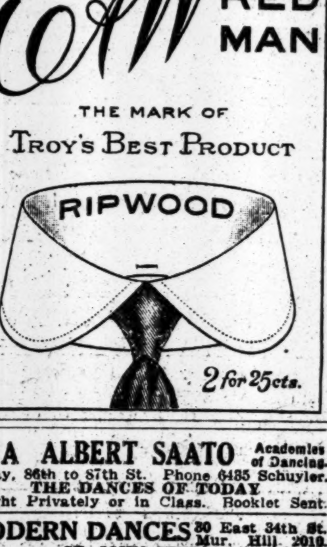

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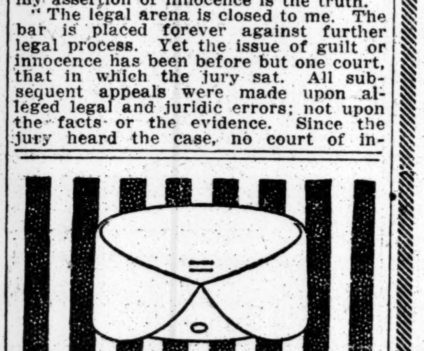

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